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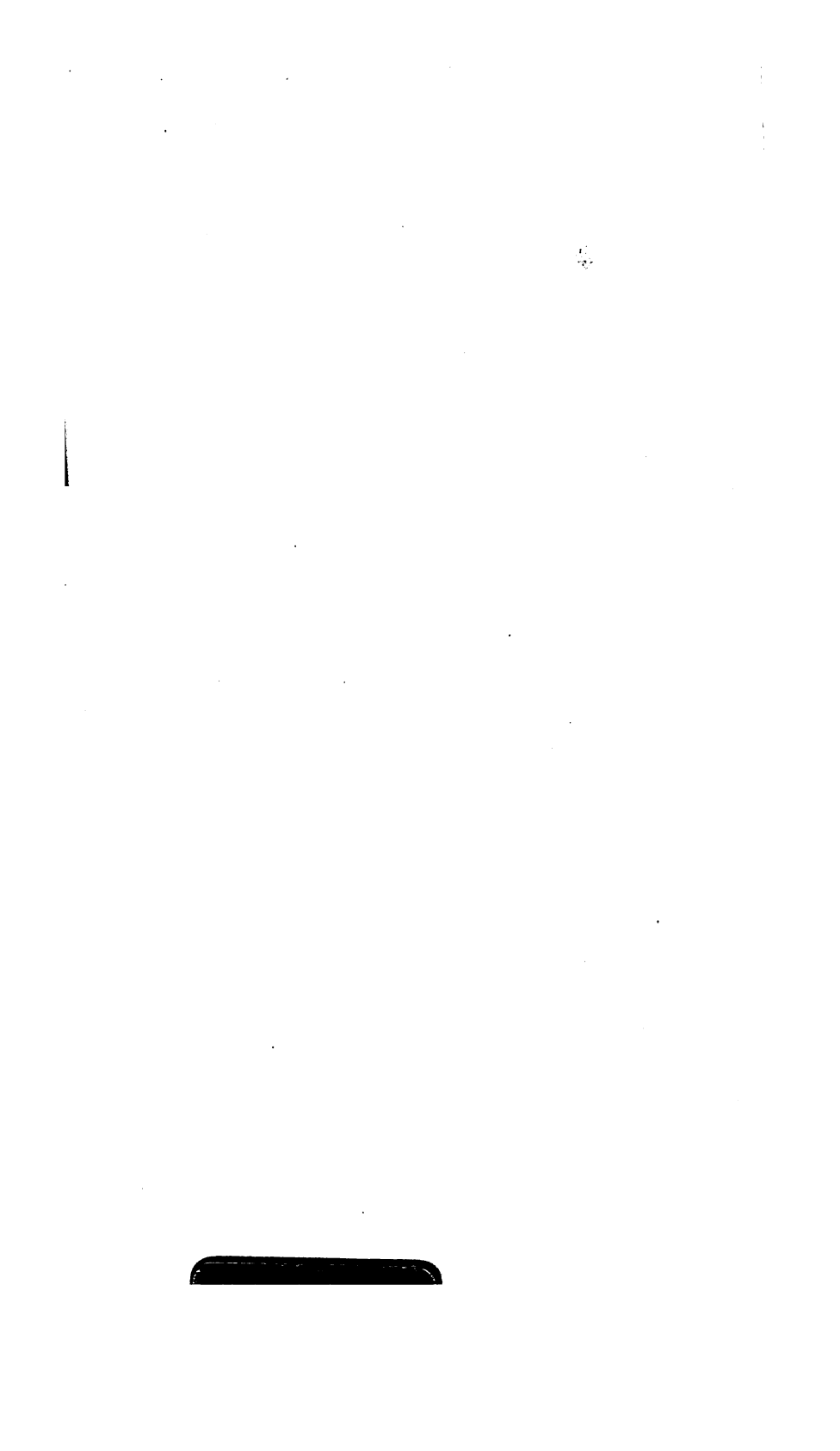
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RNI  
Mason









A  
SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
JOHNSON'S  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY:

OF WHICH  
THE PALPABLE ERRORS ARE ATTEMPTED TO BE  
RECTIFIED,  
AND ITS MATERIAL OMISSIONS SUPPLIED.

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BY *GEORGE MASON*,

AUTHOR OF THE GLOSSARY TO HOCCKLEVE, AND OF AN ESSAY  
ON DESIGN IN GARDENING, &c. &c.

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[FROM THE LONDON QUARTO EDITION.]

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NEW-YORK:

PRINTED FOR H. CARITAT, BOOKSELLER AND LIBRARIAN,  
NO. 1, CITY HOTEL, FENELON'S HEAD, BROADWAY.

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1803. ✓

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STON LEE  
JUL 3 1887  
NEW-YORK

TO  
THE MOST EFFECTUAL  
PRESERVER OF OUR COUNTRY  
NOW LIVING  
BE INSCRIBED  
THIS HUMBLE ATTEMPT  
TOWARDS RECTIFYING THE STANDARD  
OF ITS LANGUAGE.  
FOR COMPLETER INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC,  
HOW SUPERFLUOUS MUST IT APPEAR,  
MORE DIRECTLY TO NAME  
GEORGE JOHN EARL SPENCER!  
YET THE WRITER'S SELF-ATTACHMENT  
IMPELS HIM TO DISPLAY SUCH A PRIVILEGE  
OF GRATIFYING HIS OWN AMBITION.



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even to abandonment. To say nothing of the lesser grammatical irregularities in most of our early writers, we well know, that numberless words cannot properly be exemplified without considerable extracts from *Spenser*. We know too, that *Spenser's* language is frequently irregular, not barely in a phrase, but in the whole construction of a sentence. What strange work would it make to rectify such passages of the poet in the manner proposed! May the ingredients of **DICTIONARY** and **GRAMMAR** remain separate and distinct, and not be pounded together into one inscrutable intermixture!

The *new* plan was to have comprised words of all sorts on any single authority whatsoever. This is not the system adopted in the *Supplement*; and the reasons for varying from it are already given in the preface. Those reasons will sufficiently account for the Compiler's still rejecting *disrudded* and *mispence* (though specified in the pamphlet) as 'whimsical creations;' but he would have inserted *morigerant* on *Bacon's* authority, had he known where to find it.

The Compiler has disclaimed in his preface any intention of meddling with such passages of **JOHNSON**, as are only ridiculous. To rectify all these would be almost undertaking to write that Dictionary anew. Therefore the explanation of *network*, though particularly named in the pamphlet, is taken no notice of here—not on that account the less to be numbered among those 'most extraordinary specimens of pedantic verbosity,' which the *literary Epitaph* on **JOHNSON** alludes to in the *Glossary to HOCCEVE*.

December 1800.

Compiler however still thinks, that there are many reasons for preferring this third method—of leaving JOHNSON'S Dictionary unmolested, and helping instead of rendering it useless. This third method brings the attempt within the degree of practicability by a single person, which writing a complete new Dictionary seems hardly to be: it raises not a tenth part of the tax upon the public: and lastly, its moderate extent leaves the matter more easily open to future improvement.

So much for the general design. But there are also some other things laid down in this pamphlet, which the Compiler of the Supplement thinks incumbent on himself to say a few words about. Had the pamphlet been *published*, many more things in it might have been here particularly considered; but as it was only printed privately, nothing is meant to be animadverted on, except what may immediately concern the present work.

JOHNSON'S method of quoting only bare names is reprehended, where he ought to have given 'a reference to the volume and page, not omitting the edition.' References to particular *editions* require the reader to be possessed of the identical edition specified, in order to be benefited by them. This therefore is not the most unexceptionable way of answering the purpose.

The present Compiler has been much more particular than JOHNSON in his references, wherever he conceived there could be the least occasion for recurring to the author of a quoted passage. It would have been no great trouble to him to have done this more generally, had he thought it material, when he made his extracts. But such a labour had been little to the purpose, unless he had extended it also to JOHNSON'S *Dictionary*—which the pamphlet-writer himself seems to regard as an unsurmountable difficulty. It occurred also to the Compiler, that works of small size want the less specification of reference; as do likewise authors commonly read; and that some larger works (as *Blackstone's Commentaries*) have copious indexes, and others (as *Paradise Lost*) even verbal ones. *Broken* sentences, which the Compiler sometimes gives to avoid tedious prolixity, are generally marked by a *full* reference. Indeed the Rev. Author objects altogether to adducing *broken* sentences. But words must be exemplified from those that use them: and he that would rejoice in an opportunity to diffuse at large every sentiment of a BRYANT, would as gladly abridge to the utmost maxims of a HOBBS or a BOLINGBROKE. Nor is the credit of all compilers' assertions to be placed on a level with that man's, whom the Rev. Author (calling him at the same time his great friend and master) stigmatises as utterly unworthy to be relied on.

In the *New Dictionary* every grammatical error of a quotation was to be rectified; not by expunging it, but by printing the rectification on the side of it. This idea appears, like some others of the family of Reform, *dulcis inexpertis*; but which, on a more intimate acquaintance, its most passionately enamoured admirers grow disgusted with

even to abandonment. To say nothing of the lesser grammatical irregularities in most of our early writers, we well know, that numberless words cannot properly be exemplified without considerable extracts from *Spenser*. We know too, that *Spenser's* language is frequently irregular, not barely in a phrase, but in the whole construction of a sentence. What strange work would it make to rectify such passages of the poet in the manner proposed! May the ingredients of **DICTIONARY** and **GRAMMAR** remain separate and distinct, and not be pounded together into one inscrutable intermixture!

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December 1800.



# ADVERTISEMENT.

.....

THESE marks “ ” include a quotation from JOHNSON'S *Diction-ary*, and are never omitted, except an additional sense of a word is quite remote from any he gives of it; or when his article is so insignificant (as AURORA BOREALIS) that it may be deemed next to none.

The abbreviations used here are in general the same as JOHNSON'S, except that *n.* (without *s.*) stands for a *noun*, as in *Tyrwhitt's* glossary to Chaucer.

The quarto JOHNSON of 1785, containing the last corrections of its author, is the only one here referred to. But it is much to be lamented, that these posthumous additions had not been put into somebody's hands, who at least possessed sufficient judgment not to misplace them.

The edition of 1799 has undergone some trifling corrections; but the most glaring *errata* remain. Thus *unfold* (instead of *infold*) still stands for a sense of IMPLY; and in GROUND, sense 6, where *rains* were changed into *sea*, and *Prior's Dutch Proverb* ascribed to *Milton*, neither error is remedied. The last corrector has also (silently) expunged some supernumerary senses of some words. Hence will arise (in a very few instances) a disagreement between the references of this Supplement and the edition of 1799.

.....

All the examples from SPENSER'S *Fairy Queen*, except the few following, being *minutely* pointed out; these few are here supplied with additional marks:

AFFRET . . . B. III. C. IX. ft. 16.—AFFRIENDED . . . ft. 50.—ALBE . . . B. V. C. II. ft. 6.—B. VI. C. XII. ft. 40.—ALONE *adj.* . . . B. IV. C. V. ft. 28.—*To* AREAD. . . . sense 2. . . . B. V. C. XII. ft. 9. . . . sense 3. . . . *F. Q.* B. IV. C. V. ft. 15.—A-RIGHTS . . . B. V. C. X. ft. 4.—ASSAY. . . . *F. Q.* B. III. C. IV. ft. 18.—*To* ASSOIL. . . . sense 2. . . . B. III. C. VIII. ft. 32.—*To* ASTONY . . . B. VII. C. VI. ft. 28.—B. I. C. II. ft. 31.—B. III. C. IV. ft. 17.—ATTENDEMENT . . . B. V. C. VI. ft. 18.—AT-TONE . . . sense 2. . . . B. III. C. IX. ft. 2.—B. IV. C. IV. ft. 14.—*To* BAND . . . B. I. C. IV. ft. 36.—BORD . . . C. IV. ft. 13.—BOWER . . . C. X. ft. 17.—ME-THOUGHT . . . B. I. C. IX. ft. 13.

Why this same method has not been taken with regard to all the examples from authors in general, reasons have been already given in the Postscript to the Preface. How far these reasons are satisfactory, the judicious must determine. The Compiler's chief inducement for declining such a task in his own work, was his utter inability to perform it in *Johnson's*. He thought it immaterial to be so extraordinarily full (unless where there was some particular occasion for it) in only so small a portion of the united vocabularies.

A  
**S U P P L E M E N T**  
 TO  
**JOHNSON'S**  
**ENGLISH DICTIONARY.**



A

**A B E**

**A**, Open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, "is found in *father*, *rather*, &c." Is it not something of a rustical accent to pronounce *a* in *rather* the same way as in *father*? should it not be sounded as in *fancy*?

**ABA'CK.** *n.* [from *abacus*, Lat. *abac̃us*, Gr.] A plain square surface.

In the centre or midst of the pegm there was an *aback* or square, in which this elogy was written.

*B. Jonson's Coronation-pageant.*

Underneath these in an *aback*, thrust out before the rest lay Thamesis. *Ib.*

**ABA'DDON.** *n.* [from a spirit so called in Heb. *Revelat.* ch. ix. v. 19.] Bottomless pit.

In all her gates *Abaddon* rues

Thy bold attempt. *Milton.*

**"ABDU'CTION.** *n.* - - - - -"

3. Taking away.

The forcible *abduction*, or stealing away of man, woman, or child, from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone.*

**To ABE'AR.** *v. a.* [from *abæran*, Sax. *pati*.] To deport; to demean.

So did the Faery night himself *abeare*.

*Spenser's F. Q.* B.V. C. XII. ft. 19.

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abeare* Amongst that rusticke rout in all his deeds.

*Ib.* B.VI. C. IX. ft. 45.

**ABEA'RANCE.** *n.* [from *abear*.] Behaviour.

The other species of recognisance with sureties is for the good *abeurance*, or good behaviour. *Blackstone.*

**ABET.** *n.* [from the verb.] Enforcement.

The meede of thy mischallenge and *abet*.

*Sp. F. Q.* B.IV. C. III. ft. 11.

**"ABE'YANCE.** *n.*" This old French word

**A B J**

seems so insufficiently explained in *Johnson*, (even with *Cowell's* help) that the following authority is added.

Sometimes the fee may be in *abeyance*, that is, (as the word signifies) in expectation, remembrance, and contemplation of law; there being no person *in esse*, in whom it can rest and abide; though the law considers it as always potentially existing, and ready to vest, whenever a proper owner appears. *Blackstone.*

**To ABJE'CT.** *v. a.* - - - - - To throw away."

Of this interpretation no instance is adduced: in *Spenser* the word signifies, To throw down.

Upon the soyle,

Having herselfe in wretched wife *abjected*.

*F. Q.* B.V. C. IX. ft. 9.

With great indignaunce he that fight forsooke,

And downe againe himselfe disdainfully *Abjecting*, th' earth with his faire forehead strooke.

*Ib.* B. III. C. XI. ft. 13.

**A'BIGAIL.** *n.* [a woman's name, Heb.] A lady's waiting maid.

Thou art some forsaken *Abigail* we have dallied with before. *Congreve.*

Shall I thumb holy books, confin'd

With *Abigails* forsaken?

*Prior.*

**"To ABJU'RE.** *v. a.* - - - - -

2. "To retract, recant, &c."

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspeake mine own detraction; here *abjure*

The taints and blames I laid upon myself.

*Shak. Macbeth.*



## P R E F A C E.



OF all publications perhaps not one can be mentioned, where scrupulous exactness should be more peculiarly observed, than in a Dictionary. Yet JOHNSON'S abounds with inaccuracies, as much as any English book whatsoever—written by a scholar. Demonstrating this in the present place may be considered as wholly unnecessary, since so great a portion of those articles, which form the ensuing vocabulary, contain in themselves incontestible proof of the assertion. Nor need these manifest defects at all be wondered at, in one who <sup>may</sup> take every opportunity of testifying a dislike to his task, and complaining it as a drudgery; whereas to those that are intent upon their employment, and attached to literary investigation—*labor ipse voluptas*.

To this dissatisfaction at his undertaking, possibly we are to attribute JOHNSON'S various inconsistencies with himself, and with any due regularity in the execution of his work; but it is also equally evident, that he has fallen into many an error for want of rightly comprehending passages in authors, produced by him for examples. This muddiness of intellect sadly besmears and defaces almost every page of the composition; yet is the *plan* of our author's Dictionary really commendable, and (as far as that plan has been duly completed) the work itself in high estimation. Were not the writer of the following sheets fully convinced of this, he must of consequence regard his own labour as absolutely useless. And it may be reckoned an unpardonable mark of presumption in him, to suppose himself capable of rendering in any degree perfect so considerable a book, by inconsiderable and inadequate additions and corrections. He does however strongly believe, that he has made the double compilation by far more useful to the public than was the single one, and that he has exceedingly lessened the labour of any future experiment in a similar way.—But in what respects JOHNSON'S method has here been followed, and with what variations, he now conceives it his business to explain.

JOHNSON says in his preface—"In assigning the Roman original  
" . . . considering myself as employed only in the illustration of  
" my own language, I have not been very careful to observe,  
" whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous." This the present compiler regards as a very reprehensible piece of negligence in any teacher of language, and consequently has adhered to a stricter method in additional articles of his own. He thinks himself however so far bound by JOHNSON'S excuse, as not to animadvert upon any thing of this kind as an error of the Dictionary; such faults indeed hardly ~

within the province of the *Supplement*, the matter being (as JOHNSON alleges) foreign to the point of *illustrating English*.

JOHNSON says—"As my design was a Dictionary common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian, Socinian, Calvinist, Benedictine, Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen, Pagan*." If these *omitted* words had no other signification than what belongs to a mere adjective possessive of the person whose proper name they are derived from, there might be some reason in this distinction. But take only the word *Benedictine*: how seldom is it, that any thing written or said of these friars has the least connection with their founder, *Benedict*? In conformity too to JOHNSON'S own statement of his rule of selection, it might be asked, what proper names have *Anabaptist* and *Quaker* relation to, that they should also be left out of his *common* Dictionary? This very circumstance may serve to shew the impropriety of establishing such a rule, which has accordingly been here *relaxed*; and the number of omissions it occasioned has been one considerable source for augmenting this Supplement.

JOHNSON'S preface proceeds—"Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries." This portion of the work was executed very irregularly indeed; and in what relates to *terms of the law* most ignorantly. The whole of this part has been here attempted to be rectified; and the specifications only so far *extended*, as seemed to be most suitable to a *general* Dictionary.

"Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state." Whoever would avail himself of the cited declaration as a subterfuge for omissions, gives up the very idea of forming a *complete* vocabulary. Most compounded words, occurring in eminent authors, ought to be recorded—provided they will bear a *general* explication; for many of the compound kind have been created (especially in dialogue) on the spur of an occasion, and would absolutely lose their meaning by being separated from the context. There is indeed a sort of *bastard* compound, which to allow a place of its own in a Dictionary, would tend to the confusion of language. A description of the words here alluded to is thus given by Lowth—"The substantive becomes an adjective, or supplies its place, being prefixed to another substantive, or linked to it by a mark of conjunction—as, *sea-water, land-tortoise, &c.*" This *mark of conjunction* is added for the reader's ease, and should never be understood as if it created *new* compounded words; though some *old* ones, so formed, (as *land-mark*) are authorised by custom.

"Adverbs in *ly* . . . substantives in *ness* . . . have been less diligently sought." JOHNSON'S want of diligence would not be disputed, even without this confession of it; yet few will allow it to be a sufficient reason for leaving out what he himself acknowledges to be genuine *English*. *Purposely* to make what should be a register of our allow-

able words only a partial collection of them, is defrauding the public.

"The verbal nouns in *ing* . . . are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb."\* This mode of proceeding the compiler regards as unsatisfactory, and therefore declines following it. He has however so far acquiesced in the humour of his predecessor, as not to bring forward by way of *omission* any such verbal noun, which he has found exemplified among the illustrations of its parent *verb*.

The compiler has been exceedingly cautious of condemning any word whatsoever for *obsolete*. It is almost beyond the power of an individual to pronounce authoritatively on this subject. JOHNSON, in doing so, has often only manifested the narrowness of his intelligence.

"I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions." *Sidney's* work (if the *Arcadia* be meant by it) is not supposed to have been written so early as 1579, which was the year when *Spenser's Shepherd's Kalendar* appeared; so that JOHNSON seems here a little out in his literary chronology. Be this as it may, *Spenser's* works were certainly meant to be included; and the fixing upon them for the commencing period of modern language, necessarily induces a kind of irregularity—*Spenser's* diction being far more antiquated, than the prevailing speech of his time. This incongruity too has been further heightened by JOHNSON'S preposterous choice of *Spenser's* words, for he has omitted the fewest among those that occur in the *Shepherd's Kalendar*, which of all that author's writings affects antiquity most. In the present compilation none of *Spenser's* English un-compounded words are omitted, except—such as have an insignificant *y* prefixed to them; *ymet*, *ylorne*, &c.—such as are manifest abbreviations: *'scried* for *descried*, &c.—such as have only a vowel altered for rhyme's sake: *fest* for *feast*, &c.—and such as are evidently meant for barbarisms: *hidder* and *shidder* for *he* and *she*. Any of these kinds are then only thought worthy of notice, when the variation of orthography tends to create ambiguity in their meaning.

The same deference, as to *Spenser*, is also here paid to every other eminent author. But not equally regarded is the authority of any single writer of less estimation, unless the word itself, in his usage, appear worthy of reception. Little advantage would accrue to our tongue, to have every creation of every whimsical penman incorporated into it. Some fabrications even of classical writers are in the same predicament. Thus Lord Chesterfield, in a private letter to his son, uses the phrase *parsonically preaching*; yet never would have admitted *parsonically* into a work he had destined to the press, any more than *pulpitically*, which he uses in another letter, and which is there distinguished by italics. These should be considered as nothing else, than as familiarity's abortions.

\* How ill JOHNSON observed this rule of his own, and how ungrammatical he was into the bargain, may be seen in his article *ABANDONING*, which he styles a *verbal noun*, and exemplifies from *Clarendon* where it cannot be any thing but a participle.

The Compiler of this Supplement does not undertake to correct *all* the mistakes in JOHNSON. That lexicographer's etymologies are deservedly reckoned the most erroneous part of his Dictionary; yet this portion of it has not here undergone a *thorough* examination. Learning of such kind is rather matter of curiosity, than of common utility; nor has the present writer sufficient knowledge of the various early languages, to enable him to carry etymological criticism to its greatest possible extent. There are also many of JOHNSON's other observations highly ridiculous, which it has not been thought requisite to animadvert upon, as they are sufficiently glaring to expose themselves.

The suppling of *omissions*, now attempted, is not confined merely to the words, or senses of words, unnoted by JOHNSON, but takes in also the exemplification of those, that stand unexemplified in the principal Dictionary. Much shorter of completion, in the eye of the writer, is the latter of these attempts than the former. To execute it fully appears almost impossible. Where should one look for examples of such pedantic *inharmonieties*, as *deterioration*, or *odontalgic*? And when (as is frequently the case) different meanings assigned to the same word are plainly *tautologous*, what additional illustration can they require?

JOHNSON was well aware in his life-time of the general dissatisfaction, which his *negligence* or *deficiency* had created; but he thought it enough to say in reply (at the close of his advertisement to the fourth edition) "I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was complete." Readers might look for reformation; but this magisterial sentence was the whole to be deigned them.

Some may conceive a compilation of the present sort to be the less wanted, because of ASH's *Dictionary*, published subsequently to some editions of JOHNSON. But the plan of this posterior work (though advocates it has) does not include the best part of the former—exemplifying by extracts. As a *vocabulary* it is infinitely the more copious of the two; yet very slightly so indeed in that particular, wherein the predecessor was most materially defective; that is, in the number of pure and genuine articles. The greater copiousness of ASH consists—of every verbal noun in *ing*, that might be formed by analogy, whether at any time actually used or not—of regular comparatives and superlatives, and a variety of other excrescent articles, whether simple or compounded—of proper names, denoting persons and places of all countries, and of all periods—of law French and law Latin terms, now antiquated even among the lawyers—and of common Latin words never anglicised. Should a purchaser of ASH's *vocabulary* open it on *medicus*, *medulla*, and *mensa*, he might think that the bookseller had put into his hands some Latin dictionary for an English one; till, by nearer inspection of this heterogeneous mass wire-drawn out in one single alphabetical series, he would find himself only implicated in a labyrinth of gibberish. Such an aim at

## PREFACE.

universality occasions of course great deficiency in all its particulars: for instance, the author evidently appears never to have consulted *Spenser* himself, but implicitly to have confided in a very defective glossary prefixt to that poet's works in Hughes's edition of them.\*

ASH also by the help of glossaries carries his language back to the writings of *Chaucer*, and even of *Wickliffe* and *Mandeville*; but for want of the like assistance to the writings of the two subsequent centuries, has entirely skipped over them. Part of his plan is, to give every variation of English orthography for the whole period which he professes to comprise. Those who are in the least conversant with our old black-letter books, well know, that the same words are oftenest spelt divers ways in the same publication, and not unfrequently in the same page. The discontinuance of this loose practice advanced very slowly during the greater part of the seventeenth century; nor is the defect perfectly cured even at the present day, since we still see *choose* and *chuse* used indiscriminately in very modern productions of the press. Our general orthography undergoes no small number of changes in almost every twenty years; and many a publisher (merely to render himself conspicuous) has invented peculiar spellings of his own. How is it possible to set forth this infinite diversity in a single vocabulary?—*Quo teneam cultus mutantem Proteu nodo?*

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## P O S T S C R I P T.

ON the 12th day of this last November 1800, among the books of the late worthy author of the *Curialia* (Mr. Samuel Pegge) was sold a pamphlet, printed (but avowedly *not published*) in March 1788, concerning a new Dictionary by the Rev. Herbert Crofts. This pamphlet the Compiler of the present Supplement (though he had already written the foregoing Preface, and printed two thirds of his vocabulary) thought it his business to purchase. The writer of the pamphlet, who expatiates† much on the defects of JOHNSON's work, seems to think that there were but two ways of remedying the evil; either by giving a new corrected edition of JOHNSON's, or by writing a new Dictionary; and the latter of these he proposed doing. The

\* As a specimen of Ash's attention to his authorities, take the following. In *Johnson's Dictionary* is this article: "CURMUDGEON. *n.* [It is a vitious way of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.]" Would not any person of common sense understand *Johnson* to say, that an *unknown correspondent* gave him this hint? But see how. ASH adopts it, 'from the French *cœur*, *unknown*, and *mechant*, a *correspondent*.'

† As to what the Rev. Author says (supposing him to be serious) by way of palliation for *Johnson's* ill-treatment of the public, on account of the indigence of his circumstances at the time of his compiling the Dictionary, this can in no degree reach to the wilful continuance of those imperfections in subsequent editions, when that indigence was removed.



Compiler however still thinks, that there are many reasons for preferring this third method—of leaving JOHNSON'S Dictionary unmolested, and helping instead of rendering it useless. This third method brings the attempt within the degree of practicability by a single person, which writing a complete new Dictionary seems hardly to be: it raises not a tenth part of the tax upon the public: and lastly, its moderate extent leaves the matter more easily open to future improvement.

So much for the general design. But there are also some other things laid down in this pamphlet, which the Compiler of the Supplement thinks incumbent on himself to say a few words about. Had the pamphlet been *published*, many more things in it might have been here particularly considered; but as it was only printed privately, nothing is meant to be animadverted on, except what may immediately concern the present work,

JOHNSON'S method of quoting only bare names is reprehended, where he ought to have given 'a reference to the volume and page, not omitting the edition.' References to particular *editions* require the reader to be possessed of the identical edition specified, in order to be benefited by them. This therefore is not the most unexceptionable way of answering the purpose.

The present Compiler has been much more particular than JOHNSON in his references, wherever he conceived there could be the least occasion for recurring to the author of a quoted passage. It would have been no great trouble to him to have done this more generally, had he thought it material, when he made his extracts. But such a labour had been little to the purpose, unless he had extended it also to JOHNSON'S *Dictionary*—which the pamphlet-writer himself seems to regard as an unsurmountable difficulty. It occurred also to the Compiler, that works of small size want the less specification of reference; as do likewise authors commonly read; and that some larger works (as *Blackstone's Commentaries*) have copious indexes, and others (as *Paradise Lost*) even verbal ones. *Broken* sentences, which the Compiler sometimes gives to avoid tedious prolixity, are generally marked by a *full* reference. Indeed the Rev. Author objects altogether to adducing *broken* sentences. But words must be exemplified from those that use them: and he that would rejoice in an opportunity to diffuse at large every sentiment of a BRYANT, would as gladly abridge to the utmost maxims of a HOBBS or a BOLINGBROKE. Nor is the credit of all compilers' assertions to be placed on a level with that man's, whom the Rev. Author (calling him at the same time his great friend and master) stigmatises as utterly unworthy to be relied on.

In the *New Dictionary* every grammatical error of a quotation was to be rectified; not by expunging it, but by printing the rectification on the side of it. This idea appears, like some others of the family of Reform, *dulcis inexpertis*; but which, on a more intimate acquaintance, its most passionately enamoured admirers grow disgusted with

even to abandonment. To say nothing of the lesser grammatical irregularities in most of our early writers, we well know, that numberless words cannot properly be exemplified without considerable extracts from *Spenser*. We know too, that *Spenser's* language is frequently irregular, not barely in a phrase, but in the whole construction of a sentence. What strange work would it make to rectify such passages of the poet in the manner proposed! May the ingredients of *DICTIONARY* and *GRAMMAR* remain separate and distinct, and not be pounded together into one inscrutable intermixture!

The *new* plan was to have comprised words of all sorts on any single authority whatsoever. This is not the system adopted in the *Supplement*; and the reasons for varying from it are already given in the preface. Those reasons will sufficiently account for the Compiler's still rejecting *disruddered* and *mispence* (though specified in the pamphlet) as 'whimsical creations;' but he would have inserted *morigerant* on *Bacon's* authority, had he known where to find it.

The Compiler has disclaimed in his preface any intention of meddling with such passages of *JOHNSON*, as are only ridiculous. To rectify all these would be almost undertaking to write that Dictionary anew. Therefore the explanation of *network*, though particularly named in the pamphlet, is taken no notice of here—not on that account the less to be numbered among those '*most extraordinary specimens of pedantic verbosity*,' which the *literary Epitaph* on *JOHNSON* alludes to in the *Glossary to HOCCKLEVE*.

*December 1800.*

# A M A

"ALO'NE. *adj.* -----"

2. Uncompelled.

Sweet is the love, that comes *alone* with willingness. *Sp. F. 2.*

"ALO'NE. *adv.* This word is seldom used "but with the verb *let*, if even then it be an adverb." Some instance should have been adduced of this rare usage, without *let*, that the reader might judge, whether it was not then an adverb. *Shakspere* seems to use it for

Superlatively.

I am *alone* the villain of the earth,  
And feel I am so most.

*Ant. & Cleo. A. IV. sc. 6.*

ALO'NELY. *adv.* [from *alone*.] Singly.

*Alone*ly, let me go with thee, unkind.  
*Fairfax.*

ALP. *n.* [the singular of *Alps*.] Any very high mountain.

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *Alp*.  
*Milton.*

A'L'PINE. *adj.* [from *Alp*.]

1. Exceedingly lofty.

White as the fleecy rain on *Alpine* hills.  
*Congreve.*

2. Denoting a peculiar kind of strawberry. The *alpine* everlasting, or prolific strawberry. *Marwe.*

ALTHE'A. *n.* A flowering shrub; of which the common fort is marsh-mallow: but the *althæa-frutex* is a species of *Hibiscus*.

Th' *Althea*, *Opulus*, and *Virgin's bower*.

*Anon.*

"ALT'ISONANT. *adj.* ----- High found-ing."

Speculative and positive doctrines, and *altisonant* phrases. *Evelyn.*

A'LVEOLARY. *adj.* [from *alveolus*, Lat.] belonging to the cavity of the jaw-bone.

The original teeth are no longer sufficient to fill up the extended *alveolar* space.

*Berdmore on the Teeth.*

"AMALGAM. } *n.*" The latter of these

"AMALGAMA. } two words is left unexplained.

We should have a new *amalgama*.

*B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republics. *Burke.*

"To AMALGAMATE. *v. a.* ----" This verb is used figuratively.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke.*

"AMANUE'NSIS. *n.* [Lat.] A person who "writes what another dictates."

Let your *amanuensis*, whoever he may be, write an account regularly once a week. *Chesterfield.*

"To AMATE. *v. a.* -----

"A To terrify; to strike with horror. In

# A M B

"this sense it is derived from the old "French *matter*, to crush or subdue." It seems rather derived from the old French participle *amati* accablé; and its senses (from this root) best accord with

To confound.

Ye bene right hard *amated*, gracious lord,  
And of your ignorance great marveill make,

Whiles cause not well conceived ye mistake. *Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. ft. 45.*

Upon the walls the Pagans old and young

Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and amaz'd. *Fairfax.*

AMATEUR. *n.* [Fr.] A lover of any particular pursuit or system.

It must always be, to those who are the greatest *amateurs*, or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place.

*Burke.*

AMATO'RIAL. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Concerning love.

Leland mentions eight books of his epigrams, *amatorial* verses, and poems on philosophical subjects. *T. Warton.*

AMAZON'IAN. *adj.* [from *Amazon*.] Of, or like to Amazons.

How ill becoming is it in thy sex,  
To triumph like an *Amazonian* trull!

*Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. III.*

When with his *Amazonian* chin he drove  
The bristled lips before him.

*Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Those leaves

They gather'd, broad as *Amazonian* target.  
*Milton.*

"AMBITION. *n.* -----"

4. Going about with a view to gain praise. [This is a *latinism*, and refers to the verb *ambio*, whence comes *ambitio*.]

I on th' other side

Used no *ambition* to commend my deeds.

*Milton's Samp. Agon.*

"AMBROSIA. *n.* ----- from which "every thing eminently pleasing to the "smell or taste is called *ambrosia*."

His dewy locks distill'd

*Ambrosia*.

*Milton.*

But when the transient feast is o'er,

He seeks the rose he left behind,

And finds in the forsaken flower,

Both nectar and *ambrosia* join'd.

*Mason's Sappho.*

AMBRO'SIAC. *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Ambrosial.

Or Constable's *ambrosiac* music

Made Dian not his notes refuse.

*B. Jonson.*

"A'MBULATORY. -----

"3. Moveable"

## A M M

Having hitherto (like the tabernacle in the wilderness) been only *ambulatory* for almost forty years.

**AMBUSCA/DING.** *adj.* [from *ambuscade*.] Lying in ambush.

A lovely boy of killing eyes

Where *ambuscading* witchcraft lies,  
Which did at last the owner's self surprize.

*Cleve's Cowley.*

"A'MENAGE. n." } There cannot be a  
"A'MENANCE. } more striking in-

stance of the slovenly manner in which *Johnson* composed his dictionary, than his coupling these two words together. He might well give no example of *amenage*, since instead of a noun it is a verb. In *Upton's* glossary to *Spenser's Faery Queen* *Amenage* stands interpreted by manage, carriage; but carriage is a plain blunder of the printer's, who has caught the word from the line below. On such an authority, without examining further, or even observing the incoherency of the explanation, *Johnson* has made *amenage* a noun.

To AMENA'GE. v. a. [from *admenare*, Barb. Lat. *percutere*.] To secure by force.

That same is *Furor*, cursed cruel wight,  
That unto knighthood workes much  
shame and woe;

And that same hag, his aged mother,  
hight

*Occasion*, the root of all wrath and despight:

With her, whofe will raging *Furor* tame

Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 10. 11.*

"A'MIABLY. *adv.* ---- In an amiable manner."

Less amiably mild,

Than that smooth wat'ry image.

*Milton.*

A'MIS. n. [This (signifying a priest's under garment) is only another way of writing *amice*; for which see *Johnson*.]

Upon a sloathfull asse he chose to ryde,

Aray'd in habit blacke, and *amis* thin.

Like to an holy monck the service to begin.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 18.*

*Amises*, books, banners, and rood-lofts  
were likewise burned in the open streets.

*Weever.*

AM'ISS. *adj.* [*Johnson* does not allow *amis* to be ever an adjective "because it always follows the substantive to which it relates." So it does in the citation below, but must be put before the substantive in construction.] Peccant.

Thou well of life, whose streams were  
purple blood,

That flowed here to cleanse the soul  
*amis*

Of sinful man. *Fairfax*, B. III. ft. 8.

[Was you to consider *amis* as an adverb here, the sense of the passage would be just reversed.]

## A N A

A'MMIRAL. n. [for *admiral*.] An admiral's ship.

To equal which, the tallest pine,  
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast  
Of some great ammiral, were but a wand.

*Milton.*

AMCEBÆ'AN. *adj.* [from *ἀμωκαῖος*, Gr.] Alternately responsive.

*Amæbean* verses, and the custom of vying in extempore verses by turns was a custom derived from the old Sicilian shepherds.

*Jos. Wharton's Pope.*

AMOURETTE. n. [a Fr. diminutive of *amour*.]

Three amours I have had in my life-time;  
as for *amourettes* they are not worth mentioning.

*Walsh's Letters.*

AMPHIBOLY. n. [ἀμφιβολία, Gr.] Ambiguity of meaning.

There may be some *amphiboly* in the word *before*, as doubtful whether it shall relate to the Normans, or to Henry III.

*Spelman.*

AMPHITHEATRICAL. *adj.* Used to be exhibited in an amphitheatre.

The baitings, and slaughter of so many sorts of creatures, tame as well as wild, for diversion merely, may witness the extraordinary inclination we have for *amphitheatrical* spectacles.

*Shafesbury.*

"AMPLIFICATION. n. ----

"1. Enlargement."

We have been accustomed to conceive this *amplification* of the visible figure of a known object, only as the effect or sign of its being brought nearer.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

"A'NA. n. Books so called from the last

"syllable of their titles; as *Scaligerana*,

"*Tbuaniana*; [a blunder of *Johnson's* for

"*Tbuan*]" they are loose thoughts, or ca-

"sual hints, dropt by eminent men, and

"collected by their friends." This defini-

"tion is incomplete; the termination *ana*

"is added to any connective title of literary

"scraps.

They were pleased to publish some *Tun-*

*brigiana* this season; but such *ana*! I be-

lieve, there were never so many vile little

verses put together before.

*West to Gray.*

ANABA'PTISM. n. The doctrine of ana-

baptists.

*Ab's Dict.*

ANABA'PTIST. n. [from *ἀνα* and *βάπτω*, Gr.]

One of that sect of Christians who oppose

the baptism of infants.

It is a loose and licentious opinion, which

the *anabaptists* have embraced, holding that

a christian man's liberty is lost.

*Hooker.*

An *anabaptist* is a water-saint, that, like

a crocodile, fees clearly in the water, but

dully on land.

*Butler's Characters.*

ANACREON'TIQUE. n. A poem in Ana-

creon's manner.

*Anacreontiques*: or some copies of verses,

translated paraphrastically out of Ana-

# A N C

areon.

*Title to Cowley's Imitations of Anacreon.*

**A'NADEM.** *n.* [ἀνάδημα, Gr.] A chaplet.

The lowly dais will yield us *anadems*  
To shade our temples; 'tis a worthy  
mæd,

No better girlond seeks mine oaten reed.

*W. Browne.*

**ANAGO'GICAL.** *adj.* ----- Myf-  
"terious."

It has no coherency therewith, either fi-  
guratively, allegorical, or *anagogical*.

*Spelman.*

**ANAGRAMMA'TICAL.** *adj.* Making an  
anagram.

For whom was devised Pallas's defensive  
shield with Gorgon's head thereon with  
this *anagrammatical* word.

*Camden's Remains.*

**ANAPÆST.** *n.* [ἀναπæστος, Gr.] A metri-  
cal foot, containing two short syllables and  
one long.

They found the heroic foot (which in-  
cludes the Spondee, the Dactyle, and the  
*Anapæst*) to be majestic and grave.

*Harri's Philolog. Inq.*

**ANARCHIC.** *adj.* Anarchical.

They expect, that they shall hold in obe-  
dience an *anarchic* people, by an *anarchic*  
army.

*Burke.*

**ANCHORESS.** *n.* A female anchoret.

*Anch'r'ss*, that dwell

Mew'd up in walls, and mumble o'er  
their beads.

*Fairfax.*

*Ifold Heton* widow made suit to king  
Henry the sixth, that the might be an *an-  
chore'ss*, or vowed recluse.

*Weever.*

**"ANCIENT.** *n.* ----- The flag of a  
"ship, and formerly of a regiment." The  
latter of these two senses might have been  
exemplified from *Shak'speare*.

Ten times more dishonourably ragged  
than an old faced *ancient*.

*Hen. IV. P. I. A. IV. sc. 2.*

**ANCIENT-DEME'SNE.** *n.* [a law term  
from *ancient* and *demesne*, Fr.]

*Ancient-demesne* consists of those lands or  
manors, which, though now perhaps grant-  
ed out to private subjects, were actually in  
the hands of the crown at the time of Ed-  
ward the Confessor, or William the Con-  
queror.

*Blackstone.*

The *ancient-demesne*, or land estate of the  
crown, as recorded in Domesday-book by  
William I. consisted of fourteen hundred  
and twenty-two manors.

*Lyttelton.*

**ANCILLARY.** *adj.* [from *ancilla*, Lat.]  
Subservient, as a handmaid.

It is beneath the dignity of the king's  
courts to be merely *ancillary* to other in-  
ferior jurisdictions.

*Blackstone.*

**ANCOME.** *n.* An ulcerous swelling.

I have seen a little prick, no bigger than  
a pin's head, swell bigger and bigger, till  
it came to an *ancome*.

*Eastward Ho.*

# A N N

**"A'NECDOTE.** *n.* -----

2. It is now used, after the French, for  
"ographical incident."

They will also specify the few reme-  
*anecdotes*, which occurred in a life so  
red and sedentary, as his.

*Mason's Life of*

**ANEQDOTICAL.** *adj.* Relative to  
dotes.

Particular *anecdotal* traditions,  
original authority is unknown or susp-

*Bolingbroke to*

**ANE/NST.** *prep.* [ongean, Sax. adv.  
omitting the Saxon g, as the modern  
omits the n.] Against.

And many a sink pour'd out their  
*anenst* 'em.

*B. Jonson's*

**ANE/WST.** *adv.* [from newest, Sax.  
nia.] Nigh, almost near hand.

*Anewst* the matter being still a phrase a  
country people entitles this word to a  
in a modern vocabulary.

**ANGEL-BED.** *n.* An open bed w-  
posts. *Asb's Dict.* This seems rat-  
private witticism, than a current word.

London upholsterers know nothing o

**ANGELE'T.** *n.* An old gold coin,  
half an angel.

Angels 6s. 8d. each, and *angelets*.

**ANGELO'T.** *n.* A gold coin of  
while subject to the English.

As we see upon his French *angel*

**"A'NGLE.** *n.* ----- The space inter-

"ed between two lines intersecting,  
2. Corner in its sense of extremity.

And far abroad his mightie brau  
threw

Into the utmost *angle* of the wor-  
knew.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX.*

From his eyes are hurl'd

(To day) a thousand radiant lights  
stream

To ev'ry nook and *angle* of his realm

*B. 9*

**ANGLING.** *n.* [from *to angle*.] Fi-  
with a rod and line.

The pleasant *angling* is to see the  
Cut with her golden oars the

stream,

And greedily devour the treach'rou

*Shakl*

**"To ANNE'AL.** *v. a.* -----

3. To heat any thing in such a mann  
"to give it the true temper." *Sh.*  
uses it for tempering by cold.

When from each branch *anneal'd*  
works of frost

Pervasive, radiant ices depend.

*Oecanomy, I*

**ANNOMINATION.** *n.* [annominatio,  
Lat.] Alliteration.

Geraldus Cambrensis speaks of an

## A N T

*nation*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

\* **A/NODYNE.** *adj.* That anodyne is an *adjective* must be allowed, and the following passage exemplifies it, as such.

The *'anodyne* draught of oblivion, thus drugged, is well calculated to preserve a galling wakefulness. *Burke.*

But *Johnson's* examples (from Dryden and Arbuthnot) both make anodyne a *substantive*: as does also,

A majority of two hundred is a great anodyne. *Chesterfield.*

\* To **A/NSWER.** *v. n.* The style *neuter* very ill suits many of the senses of this verb, as enumerated by *Johnson*; 1, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, may all be called *active*.

**A/NTHEM-WISE.** *adv.* After the manner of anthems.

Several choirs placed one over-against another, and taking the voices by catches *anthem-wise*, give great pleasure. *Bacon.*

**A/NTHEMIS.** *n.* [Lat.] The Chamomile.

The *anthemis*, a small but glorious flower, Scarce rears his head; yet has a giant's tower. *Tate's Cowley.*

**A/NTICHRIST.** *n.* [*ἀντί*, Gr. and *Christ*.] The grand adversary to christianity.

Many came to believe the bishops to be *Antichrist*. *Walton.*

He defies magistracy and ministry as the works of *Antichrist*. *Butler's Characters.*

**A/NTICK-MASQUE, A/NTIMASQUE.** *n.* A masque of antics.

We may be admitted, if not for a masque, for an *antick-masque*. *B. Johnson.*

The second *Antimasque* was a perplexed dance of straying and deformed pilgrims, till with the breaking forth of *APOLLO* they were all frightened away, and the main masque begun. *Stage-direct. ib.*

It is not comical enough, to put angels in *Antimasks*. *Bacon.*

**ANTI-COSMETIC.** [*adj.* from *ἀντί* and *κοσμητικός*, Gr.] Destructive of beauty.

I would have him apply his *anti-cosmetic* wash to the painted face of female vanity. *Lyttelton.*

**ANTI-ENTHUSIASTIC.** *adj.* Opposing enthusiasm.

According to the *anti-enthusiastic* poet's method. *Shafisbury.*

**A/NTIENTRY.** *n.* [from *antient*.] Cast of antiquity.

They contain not one word of *antientry*. *West to Gray.*

Here, and throughout his criticism on old words he is not consistent: for he here insists, that all *antientry* should be struck out, and in a former passage he allows it may be used very sparingly.

*Mason's Note on the former Citation.*

**ANTI-GU'GLER.** *n.* [*ἀντί*, Gr. and *guggle*.] A tube of metal so bent as to be easily introduced into the neck of most bottles.

## A N T

I cannot dismiss this part of our subject without explaining a little instrument, called the *anti-gugler*, formerly used for decanting liquors, liable to sediment.

*Adams.*

**ANTI-HYSTERICS.** *n. pl.* Medicines good against hysterics.

*Anti-hysterics* are undoubtedly serviceable in madness arising from some sorts of spasmodic disorders.

*Battie on Madness.*

**ANTIMAN'ACAL.** *adj.* [*ἀντί* and *μανία*, Gr.] Good against madness.

With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues. *Battie on Madness.*

**ANTI-MINIST'ERIAL.** *adj.* Against the ministry.

If I say any thing *antiministerial*, you will tell me you know the reason.

*Gray's Letters.*

**ANTI-PAP'ISTICAL.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, Gr. and *Papa*, Lat.] Averse to popery.

It is pleasant to see, how the most *antipapistical* poets are inclined to canonize their friends. *Fortin on Milton's Lycidas.*

**ANTI-PHLOG'ISTIC.** *adj.* [Gr.] Good against inflammations.

Nitre is reckoned specifically *antiphlogistical*. *Battie.*

**A/NTIPHON.** *n.* [*ἀντί* and *φωνή*, Alternate singing.

In *antiphons* thus tune we female complaints, *Fuinus Troes.*

**ANTI'PHONY.** *n.* [*ἀντί* and *φωνή*, Gr.] An echo.

The echo, or *antiphony*, which these elegant exclaimers hope by this reflection to draw necessarily from their audience.

*Shafes.*

**ANTIQUA'RIAN.** *adj.* [from *antiquary*.] Relative to antiquities.

I am enumerating the more considerable of Mr. Gray's *antiquarian* pursuits.

*Mason's Life of Gray.*

We must venerate Leland's indigested researches, as the first fruits of *antiquarian* science among us. *Gough.*

The last-cited author is one of the few within this half-century, who uniformly use this word as an adjective, which it is; and never as a substantive, which it is not. *Antiquarian* for *antiquary* is a downright confusion of speech, though Shenstone, Blackstone, Walpole, Burke, professor Reid, and even (that avower of his own studied correctness) Lord Chesterfield, are guilty of it. No such blemish defaces the purer styles of Lyttelton, Robertson, or Bryant. *Lyttelton.*

**ANTIREVOLU'TIONARY.** *adj.* Hostile to revolutions in government.

They consider mortar as a very *antirevolutionary* invention in its present state.

*Bui*

# A P O

**ANTISEPTIC.** *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *σῆψις*, Gr.] Good against putrefaction.

Which desire procures a remedy, that is both diluting and *antiseptic*.

*Battie on Madneſs.*

**ANTISEPTIC.** *n.* [from the adjective.] An antiseptic medicine.

By the frequent application of astringents and *antiseptics*. *Berdmore on the Teeth.*

**ANTISPASMODICS.** *n. pl.* [from the adjective.] Medicines that relieve spasms.

Under this head of *antispasmodics* every one, I suppose, will readily place Valerian, Castor, the Gums, and Musk. *Battie.*

**ANTI-STROPHE.** *n.* ----- In an ode, "supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza."

The second stanza was called the *Antistrophe* from the contraversion of the Chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left-hand to the right, contrary always to their motion in the *Strophe*.

*Congreve.*

Had the regular return of *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and *Epode* no other merit, than that of extreme difficulty, it ought on this very account to be valued; because we well know that 'easy writing is no easy reading.'

*Mason's Note on a Letter of Gray's* [contains this piece of reasoning.

**ANYWISE.** *adv.* [from *any* and *wise*, *adv.*] In any way.

*Anywise* disserviceable. *Shaftesbury.*

**AONIAN.** *adj.* [from *Aonia*, the old name for *Bœotia*.] Of the Muses.

That with no middle flight intends to soar Above th' *Aonian* mount. *Milton.*

**APATHETIC.** *adj.* [from *apathe*.] Void of passions.

I am not to be *apathectic*, or void of passions, like a statue.

*Harris in J. Wharton's Notes on Pope.*

**APE-CARRIER.** *n.* One that carries an ape about.

There is nothing in the world so pitiful; no, not an *ape-carrier*. *Overbury.*

**APPECES.** *adv.* In pieces.

Tombs were hackt and hewn *apieces*. *Weever.*

**APISHNESS.** *n.* --- Mimicry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness. No example being given of any of these four meanings, substitute in their room

*Apish* tricks.

My *apishness* has paid the ransom for my speech, and set it at liberty. *Congreve.*

**APOCRYPHAL.** *adj.* ---

3. It is sometimes used for an account of "uncertain credit."

This is *apocryphal*; I may choose whether I believe it or no. *Congreve.*

Sham.

A whoreſon, upſtart, *apocryphal* captain. *B. Jonſon.*

# A P P

Where is this *apocryphal* elder? *Congreve.*  
**APOLLINARIAN.** *n.* [from the name of their founder.] One of a sect, who held particular notions about the nature of Christ.

*Apollinarians* by maiming and misinterpreting what belonged to Christ's human-nature, withstood the truth. *Hooker.*

**APOLOGIST.** *n.* He that makes an apology.

Who, in point of the actual services they have thereby performed, are to be parallell'd only with the first *apologists* of the christian cause.

*C. Hall's Sermon on Gospel credibility.*

**TO APOSTROPHIZE.** *v. n.* --- To "address by apostrophe." This sense clearly makes the verb *active* and not *neuter*.

**APOSTROPHOS.** *n.* [*ἀποστροφή*, Gr.]

*Apostrophus* is the rejecting of a vowel from the beginning or ending of a word.

*B. Jonſon's Grammar.*

**TO APPAL.** *v. n.* [from *appalus*, Barb. Lat. mollis.] To grow mild.

Nor salvage hart, but ruth of her sad plight

Would make to melt, or piteously *appall*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 9.*

[See too citation to *ADAW. v. n.* and the glossary to *HOCCELEVE*.]

**APPARANCIE.** *n.* [from *appareo*, Lat.] Appearance.

Whose feigned gestures do attrap our youth

With an *apparancie* of simple truth. *W. Browne.*

**APPARENT.** *adj.* ---

"5. Certain; not presumptive." What *Johnson* means by *certain* is best explained in the following passage:

Heirs *apparent* are such, whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided they outlive the ancestor: as the eldest son, or his issue. *Blackstone.*

**TO APPEAL.** *v. n.* ---

"4. To charge with a crime: to accuse: a term of law." In this sense the verb is *active*; both in the passage given by *Johnson* from *Shakspeare*, and in the following:

He gan that ladie strongly to *appeal* Of many fainous crimes.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 39.*

When a person indicted for treason or felony --- *appeals* or accuses others, his accomplices, of the same crime.

*Blackstone.*

**TO APPEAL.** *v. a.* [from *appello*, Lat.]

To call over: a latinism.

Then both uprose and took their ready way

Unto the church, their prayers to *appeal*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 48.*

[*Appeal* in this passage is differently interpreted both by *Church* and *Upton*; but

## A P P

as their explication is quite irreconcilable to grammatical construction, the foregoing is submitted to the public.]

\* APPE/LATE. *n.* - - - "Johnson gives this word for a *substantive*, and produces an authority from *Ayliffe*—proving it an *adjective*. The sense there is *appealed against*; but it is also used for Created on appeal.

The king of France is not the fountain of justice: the judges, neither the original nor the *appellate* are of his nomination.

*Burke.*

\* APPELLA'TION. *n.* - - - Name."

2. Appeal. [A latinism.]

And bad Dan Phœbus' scribe her *appellation* seal.

*Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 35.*

\* APPELLEE'. *n.* - - -

The party appealed or accused is called the *Appellee*.

*Blackstone.*

\* APPE'NDANCE, APPENDENCY. *n.* [from *appendant*.] A right of property annexed to the possession of some other property.

Till they were hereditary, those *appendances* could not belong to them.

*Spelman.*

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendancy* had the cave with it.

*Id.*

APPERCEPTION. *n.* [a peculiar philosophical term.]

This philosopher makes a distinction between perception, and what he calls *apperception*. By *apperception* he understands that degree of perception, which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by which we are conscious of our own existence, and conscious of our own perceptions.

*Reid.*

\* APPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [from *to appertain*.] Belonging, relating.

"You know, how apt our love was to accord,

"To furnish him with all *appertinents*

"Belonging to his honour."

*Shakspeare's Henry V.*

*Appertinents* in this passage is a *substantive*, and means 'things appertaining:' as an example of which it is re-inferred here. For an instance of the *adjective*, take the following:

And I [said] tough signior, as an *appertinent* title to your old time.

*Shakspeare's Love's Labour Lost, A. I. sc. 2.*

\* APPLA'USIVE. *adj.* [from *applause*.] Applauding.

Eucليا appears in the heavens, singing an *applausive* song.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

APPLE-JOHN. *n.* A sort of apple, which Miller classes with the cyder apples, under the name of *john-apple* or *deux annes*; under which names it also frequently occurs in Evelyn's *Kalendarium Florentse*, and may be seen under JOHN-APPLE in *Johnson*.

## A P P

Thou know'st Sir John cannot endure an *apple-john*.

*Shakspeare.*

Thy man *Apple-John*, that looks As he had been a sc'nnight in the straw, A rip'ning for the market.

*Chapman and Shirley's Ball.*

A/P/PLE-PIE. *n.* A pie filled with apples. 'Tis in request among gentlemen's daughters to devour their cheese-cakes, *apple-pies*, cream, &c.

*Jovial Green.*

A/P/PLE-SQUIRE. *n.* [formerly a cant term for] A pimp.

Young *apple-squire*, and old cuckold-maker.

*B. Jonson's Every man in his Humour.*

Of her gentleman-usher I became her *apple-squire*, to hold the door, and keep countin' at taverns.

*Nabbes's Microcosmus.*

APPLYMENT. *n.* Application.

These will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious *appliments*.

*Introduction to Marston's Malcontent.*

"To APPOINT'. *v. a.* - - -

5. To arraign. [So *Milton* once uses it, and *Warburton* reconciles this stretch of meaning by the intervention of *summan to answer*.]

*Appoint* not heav'nly disposition, father.

*Sampson Agonistes.*

\* APPOINTMENT. *n.* - - -

6. [A law term, best explained by the following passages.]

A devise to a corporation for a charitable use is valid, as operating in the nature of an *appointment*, rather than a bequest.

*Blackstone.*

A devise by a copyhold-tenant, without surrendering to the use of his will, and a devise (nay even a settlement) by tenant in tail (without either fine or recovery) if made to a charitable use, are good by way of *appointment*.

*Id.*

\* APPOSITION. *n.* - - -

"2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns "in the same case."

When another substantive is added to express or explain the former more fully; 'as King George' they are both in the same case, and the latter is said to be put in *apposition* with the former.

*Lowth.*

APPR/AISEMENT. *n.* [from *appraise*.] A valuation.

At the same time there issued a commission of *appraisement* to value the goods in the officer's hands.

*Blackstone.*

\* APPRA'ISER. *n.* - - - A person appointed to set a price on things to be sold."

On poems by their dictators writ

Critics, as sworn *appraisers*, sit,

*Green's Spleen.*

To APPRECIATE. *v. a.* [from *apprecio*, Barb. Lat.] To set a value on.

Fortitude is in reality no more, than prudence, good judgment, and presence of mind, in properly *appreciating* pain, labour, and danger.

*A. Smith.*



## A P R

**APPROPRIETARY.** *n.* [from *ad*, Lat. and *proprietary*.] A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

Let me say one thing more to the *appropriaries* of churches. *Spelman.*

"To **APPROVE.** *v. a.* - - -"

7. [In law.] To improve.

This inclosure, when justifiable, is called in law *approving*, an ancient expression signifying the same as *improving*. *Blackstone.*

"**APPROVEMENT.** *n.* - - -"

2. [In law.]

*Approvement* is, when a person indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses others his accomplices in order to obtain his pardon. *Blackstone.*

3. [In law.] Improvement of common grounds.

The lord may approve, that is, enclose and convert to the uses of husbandry (which they call *melioration* or *approvement*) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures, in which the tenants have common appendant to their estates, provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants. *Blackstone.*

To **APPROXIMATE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To bring near.

The art of distancing, and *approximating* comes truly within their sphere: the former by the gradual diminution of distinctness and size, the latter by the reverse. *Blackstone.*

Whenever man is put over men, he should, nearly as possible, be *approximated* to his perfection. *Burke.*

**APPUL.** *n.* [Fr.] A term in horsemanship to express a reciprocal feeling between the bridle hand and horse's mouth.

**APPULSE.** *n.* - - - The act of striking against "any thing."

2. [In astronomy.] The approaching to a conjunction with the sun, or any fixed star.

The observation of the moon's *appulses* to any fixed star is reckoned one of the best methods for resolving this problem. *Adams.*

**APPURTENANCE.** *n.* [from *appertain*.] Adjunct.

The *appurtenance* of welcome is fashion and ceremony. *Shak. Ham.*

A lover set out with all equipages and *appurtenances*. *Congreve.*

**APPURTENANT.** *adj.* [a law term.]

Common *appurtenant* is, where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally commonable: as hogs, goats, and the like, which neither plough, nor manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

"**APRICOT,** or **APRICK.** *n.* - - -"

Feed him with *apricots* and dewberries. *Shakespeare.*

## A R B

I shall not have a single peach or *apricot*. *Chesterfield.*

**AQUARIUS.** *n.* [Lat. for *water-bearer*.] The eleventh sign in the Zodiac.

His church is under the watery government of the moon, when she was in *Aquarius*. *Butler's Characters.*

**AQUATICAL.** *adj.* Aquatic.

Of the *aquatical* [trees] I reckon the poplars, asp, alder, willow, fallow, oziel, &c. *Evelyn.*

**AQUEITY.** *n.* [from *aqueous*.] Wateriness. The *aqueity*

Terreity and Sulphureity Shall run together again. *B. Jonson.*

**AQUILON.** *n.* [Lat.] The north wind. Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias check Out-swell the cholic of puff'd *Aquilon*. *Shak. Troil and Cress.*

**ARABIC.** *adj.* Of Arabia; written in its language.

He made choice of Pedro de Covillam, and Alphonso de Pagoa, who were perfect masters of the *Arabic* language. *Robertson.*

Who not only explained them in *Arabic* comments, but composed themselves original pieces upon the same principle. *Harris's Philolog. Inq.*

**ARABIC.** *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis.] The *Arabic* language.

We shall always quote from the Latin version of the learned *Pocock* subjoined to the original *Arabic*.

*Harris's Philolog. Inq.* p. 254, note. **ARBITRARINESS.** *n.* The being arbitrary.

Extol voluptuousness, wilfulness, vindictiveness, *arbitrariness*, vain-glory. *Shaftebury.*

"**ARBITRATION.** *n.* - - - The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending." *Johnson* seems not to have known the difference between *arbitration* and *arbitrement*, having here given a definition of the latter in its sense of *award*. As to the former, *Blackstone* says,

*Arbitration* is, where the parties injuring and injured submit all matters in dispute - - - to the judgment of two or more arbitrators, who are to decide the controversy; and if they do not agree, it is usual to add, that another be called in as umpire, to whose sole judgment it is then referred: or frequently there is only one arbitrator originally appointed. *Commentaries.*

**ARBITRESS.** *n.* A female arbiter.

While over head the Moon

Sits *arbitress*. *Milton.*

**ARBORATOR.** *n.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] A pruner of trees.

The course and nature of the sap not being as yet universally agreed on, leads our *arborators* into many errors and mistakes. *Evelyn.*

# A R C

**ARBORE/SCENT.** *adj.* [*arborescens*, Lat.]  
Growing like a tree.

Nonius supposes the tall rosea (*arborescent* holihoeks) that bears the broad flower, for the best. *Evelyn.*

**ARBU'TEAN.** *adj.* Of arbute.

*Arbutean* harrows, and the mystic van. *Evelyn's Virgil.*

**ARCA/DIAN.** *adj.* [from *Arcadia*.] Pleasant to the view.

Such the stream

On whose *Arcadian* banks I first drew air. *Armstrong.*

**"ARCA'NUM.** *n.* In the plural *arcana*. A "Latin word, signifying a secret." It is chiefly used in English for some deep axiom, some hidden operation of nature.

Is this the *arcannum* that has escaped the penetration of all inquirers in all ages? *Walpole in the World, No. 28.*

Knowing nothing of the *arcana* or secret movements of either, they are seldom or never in the right. *Butler's Characters.*

The apocalypse of all state *arcana*.

*Swift's Tale of a Tub.*

**ARCH-CHE/MIC.** *adj.* Of supreme chemic power.

With one virtuous touch

Th' *arch-chemic* fun, so far from us remote,

Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd, Here in the dark so many precious things. *Milton.*

**ARCH-DA/PIFER.** *n.* An eminent title in the German Empire.

To the high and mighty Prince Charles Lodowick, Prince Elector, *Arch-Dapifer*, and Vicar of the sacred Empire.

*Dedication of Camden's Remains.*

**ARCH-DU/CAL.** *adj.* Of an arch-duke.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the different quarterings and armorial bearings of the *arch-ducal* family. *Guthrie.*

**ARCH-DU/KEDOM.** *n.* The territory of an arch-duke.

Austria is but an *arch-dukedom*. *Guthrie.*

**ARCH-ENEMY.** *n.* Principal enemy.

To whom the *Arch-enemy*,

And thence in heaven called Satan. *Milton.*

**ARCH-FE/LON.** *n.* Chief felon.

Which when th' *Arch-felon* saw,

Due entrance he disdain'd. *Milton.*

**ARCH-FIE/ND.** *n.* Principal fiend.

So stretch'd out huge in length the *Arch-fiend* lay,

Chain'd on the burning lake. *Milton.*

**ARCH-FLA/TTERER.** *n.* Chief flatterer.

The *arch-flatterer*, with whom all petty flatterers have intelligence, is a man's self. *Bacon.*

**ARCH-FOE.** *n.* Grand foe.

- - - hoping here to end

Intestine war in heav'n, the *arch-foe* subdued.

# A R C

Or captive dragg'd in chains. *Milton.*

**ARCH-HE/RESY.** *n.* The greatest heresy.

He accounts it blasphemy to speak against any thing in present vogue, how vain or ridiculous soever, and *arch-heresy* to approve of any thing, though ever so good and wife, that is laid by. *Butler's Characters.*

**ARCH-HE/RETIC.** *n.* Grand heretic.

Let go the hand of that *Arch-heretic*.

*Shak. K. John.*

**ARCH-MO/CK.** *n.* Chief mockery.

O! 'tis the sight of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*,

To lip a wanton in a secure couch, And to suppose her chaste.

*Shakspere's Othello.*

**ARCH-POLIT/CIAN.** *n.* Transcendant politician.

Whereas he was indeed an *arch-politician*. *Bacon.*

**ARCH-PO/NTIFF.** *n.* Supreme priest.

This *arch-pontiff* of the rights of men.

*Burke.*

**ARCH-TRE/ASURER.** *n.* High treasurer.

The elector of Hanover claims the post of *Arch-treasurer*. *Guthrie.*

**ARCH-TRE/ASURERSHIP.** *n.* Office of Arch-treasurer.

In the centre, a shield, gules as heir to the *Arch-treasurership* of the Holy Roman Empire.

*Collins's Peerage.*

**ARCH-V/LLAIN.** *n.* Great rogue.

All single and alone—

Yet an *arch-villain* keeps him company.

*Shak. Timon.*

**A/RCHERESS.** *n.* A female archer.

O Fortune, the great Amorite of kings, Higher than men can reach with reason's wings.

Thou blindfold *Archerefs*. *Markham.*

**"ARCHIEP/SCOPAL.** *adj.* - - - Be-

"longing to an Archbishop."

Austin exempted this abbey from all *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction. *Weever.*

Lucius procured three *Archiepiscopal* seats to be erected. *Heylin.*

**"A/RCHITECT.** *n.* - - -

5. Architecture.

With goodly *architect*, and cloisters wide, With groves and walks along a river's side. *W. Browne.*

**ARCHITE/CURAL.** *adj.* [from *architectura*.]—Belonging to architecture.

All adventitious ornaments of sculpture ought either to be accompanied with a proper back-ground, or introduced as a part of *architectural* scenery. *Mason.*

**A/RCHLY.** *adv.* [from *arch*, *adj.*] Je-cosely.

This he *archly* supposes.

*Thyer's Notes to Butler.*

**A/RCHON.** *n.* [Gr.] A chief ruler (as of old Athens) for a limited period.

They confined their *Archons* to the space of ten years. *Stanger.*

## A R I

“To ARE/AD, or AREED. *v. a.* - - -  
“To advise.”

2. To declare; to appoint.

Hobbinol gan thus to him *aread*.

*Spenser's Pastorals.*

His name *Ignaro* did his nature right  
*aread*. *F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 31.*

And time and place convenient to *aread*,  
In which they two the contest might  
darrain. *Sp. F. Q.*

3. To make out; to perceive.

So hard this idol was to be *ared*.

*Spenser.*

For in that stroke he did his end *aread*.

*Fairfax.*

**ARE/AR.** *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. *Johnson* spells it  
*arrear*, and interprets it only by *behind*.]  
Backward; behind.

But ground he gave, and lightly leapt  
*areare*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 36.*

And ecke this wallet at your backe *ar-  
reare*. *Ib. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 23.*

**ARE/CA.** *n.* The name of a tree in India.  
The *Areca* is a palm, growing to the  
height of forty or fifty feet.

*Martyn's Edition of Miller.*

**AREE/K.** *adv.* In a recking condition.

A messenger comes all *areek*

Mordanto at Madrid to seek. *Swift.*

**AREO/PAGITE.** *n.* A judge in the court  
of Areopagus.

Foreign states, when any difference hap-  
pened among them, would often appeal to  
the *Areopagites*.

*Stanyan.*

**AREO/PAGUS.** *n.* [*'Apos* *παγος*, Gr. or  
Mars's hill, where the court sat in Athens.]  
A certain supreme Court of Judicature.

The court of Areopagus at Athens  
punished idleness. *Blackstone.*

**ARE/W.** *adv.* [*Tyrwhitt* derives *arew* (in  
Chaucer) from *rue*, Fr.] In a row.

All her teeth *arew*,

And all her bones might through her cheeks  
be read. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XII. ft. 29.*

**ARGAL.** *n.* Hard lees sticking to the sides  
“of wine vessels, more commonly called tar-  
tar. *Dict.*” In *B. Johnson* the word is

**ARGAIL.** *n.* [*argalb*, old Fr. a sewer.]  
I know, you have arfenick,

Vitriol, sal-tartre, *argail*, alkaly.

*Alembick, A. I. fc. 3.*

**ARGENT-VIVE.** *n.* [Fr.] Quicksilver.

The bulls, our furnace

Still breathing fire: our *argent-vive* the  
dragon. *B. Johnson.*

**ARGILLA/CEOUS.** *adj.* .... Clayey.”

The substance he uses for this purpose,  
consists of three parts of *argillaceous* earth,  
added to two parts of the siliceous kind.

*Adams.*

**ARIAN.** *n.* [from *Arius*.] One of his sect.

*Arians* withstood the truth by bending  
themselves against the deity of Christ.

*Hosker.*

## A R M

**ARIANISM.** *n.* [from *Arian*.] The doctrines  
of Arius with regard to Christ.

To assert antipodes might become once  
more as heretical as *arianism* or *pelagianism*.

*Bolingbroke to Pope.*

**ARIGHTS.** *adv.* Aright.

When they had heard and seen her doom  
*arights*. *Sp. F. Q.*

**ARISTOCRATE.** *n.* [Fr. of the same Gr.  
root as *aristocracy*.] A favourer of aristo-  
cracy.

What his friends call *aristocrates* and de-  
pots. *Burke.*

**ARISTOTELIAN.** *adj.* Founded on Aristo-  
tle's opinion.

This is just the *Aristotelian* hypothesis of  
sensible species, which modern philosophers  
have been at great pains to refute. *Reid.*

“ARK. . . . .”

3. A coffer, or chest.

Then first of all came forth Sir Satyrane,  
Bearing that precious relicke in an *arke*  
Of gold.

*Spenser's F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 15.*

Memory is (as it were) the mind's *ark*,  
or chest. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

“**ARMAMENT.** *n.* . . . . A force equipped  
“for war; generally used of a naval force.”  
It is certainly used without any reference to  
*navy* by the best authors; as is the case in  
the first of the two following examples.

So small were her *armaments*, and her  
councils thus divided. *Bryant's Troy.*

He possessed neither such courage, nor  
such vigour and activity of mind, as to un-  
dertake in person the conduct of the *arma-  
ment*, which he was preparing. *Robertson.*

**ARME/NIAN.** *n.* [elliptical for] The Arme-  
nian language.

The imperial library contains upwards of  
80,000 volumes, among which are many  
valuable manuscripts in Hebrew, Syriac,  
Arabic, Turkish, *Armenian*, Coptic and  
Chinese. *Guthrie.*

**ARME-UISSANT.** *adj.* [Fr.] Powerful in  
arms.

Where Andromache celebrates the anni-  
versary of her slain husband *arme-puissant*  
Hector. *Weever.*

**ARMINIAN.** *n.* One who held the doctrine  
of Arminius.

The *Arminians* finding more encourage-  
ment from the superstitious spirit of the  
church, than from the fanaticism of the pu-  
ritans, gradually incorporated themselves  
with the former. *Hume's Hist.*

**ARMINIANISM.** *n.* The tenets of Armi-  
nians.

Laud, Neile, Montague, and other bi-  
shops were all supposed to be tainted with  
*Arminianism*. *Hume's History.*

“**ARMISTICE.** *n.* . . . . A short truce.”

Many reasons of prudence might incline  
the king of England to think this *armistice*  
more desirable than a continuance of the

## A R T

**war.** *Zytelston.*  
**ARMORIAL.** *adj.* Belonging to the arms  
 "or escutcheon of a family."

It is the business of this court to adjust the  
 right of *armorial* ensigns. *Blackstone.*

**AROMATIZER.** *n.* [from *aromatize*.] Com-  
 municator of spicy quality.

Of other strewings, and *aromatizers*, to  
 enrich our fallets, we have already spoken.

*Evelyn.*

**ARQUEBUSA/DE.** *adj.* [Fr.] Distilled from  
 particular ingredients.

You will find a letter from my sister to  
 thank you for the *arquebusade* water, which  
 you sent her. *Chesterfield.*

**ARRE/CT.** *adj.* [*arrestus*, Lat.] Earnestly at-  
 tentive.

Around the beldame all *arrest* they hang.

*Akenfide.*

**To ARRET.** *v. a.* [*arrêter*, Fr.] To assign.

The charge, which God doth unto me *arret*  
 Of his dear safety, I to thee commend.

*Sp. F. Q. B. H. C. VIII. st. 8.*

But after that the judges did *arret* her  
 Unto the second belt that lov'd her bet-  
 ter. *Id. B. IV. C. V. st. 21.*

Instead of eyes, two burning lamps she  
 set

In silver sockets, shining like the skies,  
 And a quick-moving spirit did *arret*

To stir and roll them, like a woman's  
 eyes. *Id. B. III. C. VIII. st. 7.*

**To ARR/DE.** *v. a.* [*arideo*, Lat.]

"1. To laugh at.

"2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one."

*Johnson* seems to have given both these in-  
 terpretations by guess; or rather to have  
 transcribed the two first meanings of *arri-  
 deo* in *Ainsworth*. In the only place which  
 the writer of these sheets has met with the  
 word, it bears the third and most elegant  
 sense of its Latin original.

To please.

Her form answers my affection;

It *arrides* me exceedingly.

*Marmion's Antiquary.*

**ARR/VAL.** *n.* - - -

2. A number of people arriving any where  
 together.

The next *arrivals* here, perchance, will  
 gladlier build their nests. *Warner.*

**ARSEY-VE/RSEY** or **VA/RSEY.** *adv.*  
 Backside uppermost.

All *arsey-versey*, nothing is its own,

But, to our proverb, all turn'd upside  
 down. *Drayton.*

Or else some love-work *arsey-versey* ta'ne.

*Davies of Hereford.*

**AR/SON.** *n.* [ab *ardendo*.] is the malicious or  
 wilful burning of the house or outhouses of  
 another man. *Blackstone.*

**ARTIFICIA/LITY.** *n.* [from *artificial*] Ap-  
 pearance of art.

Trees in hedges partake of their *artifi-  
 ciality*. *Shenstone.*

## A S S

**To A/RTILISE.** *v. a.* [This word has been  
 framed in English to answer its fictitious  
 pattern in French: the writer of these  
 sheets, unable to define its meaning precise-  
 ly, can only produce his authority.]

If I was a philosopher, says *Montaigne*,  
 I would naturalise art, instead of *artilising*  
 nature. The expression is odd, but the  
 sense is good. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

**A/RTS-MAN.** *n.* A learned man.

*Arts-man*, præambula; we will be sing-  
 led from the barbarous.

*Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost. A. V. sc. 1.*

[This word is not omitted because not  
 meant by *Shakespeare* for a blunder, though  
 plainly for an affected creation of the  
 speaker.]

**AS.** *n.* [Lat.] The Roman pound.

The *as*, or Roman pound was common-  
 ly used to express any integral sum.

*Blackstone.*

**ASCA/UNT.** *prop.* [The very existence of  
 this word depends upon a doubtful read-  
 ing of a line in *Shakespeare*, some editions  
 having *aslant*.] Slanting over.

There is a willow grows *ascent* the  
 brook. *Hamlet. A. V. sc. 7.*

**"ASCE/NSION-DAY.** *n.* - - - Holy  
 Thursday."

Did not the prophet say,

That before *Ascension-day* at noon

My crown I should give off?

*Shaksp. K. John.*

**"To ASCERTA/IN.** *v. a.* This verb used  
 to be sometimes accented on the middle  
 syllable.

Of a small time, which none *ascertain*  
 may. *Spenser's Daphniaida.*

**ASCLE/PIAD.** *n.* [from *Aesclepias* the in-  
 ventor.] A choriambic measure of verse in  
 Greek and Latin poetry; as for example,  
 Mæcén | às átä | vis | editë | rëgibûs.

**A/SHY.** *adj.* Of ashes.

Some of their sepulchres are at this day  
 no where to be discerned, neither their  
 bones or *ashes* remains in any place to be  
 gathered. *Weever.*

**AS/INEG/O.** *n.* [Portuguese for a little *as*.]  
 A foolish fellow.

'They apparell'd me as you see, made a  
 fool, or an *asinego* of me. *Marm. Antiquary.*

**"ASPHA/LTOS.** *n.* &c."

Naphtha and *Asphaltus* yielded light,  
 As from a sky. *Milton.*

**To ASPI/RE.** *v. a.* To aspire to.

And both our souls *aspire* celestial  
 thrones. *Murrow's Tamerl.*

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds.

*Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

**"ASPORTA/TION.** *n.* - - - A carry-  
 ing away."

A bare removal from the place where  
 the thief found the goods, is a sufficient *as-  
 portation* or carrying away. *Blackstone*

**"ASSA/Y.** *n.* - - -

# A S S

## 5. Value.

She saw bestrowed all with rich array.  
Of pearls and precious stones of great  
*assay.* *Spenser.*

## ASSEMBLANCE. n.

### 1. Assembling.

He chanc'd to come where happily he  
spy'd

A rout of many people far away :  
To whom his course he hastily applied,  
To weet the cause of their *assemblance*  
wide. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IV. ft. 21.*

### 2. [In *Shakspeare.*] Semblance.

Care I for the limb, the thews, the stat-  
ure, the bulk, and big *assemblance* of a man ?  
*Hen. IV. P. II.*

## \* ASSENTATION. n. - - - Compli- ance with the opinion of another."

Subject flattery and indiscriminate *assen-  
tation* degrade. *Chesterfield.*

## ASSIGN. h. [a law word, from the verb.]

The person to whom any property is, or  
may be assigned.

A man seems to have been at liberty to  
part with all his own acquisitions, if he  
had previously purchased to him and his  
*assigns* by name ; but if his *assigns* were not  
specified in the purchase-deed, he was not  
empowered to alien. *Blackstone.*

## A'SSIGNAT. n. [Fr.] The paper coin of France since its revolution.

Is there a debt which presses them—if  
sue *assignats.* *Burke.*

## ASSISE. n. [Fr.]

### 1. A commission of *assise*, directed to the Judges, and Clerk of assize, to take assizes.

*Blackstone.*

### 2. A Court of *assise*. See *Johnson's AS- SIZE*, 4.

### 3. A particular species of jury called an *assise*, summoned for the trial of landed disputes.

*Blackstone.*

### 4. A particular species of trial by jury.

Henry II. by consent of parliament in-  
troduced the *grand assise*, a particular spe-  
cies of trial by jury. *Black.*

### 5. A certain ordinance or statute.

By an ordinance in 27 Hen. II. (called  
the *assise* of arms) it was provided, that  
every man's armour should descend to his  
heir. *Blackstone.*

### 6. A particular species of rent.

Rents of *assise* are the certain established  
rents of the freeholders and antient copy-  
holders of a manor, which cannot be va-  
ried. *Blackstone.*

### 7. A particular species of writ.

The writ of *assise* is said to have been in-  
vented by Glanvil. *Blackstone.*

## " To ASSO'CIATE. v. a. - - -"

" 5. It has generally the particle with."  
This seems to be one of the *misplaced* ad-  
ditions, which ought to have been put to  
to the verb *neuter*, and might then be il-  
*lustrated* by the example following :

# A S T

Associates with the midnight  
drear. 7

## To ASSO'IL. v. a. [*assolier*, old F *absolver*, Lat.]

### 1. To absolve.

Till from her hands the spright  
*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. 2*

### 2. To deliver ; to release.

She looked up, to weet wh  
Had her from so infamous fact

Therefore I will their sweaty yok  
At this same furrow's end.  
*Ib. old end*

### 3. To put an end to.

She soundly slept, and carefull  
did quite *assolue*.

*f. Q. B. III. C.*

### 4. To determine.

A pair of weights with which  
*assolue*  
Both more and less, where it is  
did stand.

*F. Q. B. VII. C. VI*

## " To ASSORT. v. a. - - - To

" in classes, as one thing suits with a  
It extends to *persons*, as well as *th*  
They appear in a manner no wa  
to those with whom they must asso

### 2. To supply with assortments.

To be found in the well *assorte*  
houses of the dissenting congregatic

## " ASSORTMENT. n. .... 2. A

" quantity properly selected."  
Societies are the casual or arbitrar  
ments of human institution. 8

## " ASSURANCE. n. .... "

### 14. [In law.] Evidence of convey property.

The legal evidences of the trans  
property are called the common  
of the kingdom. B

## ASTERITES. n. [from *asteris*, kind of opal sparkling like a star.

## ASTHMA'TIC. n. One troubled asthma.

*Asthmatics* cannot bear the air  
rooms, and cities where there is  
deal of fuel burnt. *Arbutnot*

## " ASTONISHMENT. n. .... ment."

### 2. Matter of astonishment.

Thou shalt become an *astonis*  
proverb, and a by-word among all  
whither the Lord shall lead thee.

*D:uteronomy, CH. XXVIII*

## To ASTON'Y. v. a. pret. and pa *astoned*, *astond*, *astound* [*astonner*, Fr.]

found.  
Do hide themselves from her  
looks. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II*  
Stood all *astoned*.

# A T H

*Afound* he stood. *Ib.*  
All suddenly with mortal stroke *afound*  
Doth groveling fall. *Ib.*  
No puissant stroke his senses once *afound*.  
*Fairfax.*

**ASTRÆA.** *n.* [Lat. for the Goddess Justice, but used by *Milton* for] Virgo, the sixth sign in the Zodiac.

Th' Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,  
Hung forth in heav'n his golden scales,  
yet seen

Between *Afrea* and the scorpion sign.  
*Par. Lost. B. IV. v. 998.*

**ASTRICT.** *adj.* [*astrius*, Lat.] Compensious.

An epitaph is a superscription, or an *astri* pithy diagram. *Weever.*

**ASTRINGENT.** *n.* [from the adjective.]

An astringent medicine.

Notwithstanding the application of rougher *astringents*. *Berdmore.*

**ASTRINGER, A'USTRINGER.** *n.* [from *austour*, Fr. a gofshawk.] A falconer, that keeps a gofshawk.

Enter a gentle *Astringer*.

*Stage-direction in Sbaf. All's Well.*

We usually call a falconer, that keeps that kind of hawk, an *astringer*. *Cowel.*

**ASTROFELL.** *n.* The name of some weed.  
My little flock, whom erst I lov'd so well,

And wont to feed with finest grafs that grew,

Feed ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell*

And stinking smillage and unfavoury rue.  
*Spenser's Duynaida.*

**A'STROLABE.** *n.* . . . . .

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, and the stars."

With *astrolabe* and meteoroscope,  
I'll find the cusp and alfidridaria.

*Albumazar.*

**AT-ERST.** *adv.*

1. Suddenly; hastily.

What hellish fury hath *at-erst* thee hent?  
*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 8.*

How great a hazard the *at-erst* has made of her good fame.

*Ib. B. VI. C. III. ft. 39.*

2. At last, at length.

Full loth am I (quoth he) as now *at-erst*  
When day is spent, and rest us needeth most, &c.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 39.*

For from the golden age, that first was named,

It's now *at-erst* become a stonie one.

*Ib. B. V. ft. 2.*

**ATELLAN.** *adj.* [from *Atella* in ancient Italy, whence such representations first came.] Dramatic mixt with ridicule.

Their Fescennin, and *Atellan* way of wit was in early days prohibited. *Sbafsbury.*

**ATHANA'SIAN.** *adj.* Composed by *Atha-*

# A T T

nasius.

He who cannot assent to the *Atbanasian* creed, would receive no better quarter than an atheist; from the generality of the clergy. *Bolingbroke.*

**ATHLETE.** *n.* [ἀθλητής, Gr.] A contender for victory.

. . . . . for having opposed to him a vigorous athlete. *A. Smith's Theory.*

**ATONE.** *adj.* [at one, as "would have set them at one again." *As Ch. VIII. v. 26.*] Reconciled.

So bene they both *atone*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 29.*

"**ATTA/CHMENT.** *n.* . . . . .

3. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action;" or for a contempt of the court.

The process of *attachment* for these and the like contempts must necessarily be as antient as the laws themselves. *Blackstone.*

5. A writ so named.

If the defendant disobey's this verbal monition, the next process is by writ of *attachment*. *Blackstone.*

6. [In the plural.] The name of a forest-court.

The court of *attachments*, wood-mote, or forty days court, is to be held before the verderors of the forest once in every forty days. *Blackstone.*

"**ATTAINT.** *n.* . . . . .

4. [In law.] A writ so called.

A writ of *attaint* lieth to enquire, whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict. *Blackstone.*

**ATTELLANE.** *n.* [from *Atellan. adj.*] A dramatic satyr.

The Romans imitated the satyrs in their *Atellanes*. *Roscommon.*

"To **ATTEMPT.** *v. a.* . . . . ."

3 To tempt.

Why then will ye, fond dame, *attempted* be

Unto a stranger's love.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 63.*

**ATTE/NDEMENT.** *n.* [from *attend.*] Attendance (or waiting) on another.

Yet for no bidding, nor for being shent,  
Would he restrained be from his *attendement*. *Sp. F. Q.*

**ATTO'NE.** *adv.*

1. At once.

That all his senses seem'd bereft *attonce*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 42.*

2. Together.

As white seems fairer, match'd with black *attonce*. *Sg. F. Q.*

The knights in couples match'd, the ladies link't *attonce*. *Ib.*

**To ATTO'RN.** *v. n.* [from *attournance*, old Fr.] To acknowledge (as tenant) a new lord.

If one bought an estate with any lease for life or years standing out thereon, and the lessee or tenant refused to *attorn* to the pur-

## A V I

chafer, and to become his tenant, the grant or purchase was in most cases void.

*Blackstone.*

To ATTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trappatura*, Barb. Lat.] horse-clothing.

1. To array with horse-furniture.

And all his steed

With oaken leaves *attract*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 39.*

2. [From *attraper*, Fr.] To entrap.

Whose fained gestures do *attract* our youth.

*W. Browne.*

"To ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.*" *Spenser* (once) accents this verb on the *first* syllable.

Faulty men use oftentimes

To *attribute* their folly unto fate.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IV. ft. 28.*

2. To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To sink."

3. To descend; as from horse-back or any kind of elevation.

And from their sweaty coursers did *avale*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 10.*

Eftsoones out of her coch she gan *avale*.

*Ib. B. IV. C. III. ft. 46.*

To AVAUNT. *v. n.* [from *vaunter*, Fr.] To assume a boasting air.

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,

As peacock, that his painted plumes doth prance,

He smote his courser in the trembling flank.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 6.*

AVENGE. *n.* [from the verb.] Vengeance.

And if to that *avenge* by you decreed

This hand may helpe, or succour ought supplie,

It shall not fayle, whenso ye shall it need.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 8.*

To AVENTRE. *v. a.* [The commentators on *Spenser* give conjectural etymologies of this verb. Its meaning seems clearly] To push forward.

With that her mortal speare

She mightily *aventred* towards one,

And downe him smot ere well aware he weare.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 28.*

And eft *aventring* his steel-headed lance

Against her rode. *Ib. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 11.*

To AVERT. *v. n.* [from *averto*, Lat.] To turn away.

Cold and *averting* from our neighbour's good.

*Thomson.*

"AVIDITY. *n.* ----- Eagernefs."

*Avidity* to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy.

*Reid.*

To AVILE. *v. a.* [from *aviler*, Fr.] To hold cheap.

Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*.

*B. Johnson.*

"To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* -----"

4. To observe.

Sith him in faery court he late *aviz'd*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 21.*

5. To apprise.

## A U T

That had not her thereof before *aviz'd*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 19.*

AVI'ZEFUL. *adj.* [from *avize*.] Discerning. When Britomart with sharpe *avineful* eye Beheld the lovely face of Arthegall.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 26.*

"AUNT. *n.* -----"

2. A cant word for a bawd.

It was better bestowed upon his uncle, than one of his *aunts*: I need not say *bawd*, for every one knows what *aunt* stands for in the last translation.

*Middleton's Trick to catch the old one.*

"AVOIDANCE. *n.* -----"

3. The act or state of becoming vacant."

Afterwards upon the next *avoidance* a stranger presents a clerk.

*Blackstone.*

AVO'UR. *n.* [from *avouer*, Fr.] Vindication. He had him stand t' abide the bitter floure Of his fore vengeance; or to make *avours* Of the lewd words and deeds which he had done.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 48.*

"AVO'WABLE. *adj.* ----- That which "may be openly declared."

This management, when no *avowable* reason could be given for it, gave suspicious and refining persons occasion to throw out a great deal of slander.

*Bolingbroke.*

"AURICULA. *n.* A flower."

*Auriculas* enrich'd

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.

*Thomson.*

AURIST. *n.* [from *auris*, Lat.] One who professes to cure disorders in the ear. *Asb's Dict.*

AURO'RA BOREA'LIS. *n.* [Lat. So called from being peculiar to the more northern latitudes.] The appearances of the *aurora* come under four different descriptions. 1st. A horizontal light, like the break of day. 2dly. Fine, slender, luminous beams of dense light. 3dly. Flashes pointing upward, or in the same direction with the beams, which they always succeed. 4thly. Arches, nearly in the form of a rainbow.

*Adams's Lectures.*

To AU'SPICATE. *v. a.* [from *auspice*.] To give an auspicious turn to.

They *auspicate* all their proceedings, by stating, &c. &c.

*Burke.*

"AU'SPICE. *n.* -----"

4. *Auspices* were those, that handfasted the married couple.

*Ben Johnson's note to his Masques at Court.*

"AUSPICI'OUSLY. *adv.* --- With prosperous omens."

If *auspiciously* divine.

*B. Johnson.*

"AUTHENTI'CITY. *n.* --- Genuineness."

The particular proofs of their *authenticity* are not less recent, than they are various and decisive.

*C. Hall's Sermon.*

AUTHORESS. *n.* A female in any of those capacities which give the title of *author*.

All with united grief the loss bemoan,

## A V U

Except the *auth'refs* of his fate alone.

*Walsh.*

She was probably the foundress of that school of female learning, of which (with herself) there were no less than four *authorresses* in three descents.

*Walpole.*

\* **AUTHORITATIVELY.** *adv.* ---

"In an authoritative manner."

The courtier will complain loudly, *authoritatively* and pompously, that any retrenchment of our annual expences may do more harm, than the saving can do good.

*Bolingbroke.*

**AUTHORSHIP.** *n.* The quality of being an author.

The gentlemen, whose merit lies towards *authorship*, are unwilling to make the least abatement on the foot of ceremonial.

*Shaftsbury.*

**AUTOCTHONUS.** *n.* [Gr. and interpreted in the example following.]

He is a kind of *autocthonus*, like the Athenians, that sprung out of their own ground.

*Butler's Characters.*

**AUTOCRATICE.** *n.* [from *αυτοκρατορία*, Gr.] A female absolute sovereign.

I do not think, that the *Autocratie* of all the Russias will be trifled with by the Samaritans.

*Chesterfield.*

**AVULSED.** *part. adj.* [*avulsus*, Lat.] Plucked off.

Who scattered wealth, as though the radiant crop

Glitter'd on ev'ry bough; and ev'ry bough,

Like that the Trojan gather'd, once  
*avuls'd*

## A Z E

Were by a splendid successor supply'd,

Instant, spontaneous.

*Shenstone.*

\* To AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The same "with *awake*." This verb is much oftner *active* than *neuter*. *Johnson's* example is of its *active* sense, the following of its *neuter*.

The book ends abruptly with his *awakening* in a fright.

*Pope in a note to his Temple of Fame.*

**AWA'KENER.** *n.* [from *awaken*.] What excites.

Robbing the public of the best rowzers, and *awakeners* of genius.

*Turnbull.*

To AWA'RN. *v. a.* [used by Spenser for] To warn.

Earth's gloomy shade

Did dim the brightness of the welkin rownd,

That every bird and beast *awarned* made  
To shrowd themselves, whiles sleepe their  
sences did invade.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 46.*

**AWEARY.** *adj.* [used twice by *Shakespeare* for] Weary.

For Cassius is *awearry* of the world.

*Julius Caesar.*

Are you *awearry* of me?

*Troilus and Cress. A. IV. sc. 2.*

**AYLE.** *n.* [*ayeul*, Fr.] A particular writ in law.

If the abatement happened on the death of one's grandfather or grandmother, then an assise of *mort d'ancestor* no longer lies, but a writ of *ayle* or *de avo*.

*Blackstone.*

**A'ZEROLE.** *n.* [Fr.] Medlar with a cut smillage leaf.

*Miller.*

## ADDENDA in A.

[In ACCOMPANIMENT.] Add for a third example.

Anger is drawn with great force, and his *accompaniments* are boldly feigned.

*T. Warton.*

\* **AGNITION.** *n.* ..... Acknowledgement.

Which I interpret an *agnition* of some unlooked for fortune good or bad, and a sudden change thereof.

*Harrington's Apologie of Pectria.*

**ALATERNUS.** *n.* [in botany.] Evergreen privet.

The *Alaternus*, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us in England, as if it were an Indigene.

*Evelyn.*

**A'LIAS.** *n.* [in law.] A writ of *capias* issued a second time.

If the sheriff cannot find the defendant upon the first writ of *capias*, there issues out an *alias* writ.

*Blackstone.*



# B.

## B A D

**BACCHANAL.** *n.* [from *Bacchus*.] An imaginary being, addicted to wine.  
The riot of the tiply *Bacchanals*,  
Tearing the Thracian finger in their rage.

*Shakspere.*

**BACCHANALIAN.** *adj.* Of a bacchanal.  
Now all dissevel'd to the wood she flies,  
With *bacchanalian* fury in her eyes.

*Congreve's Ovid.*

**BACHELOR.** *n.* . . . . .

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a "sense now little used." It must necessarily be used to mark the distinction between different orders of knighthood.

The last of these inferior nobility are *knights-bachelors*; the most ancient, though the lowest, order of knighthood amongst us: for we have an instance of King Alfred's conferring this order on his own son Athelstan.

*Blackstone.*

**BACKBITING.** *n.* [from *backbite*.] Privy calumny.

But evermore vouchsafe, it to maintaine  
Against vile *Zoilus' backbitings* vaine.

*Spenser to Lord Buckburst.*

**BACKRAG.** *n.* A kind of German wine, once well known.

I'm for no tongues but dried ones, such  
as will

Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.

*Maine's City Match.*

**BACKSLIDING.** *n.* [from *backslide*.] Falling off from duty.

Our *backslidings* are many.

*Whole Duty of Man.*

**BACOUA.** *n.* An antiquated name of the following exotic tree.

The plant (at *Brasil bacoua* call'd) the name

Of th' eastern plane-tree takes, but not the same:

Bears leaves so large, one single leaf can shade

The swain that is beneath her covert laid:

Under whose verdant leaves fair apples grow,

Sometimes two hundred on a single bough:

They're gather'd all the year, and all the year

They spring; for like the hydra they appear,

To ev'ry one you take succeeds a golden heir.

*Tate's Cowley.*

**BADNERIE.** *n.* [Fr.] Trifling discourse.  
The fund of sensible discourse is limited;

## B A L

that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite.

*Shenstone.*

**TO BAFFFUL.** *v. a.* [from *bafouer*, Fr.] To treat with indignity, to expose.

And himselfe *baffuld* and his armes unherst.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. st. 37.*

He by the heels him hung upon a tree,  
And *baffuld* so, that all which passed by,  
The picture of his punishment might see.

*Id. B. VI. C. VII. st. 27.*

**BA'ILABLE.** *adj.* . . . . . That may be "bailed."

In civil cases we have seen, that every defendant is *baillable*, but in criminal matters it is otherwise.

*Blackstone.*

**BA'IL-BOND.** *n.* A bond or obligation with one or more sureties, to insure the defendant's appearance at the return of the writ, is called the *bail-bond*.

*Blackstone.*

**BAILEE.** *n.* [from *bailler*, Fr.] One to whom any thing is delivered to keep.

The *bailee* hath the possession, and only a temporary right.

*Blackstone.*

**BA'ILMENT.** *n.* [A law term for *bailler*, Fr.]

*Bailment* is delivery of goods to another person for a particular use.

*Blackstone.*

**BAILOR.** *n.* [A law term from *bailler*, Fr.] The bailor (or person delivering goods)

hath only the right, and not the immediate possession.

*Blackstone.*

**BA'IL-PIECE.** *n.* A piece of parchment on which is written a recognizance for bail.

The recognizance is transmitted to the court in a slip of parchment, intitled a *bail-piece*.

*Blackstone.*

**BALE of Dice** [two centuries ago meant] A pair of dice.

For exercise of arms a *bale of dice*.

*B. Jonson's New Inn.*

Sole regent over a *bale of false dice*.

*Marston's What you Will.*

**BALK.** *n.* . . . . . A great beam."

In its swift pullies oft the men withdrew

The tree, and oft the riding *balk* forth threw.

*Fairfax.*

**BALK.** *n.* . . . . . A furrow unploughed "between the lands, or at the end of the "field."

The flowery *balks*

Where harmless virgins have their walks.

*W. Browne.*

2. Any thing past over untouched.  
And the mad steale about doth fiercely fly,

Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balks*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. st. 16.*

## B A N

3. An-unexpected frustration. This sense (very common in discourse) is perhaps the only one now in use.

To BALK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn aside.

When as the ape heard him so much to talk

Of labour, which did from his liking

*balk,*

He would have slipt the collar hand-  
somerly. *Spenser's Hubbard.*

4. [Figuratively] To talk beside one's mean-  
ing.

Her list in stryfull termes with him to  
*balke.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 12.*

BA/LLADER. *n.* A writer of ballads.

His jests are poor verbal quips, even laid  
aside by balladers. *Overbury.*

BA/LLAD-MAKER. *n.* A maker of bal-  
lads.

Pick out mine eyes with a *ballad-maker's*  
pen. *Shaksp. Much ado.*

BA/LLAD-MONGER. *n.* A dealer in writ-  
ting ballads.

I'd rather be a kitten, and cry mew,  
Than one of these same metre *ballad-*  
*mongers.* *Shaksppeare.*

An operation; which every *ballad-monger*  
of our days is known to perform with the  
most unerring exactness. *Tyrrwhitt.*

BA/LLADRY. *n.* The style of ballads.

What though the greedy fry

Be taken with false baits

Of worded *balladry,*

And think in poesy?

*B. Jonson.*

BA/LLASTING. *n.* Ballast.

Then had my prize

Been less, and so more equal *ballasting*

To these Posthumus. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

BA/LOT-BOX. *n.* A box for receiving  
ballots.

Some hold no way so orthodox

To try it, as the *ballot-box.*

*Butler's Remains.*

\* BALM. *n.* The name of a plant."

Thy honey, gentle *balm,* no pointed  
stings,

Like bees, thy great admirers, with it  
brings. *Cowley translated.*

To BAND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To as-  
semble; to join.

Huge routs of people did about them  
*band.* *Sp. F. Q.*

With whom great Ashur also *bands.*  
*Milton.*

\* To BAND. *v. a.* - - -"

3. To banish.

Sweet love such lewdness *bands* from  
his faire companie.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 41.*

BA/NDERET. *n.* One kind of magistrate  
in Switzerland.

I know the names, but I do not know  
the nature of some of the most considerable

## B A R

officers there; such as the *Avoyers*, the  
Seizeniers, the *Banderets*, and the Gros  
Sautier. *Chesterfield.*

BA/NISTER. *n.* This word seems to be only  
a corruption of speech for *baluster*, but so  
general as to find a place in most *English*  
dictionaries.

"To BANK. *v. a.* - - -"

3. To pass by the banks of.

Have I not heard these islanders shout  
out

Vive le roy! as I have *bank'd* their towna.

*Shak. K. John.*

To BA/NKEROUT. *v. a.* [from *bankrout*,  
*n.*] To make bankrupt.

Dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the  
wits. *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*

BA/NKROUT. *n.* [*banque route*, Fr.] A  
bankrupt.

Time is a very *bankrout*, and owes more  
than he is worth to season.

*Shak. Com. of Errors.*

BA/NNERAL. *n.* [from *banderolle*, Fr.] A  
little flag on the top of a knight's lance.

And lastly to depoil of knightly *ban-*  
*neral.* *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 26.*

BANNERET. *n.* [a diminutive of *banner*.]

A streamer. The scarfs and the *bannerets*  
about thee did manifoldly dissuade me  
from believing thee a vessel of too great  
burthen. *Shak. All's Well.*

"To BA/NUQUET. *v. n.* 'To feast."

2. To give feasts.

If you know

That I profess myself in *banqueting*

To all the rout, then hold me dange-  
rous. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

BA/NUQUETING. *part. adj.* For to banquet  
in.

Full of daintie arbours and *banqueting*  
rooms. *Weaver.*

BA/PTIST. *n.* [a vulgar abbreviation of]  
Anabaptist.

To BAR. *v. a.* [a contraction of *bard*, an old  
verb from *bardare*, Barb. Lat.] To adorn  
with trappings.

There floats the *bar'd* steed, with his ri-  
der drown'd. *Drayton.*

Shall our *bar'd* horses climb yon moun-  
tain tops? *T. Heywood's Four Pr.*

BARAL/PTON. [a term in *logic*, but of  
no language.]

Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes,  
At the rude rumbling *baraliphton* makes.

*Roscommon.*

"To BARB. *v. a.* - - -"

4. To mow.

The slooping scythe-man that doth *barb*  
the field. *Marston's Malecontent.*

To BA/RBARIZE. *v. a.* To make barba-  
rous.

My character, as a reformer, is con-  
nected with the hideous changes which  
have barbarized France. *Burke.*

## B A S

"To BARBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To "dress out; to powder.

"Our courteous Antony,  
"Whom ne'er the word of No woman  
"heard speak,

"Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to  
"the feast. *Shakspeare.*"

This is the whole article in *Johnson*. But could he possibly suppose that Antony is represented here, as *powder'd* ten times o'er, when the origin of *powdering* hair is posterior to *Shakspeare's* days? The most obvious interpretation of *to barber* is *to shave*.

"BA'RENESS. *n.* - - -

"4. Meanness of clothes." No example of this sense is given: but according to common acceptance '*meanness*' should be '*de-fect*.'

BAR'GE-MAN. *n.*

1. A rower in a barge.

And backward yode, as *bargemen* wont  
to fare.

*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VII. ft. 35.*

2. One who conducts a barge along rivers or canals.

BAR'GEMASTER. *n.* The proprietor of a barge carrying burdens for hire.

There is in law an implied contract with a common carrier, or *bargemaster*, to be answerable for the goods he carries.

*Blackstone.*

BAR'LEY-WATER. *n.* A drink made of barley and water.

A decoction of quince-seeds, *barley-water*, or milk and water. *Berdmore.*

"BA'RONY. *n.* - - - That honour or lordship, that gives title to a baron."

If my young lord, your son, have not  
the day,

Upon mine honour for a silken point

I'll give my *barony*.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

BARRAGOUIN. *n.* [old Fr.] Barbarous law-language.

He thinks no language worth knowing  
but his *barragouin*. *Overbury.*

"BA'RRENWORT. *n.* The name of a plant."

Three branches in the *barrenwort* are  
found,

Each branch again with three less  
branches crown'd.

*Tate's Cowley.*

"BA'RRROW is used in Cornwall for a hill-  
"lock, under which in old times bodies  
"have been buried."

*Barrows*, as they are called in England,  
are frequent in the islands of Scotland.

*Guthrie.*

BASA'LTES. *n.* A kind of marble which is found in perpendicular blocks.

This is the most northern *basalt*es I am  
acquainted with. *Pennant.*

BASALTIC. *adj.* Of basaltæa.

## B A S

We had in view a fine series of genuine  
*basaltic* columns.

"BASE. *adj.* - - -"

*Pennant.*

7. Low with regard to place.

By that same hole an entrance dark and  
*base*,

With smoake and sulphur hiding all the  
place

Descends to Hell.

*Sp. F. & B. I. C. V. ft. 31.*

"BASE. *n.* . . . .

"5. Stockings; or perhaps armour for the  
legs." Our early writers used it in both  
these senses.

Tactus in a dark-coloured fatten mantle  
over a pair of silk *bases*.

*Stage-direction in Brewer's Lingua.*

And put before his lap an apron white,  
Instead of curiets and *bases* fit for fight.

*Sp. F. & B. V. C. V. ft. 20.*

The wicked steel seiz'd deep in his right  
side,

And with his streaming-blood his *bases*  
dy'd. *Fairfax. B. VIII.*

BA'SELESS. *adj.* [*basile. n.* and *less.*] Void  
of foundation.

Like to the *baseless* fabric of this vision.

*Shak. Tempst.*

[That an editor of *Shakspeare* should leave  
this word out of a dictionary.]

BA'SEN. *adv.* [Hughes interprets it] With  
wonder.

Then gan the courtiers gaze on ev'ry side,  
And stare on him with big looks *bases*

wide. *Spenser's Hubbard.*

BA'SENET. *n.* [Ital. and Fr.] Helmet.

He sent to her his *basenet*, as a faithful  
band.

*Sp. F. & B. VI. C. I. ft. 31.*

BA'SHLESS. *adj.* [not an uncommon word  
in very modern satirical poetry, but not yet  
admitted into dictionaries.] Shameless.

"BA'SIL. *n.* . . . . The name of a plant."  
Sound savory, and *basil* harty-hale.

*Spenser's Muirpotman.*

"BA'STARD. *adj.* . . . ."

3. *Base.*

To banish cowardize and *bastard* feare.

*Sp. F. & B. I. C. VI. ft. 24.*

Thought in his *bastard* arms her to em-  
brace. *Id. B. II. C. III. ft. 44.*

BA'STARD-DITANY. *n.* A flower, called  
also *fraxinella*.

That *bastard-ditany* of sanguine hue  
From Hector's reeking blood conception

drew. *Tate's Cowley.*

BA'STARD-EIGNE. *n.* [In law.] When  
a man has a *bastard* son, and afterwards

marries the mother, and by her has a le-  
gitimate son, the eldest son is *bastard-eigne*.

*Blackstone.*

"To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* . . . . To con-  
vict of being a *bastard*."

If popular representation is necessary to  
the legitimacy of all government, the House

## B A Y

of lords is at one stroke *bastardised*. *Burke*.  
 "To BASTE. v. a.

"4. To sow slightly."

The guards are but slightly *basted* on.

*Shaksp. Much ado.*

To BAT. v. n. [from the noun.] To manage a bat at cricket.

To bat and bowl with might and main

Two nobles took their way.

BATFUL. *adj.* [from *batten* and *full*.] Abundantly fertile.

Amongst the *batful* meads on Severn's either side. *Drayton*.

BATHING. n. The act of bathing.

I do not yet hear one jot the better for all my *batnings* and pumpings. *Chesterfield*.

BATTEILANT. *adj.* Going to battle.

Soon after this, I saw an elephant,

That on his back did bear (as *batteilant*)

A gilden towre. *Spenser's Visions*.

BATTEL. n. A species of trial in a writ of right.

The next species of trial is of great antiquity, but much disused: though still in force if the parties choose to abide by it; I mean, the trial by *wager of battle*.

*Blackstone*.

BATTEN. *adj.* [from the verb.] Fertile.

A *batten* soil for grain, for pasture good.

*Fairfax. B. I. ft. 43.*

To BAT'TIL. v. n. To fatten.

For sleep they sayd would make her *battil* better.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 38.*

To BA'TTIL. v. a. To make fertile.

Ashes are an excellent improvement to *battil* barren land. *Ray's Prov. Devon*.

BAT'TING. n. The management of a bat at cricket.

The hay may rue that is unhouf'd,

The *batting* of that day. *Duncombe*.

To BA'TTLE. v. a. To cover with armed force.

And strive to grapple with the *battled* marge. *Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 71.*

BAWN. n. [must be explained by the passage, where it occurs.]

These round hills, and square *bawns*, which you see so strongly trenched and thrown up, were at first ordained, that people might assemble themselves therein.

*Spenser's State of Ireland*.

"BA'WSIN. n. A Badger. *Dist.*"

This fine

Smooth *bawson's* tub

*B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd*.

Peace, you fat *bawson*, peace.

*Brewer's Lingua*.

To BAY. v. a. To bathe.

He feeds upon the cooling shade, and *bayer*

His sweatie forehead in the breathing wynd.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 3.*

## B E A

To BA'YONET. v. a. [from the noun.]

To compel by the bayonet.

You send troops to *sabre* and *bayonet* us into submission to fear and force. *Burke*.

BE. used as participle for *been* by *Spenser* for rhyme's sake.

Yet had the bodie not dismembred *be*,  
 It would have lived.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 22.*

BE. *prep.* [Sax.] By. Though this sense of *be* is in general older than *Jonson's* period of language, it occurs in one proverbial expression in early plays.

Happy man *be* his dole that misleth her.

*Grim the Collier of Croydon*.

BE-ALL. n. The whole of a matter.

That but this blow

Might be the *be-all*, and the end-all here.

*Shaksp. Macbeth*.

BE/ACONAGE. n. A due for the benefit of a beacon.

A fuit for *beaconage* of a beacon standing on a rock in the sea may be brought in the court of Admiralty. *Blackstone*.

BE/ARING-CLOTH. n. A cloth for bearing a newborn child in.

Thy scarlet robes, as a child's *bearing-cloth*,

I'll use to carry thee out of this place.

*Shaksp.peare*.

BEARN. n. [Sax.] A child.

They say *bearns* are blessings.

*Shaksp.peare*.

"BEAR'S-EAR, or auricula: The name of a plant."

Bear's-ear so call'd, did the whole party head. *Tate's Cowley*.

"BEAR'S-FOOT. n. A species of hellebore."

There now remain'd of winter's genuine store

And offspring, *bear's-foot*, or the Christmas flower.

*Clewe's Cowley*.

BE/AR-WHELP. n. The whelp of a bear.

Like to a chaos, or an unlick'd *bear-whelp*. *Shaksp.peare*.

BE/AST-LIKE. *adj.* Like a beast's.

Her life was *beast-like*. *Titus Andronicus*.

BE/ASTLY-HEAD. n. Natural propensity of one beast to relieve another.

Sick, sick alas! a little lack of dead,

But I be relieved by your *beastly-head*.

*The Fox to the Kid in Spenser's May*.

BEATER-U'P. n. [a sportsman's phrase.] One that beats for game.

All the heroical glory he aspires to, is to be reputed a most potent and victorious stealer of deer, and *beater-up* of victorias.

*Butler's Characters*.

BE/ATHED. *part. pass.* [The glossarists on *Spenser* interpret this word by *bardened*. That *bardening* was to be the effect produced by *beating* is clear from the context.

## B E D

but *beatbed* seems derived from *bethian*, Sax. *fomentare*, and to mean] Properly heated.

A tall young oak he bore,  
Whose knottish snags were sharpened all  
afore,

And *beatb'd* in fire, for steel to be in sted.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 7.*

**BEAU-MONDE.** *n.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.

She courted the *beau-monde* to-night.  
L'*assemblée* her supreme delight.

*Prior.*

As they are at present practised in the  
*beau-monde.* *Fielding's T. Jones.*

**BEAU-PERE.** *n.* [Fr.] Companion.

Now leading him into a secret shade  
From his *beau-peres.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 35.*

"To **BEBLE/ED.** *v. a.* To stain with blood.

That all *bebled* the verdant plain around.

*Fairfax. B. XIII. ft. 41.*

**BE/CCO.** *n.* [Ital.] A cuckold.

Duke thou'rt a *becco.*

*Marston's Malcontent.*

• They'll all make

Sufficient *becos.* *Maffinger's Bondman.*

**BECK.** *n.* [Sax.] A small brook.

*Ray's North Country Words.*

Soon after [I passed] a *beck* near Dun-  
mail-raife. *Gray's Letters.*

"To **BECO/ME.** *v. n.* . . . . .

3. In the following passage, the phrase,  
"where is *be become* is used for, *what is be-  
come of him?*"

"I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd,

"Where our right valiant father is be-  
*come.* *Shakspeare.*"

This kind of phrase was not peculiar to  
*Shakspeare*; *Spenser* had used it before him.

Where is the antique glory now *become*,  
That whylome wont in women to ap-  
peare?

*F. Q. B. III. C. IV.*

To **BED.** *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* (to make it  
rhyme) for *bid* in the sense of] To distin-  
guish by a prayer.

Was wont his howres, and holy things  
to *bed.* *F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 35.*

**BED-PHE/ER.** *n.* Bedfellow.

Her that I mean to chuse for my *bed-  
pheer.* *B. Jonson's Epicans.*

**BE/DROOM.** *n.* [bed and room.]

1. A bedchamber.

2. Room in bed.

Then by your side no *bed-room* me deny.  
*Shak. Midf. N. Dream.*

To **BEDU/CK.** *v. a.* To duck.

The varlett saw, when to the flood he  
came,

How without stop or stay he fierly leapt,  
And deep himself *beducked* in the same.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 42.*

To **BEDY/E.** *v. a.* [be put before *dye.*] To

## B E G

tinge.

And Bryton fields with *Sarafi  
bedyds.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I*

**BE/ECH-COAL.** *n.* Charcoal from wood.

Beside your *beech-coal* and your  
waters.

*B. Jonson*

"**BEEF.** *adj.* To prove this word :  
*sive* Johnson adduces a sentence from  
where mention is made of a *beeft*,  
the same rule he might have called  
he does not) *veal*, *mutton*, and *venisi-  
tives*, and adduced *veal cutlet*, *mut-  
and venison patty*. The genius of  
guage allows of using most sub-  
*adjectively*, when occasion requires  
they have not for that reason be-  
dered by lexicographers as *adjectis*  
range them as such in a vocabular  
be only a confusion of terms, ter-  
perplex, rather than to elucidate.

**BEEN.** *present tense plural of To BE.*

Such earthly metals soon consumf

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII*

Your bold defies

By your brave foes accepted bold

*Fairfax. B. VI*

**BEELD.** *n.* [from *behlidan*, Sax.  
tegere.] Shelter.

I will or bear, or be myself thy  
And to defend thy life will lose  
This breast, this bosom soft shal  
*beeld*

Gainst storms of arrows.

*Fairfax. B. XVI*

**BEE/TLE-BROWS.** *n. pl.* [from  
and *brows.*] Prominent brows.

Here are the *beetle-brows* shall I  
*me.* *Shak. Rom.*

"**BEETLE-STOCK.** *n.* . . . . . T  
"dle of a beetle."

To crouch, to please, to be a *be*  
Of thy great master's will.

*Spenser's*

**BEFO/RN.** *prep. and adv.* [contract  
*beforen.* Sax.] Before.

The horsemen past, their void  
tions fill

The bands on foot, and Raimon  
*beforen.*

Notes of glee? bad ones I trow;  
I have not heard *beforen*

One so mistook, as Willy now.

*W.*

**BE/GGABLE.** *adj.* [from *beg.*] To  
by begging for.

He finds it his best way to be  
craving, because he lights many ti  
on things that are disposed of, or  
*gable.* *But*

"**BEGLERBEG.** *n.* [Turkish.] Tl

"Governour of a province amc  
"Turks." Rather of *provinces.*

## BEL

Next to the first vizier are the several *beglerbegs* having under their jurisdiction many provinces.

*To BEGORE. v. a.* [from *gore*.] To stain with gore.

Besides ten thousand monsters foule abhor'd

Did wait about it, gaping grievedly, all begor'd.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 3.*  
**BE/GUINE. n.** (from *beguin* (their head-dress) Fr.) A nun without vow or particular order.

*To BEHA'PPEN. v. n.* [from *happen*.] To befall.

Which unto any knight *behappen* may.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 52.*

*To BEH'GHT. v. n.* . . . . .  
"3. Perhaps to call, to name." There need have been no doubt of this sense; for it, and also 'to declare' may be exemplified from *Spenser*.

Why of late

Didst thou *bebigbt* me borne of English blood?

*F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 64.*

The second was to *Triamond bebigbt*.

*Ib. B. IV. C. V. ft. 7.*

*To order; to direct.*

It fortun'd as heavens did *bebigbt*.

*Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

My lord (quoth he) me fret, and streight *bebigbt*

To seek Occasion, wherefo she be.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 43.*

*To speak; to speak to.*

Yet for the time this answer he to him *bebigbt*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 36.*

Whom soone as he beheld he knew, and thus *bebigbt*.

*Ib. B. V. C. IV. ft. 25.*

**BEHO'T, BEHO'TE. pret. and part. of BEHIGHT.**

1. Promised.

Ne living wight would have him life *bebote*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 38.*

That none him life *bebote*.

*Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 40.*

2. Named.

But better mought they have *bebote* him hate.

*Sp. Sheph. Calendar.*

*To BEKNA'VE. v. a.* [from *knave*.] To call knave.

May satire ne'er befool ye, or *beknave* ye.

*Pope.*

*To BEKNA'W v. a.* To know incessantly.

The worm of conscience still *beknaw* thy soul.

*Shak. Rich. III.*

**BELACCO'IL. n.** [Fr.] Kind salutation.

And her salew'd with seemly *bel-accoyle*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 25.*

**BELA'TEDNESS. n.** [from *belated*.] Tardiness of conduct.

## BEN

I am some time suspicious of myself, and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me.

*Milton in a Letter.*

*To BELAY. v. a.* . . . . .

3. To bedeck.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad  
Of Lincoln-green, *belay'd* with silver lace.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 5.*

*BE/LDAME. n.* . . . . .

3. [According to its French original.] Good dame.

*Beldame*, your words do worke me little ease.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 43.*

**BE/LLAMOUR. n.** [must in *Spenser's* time have meant some flower, possibly] Venus' looking-glass.

Her lips did smell like unto gilliflowers,  
Her ruddy cheeks like unto roses red,  
Her snowy brows like budded *bellamours*.

*Sonnet. 64.*

**BELLFLOWER. n.** Any flower shaped like a bell.

But of all *bellflowers* bindweed does surpass.

*Tate's Cowley.*

*"BELL/GERANT. } adj. [belliger, Lat.]*

*"BELL/GEROUS. } Waging war. Dict."*

Johnson omits a third synonyme, most in use.

**BELL/GERENT'. adj.**

Pere Bougeant's third volume will give you the best idea of the treaty of Munster, and open to you the several views of the *belligerent* and contracting parties.

*Chesterfield.*

**BELLY-CHEER. n.** Victuals.

The people flocked to the church, or to monasteries, not for *belly-cheer*, but to hear the word of God.

*Waver.*

**BELLY-DOUBLET. n.** A doublet that covered the belly.

With your arms cross'd on your thin *belly-doublet*, like a rabbit on a spit.

*Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

*To BEME'TE. v. a.* [from *to mete*.] To measure.

Or I shall so *bemete* thee with thy yard.

*Shak. Taming of a Shrew.*

**BEMO'CKT-AT. pari. adj.** Laughed to scorn.

Or with *bemockt-at* stabs

Kill the still-cloving waters.

*Shaksp. Tempest.*

*To BENCH. v. n.* To sit on a bench of justice.

And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity,

*Bench* by his side.

*Shakspere's Lear.*

**BEN'CH-HOLE. n.** Hole in a bench.

We'll beat'em into *bench-holes*.

*Shak. Ant. & Cleop. A. IV. sc. 7.*

**BEND. n.** [used by *Spenser* (to make it rhyme) for] Band.

On whom did attend

A fair flock of Fairies, and a fresh be-

Of lovely Nympha.

*Shepherd's Calendar in May.*

**BENEDI'CTIN.** *n.* [from *benedictus*, Lat. a proper name.] A Monk of St. Benedict's order.

This congregation of the *Benedictines* grew by little and little to be so great throughout all Christendom, as is almost incredible.

*Weever.*

**BENEDI'CTIN.** *adj.* Of the order of St. Benet.

Wherein Theobald, the successor of Corbeil, placed *Benedictin* monks. *Weever.*

**BENEFACTRICE.** *n.* [from *benefactor*.] A female who confers a benefit.

The claim of well deserving seems to derogate from the pure grace and favour of the *benefactress*. *Shafesbury.*

**"BENEFICIARY.** *n.* He that is in possession of a "benefice."

a. He that receives any thing as a gift.

Our ancestors were by no means *beneficiaries*, but had barely consented to this fiction of tenure from the crown on the basis of a military discipline. *Blackstone.*

**BENEFICIENT.** *adj.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] Doing good.

As its tendency is necessarily *beneficient*, it is the proper object of gratitude and reward. *Adam Smith's Theory.*

**"BENEMPT.** *adj.* [See *NEMPT*.] Nam—"ed; marked out.

"Then kid or cosset which I thee *benempt*." *Spenser.*

This short article contains at least two blunders. *Benempt* is called an *adjective*, and the example proves it a *preterite*: the reader is referred to *Nempt*, and the dictionary has no such article. In the *Faery Queen* the word seems derived from *beneman*, Sax. *deponere*, and to signify solemnly pronounced.

Sir Guyon, more affection to increase,  
*Bynempt* a sacred vow which none should  
ay release.

B. II. C. I. ft. 60.

**"BENEVOLENCE.** *n.*

a. The good done."

I am of the church, and will be glad to do my *benevolence*.

*Shakf. Mer. Wives of Windsor.* sc. 1.

**BERE.** *n.* [Sax.] Barley: only used now for a species of it in Scotland.

Cultivated every-where to the foot of the hills with oats, or *bere*, a species of barley. *Gray's Letters.*

**BERNARDIN.** *adj.* The epithet given to Monks, &c. of St. Bernard's order.

Within one hundred years after the first spreading abroad of these Cistercian and *Bernardin* Monks, the *Benedictins* wanted another reformation. *Weever.*

**BE'RRY.** *n.* [from *beahr*, Sax. *tumulus*.] A mound.

*Sist sweetly piping on thine oaten reed*

Upon this little berry, some ydsleep

An hillock.

*W. Browne.*

**BESAY'LE.** *n.* [Law Fr.] A writ so called. On the death of the great grandfather or great grandmother [there lies] a writ of *besayle* or *de proavo*. *Blackstone.*

**To BESCAT'TER.** *v. a.* To scatter over. Her goodly locks adown her backe did flow

Unto her waste, with flowers *bescattered*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 46.*

**To BESCRA'TCH.** *v. a.* To scratch much. For sore he swat, and ranning through that same

Thick forest was *bescratcht*, and both his feet nigh lame.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 3.*

**To BESE/EK.** *v. a.* [the old word for] Beseech.

Drew to the gate, and there with prayers meeke,

And mild entreaty, lodging did for her *besecke*. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 37.*

**BESE/EMLY.** *adj.* [from *beseem*.] Becoming.

See to their seats they hyc with merry glee,

And in *beseemly* order sitten there.

*Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*

**To BESIT.** *v. a.* [from *besittan*, Sax collo-care.] To suit.

Which so to do may thee right well *besit*.

*Spenser to the Earl of Oxford.*

And that which is for ladies most *besitting*. *F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 19.*

**BESPRE'NT.** *part.* [from *besprenge*, Sax. *conspingere*.] Bepinkled.

And found the springing grafs with blood *beprent*. *Fairfax.* B. VIII. ft. 52.

**"To BESTE/AD.** *v. a.* I *bested*; I have *bested*." It has also *bested* for preterite and participle, and *bestedded* for participle.

"2. To treat; to accommodate."

They who so strangely had him seen *bested*.

With upstart haire, and staring eyes dimay,

From Limbo lake him late escaped sure would fay.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 54.*

And there the ladic ill of friends *bestedded*,  
By way of sport, as oft in masks is known

Conveyed quite away, to living white unknown. *Ib.* B. IV. C. I. ft. 3.

3. To beset.

But both attonce on both sides him *bested*  
And load upon him lay'd, his life for to have had.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 22.*

**BE/STNESS.** *n.* [from *best*.] Greatest possible excellence.

There is but one *bestness*, not only in every thing, but also the manner of every thing. *Lilly's Grammar.*

# B E W

"To BETAKE, v. a. . . . ."

5. To bestow upon.

Of which the best he did his love betake.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. st. 51.

To BETHINK, v. n. [from think.] To have in contemplation.

Cease then, my tongue, and lend unto my mind

Leave to bethink, how great that beauty is.

Spenser's Hymns.

He betought

To leave his love, now perils being past,  
With Claribel.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. st. 13.

BETHLEMIT, adj. [from BETHLEM.] Denoting a certain order of Friars.

About the year 1257 the Bethlemite Friars had their dwelling in Cambridge. Waver.

\* To BETHRAIL, v. a. "Johnson's example of this verb is taken from Spenser's Fairy Queen. B. I. C. VIII. st. 28. but miscalled "Shakespeare."

\* BETONY, n. . . . . A vulnerary herb. "I sing thy sisters, betony, and thee."

Cowley translated.

BETSO, n. The smallest Venetian coin.

At a word, thirty livres,

I'll not hate you a betso.

Marmion's Antiquary.

BETT is used for better in Spenser's Pastorals. What I the bett forthy? October.

BEVER, n. [from bevere, Ital.] A small repast between meals.

He is none of those

Same ordinary eaters, that'll devour

Three breakfasts, as many dinners, and without any

Prejudice to their bevers.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

The French, as well men as women, besides dinner and supper use breakfasts, and bevers.

Moryson's Itinerary.

The sea drinks up whole rivers

Sol drinks the sea for bevers. Wallis.

To BEVER, v. n. [from the noun.] To take bever.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or bever without me. Brewer's Lingua.

\* To BEWA'RE, v. a. . . . . 2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of "speech as admit the word be." Such general observations are always hazardous; this of Johnson's is refuted by the example following:

Beaumont to act

What straightway he must labour to retract. B. Johnson's Horace's Art of poetry.

To BEWEEP, v. n. To make lamentation. I do beweepe to many simple gulls.

Shaksp. Rich. III.

To BEWHO'RE, v. a. To call whore.

Alas, Iago, my Lord hath so bewho're'd her. Shaksp. Othello.

BEWITCHFUL, adj. Bewitching.

There is, on the other side, ill more be-

# B I S

wishful to entice away. Milton in a letter.

BEWONDERED, part. adj. Filled with wonder.

The other seeing his astonishment,  
How he bewonder'd was.

Fairfax. B. X. st. 17.

To BEWRAP, v. a. To wrap round. His sword, that many a pagan stout had

shent,

Bewrapp'd with flowers hung idly by his side.

Fairfax.

BEY, n. A governor of a Turkish province.

The several beglerbegs having under their jurisdiction many provinces, Beyes, Agas, and others. Rycant.

BE'ZELED, part. adj. Befotted.

Time will come

When wonder of thy error will strike dumb

Thy bezel'd sense. Marston's Malcontent.

BICKERING, n. [from bickers.] Skirmish with words.

They ought not to part for small bick-  
erings. M. of Halifax.

BICKERMEN, n. [from bicker.] Contention.

When Arthegall, arriving happily,  
Did stay a while their greedy bickermen.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IV. st. 6.

"BIDDING, n. . . . . Command."

2. Offer of a price for any thing that is to be sold.

BIDDING-BA'SE, n. The term used for playing at base.

Whilom thou wont the Shepherd's lads to lead

In rhymes, in riddles, and in bidding-base.

Spenser.

BYDET, n. [Fr.] A small horse.

I will return to myself; mount my bidet in a dance, and curvet upon my curtal.

B. Jonson's Masques.

"BINOCULAR, adj. . . . . Having two eyes."

2. To be used by both eyes at once.

When we look at an object with a binocular telescope, we see it single.

Reid's Inquiry.

"BIRCH Tree, n."

The hospitable birch does next appear,  
Joyful and gay in hot or frigid air.

Mrs. Bebn's Cowley.

BIRD-EYE, adj. Seen from above, as by a bird.

As in a bird-eye landscape of a promised land. Burke.

"BYRTH-WORT, n. . . . The name of a plant."

Then birth-wort, Juno's plant, the court commands

To speak.

Cowley translated.

BYSHOPLY, adj. Proper for a bishop.

To you I commit this business, that both by bishoply censure, and kingly authority



# BLE

filthy liars may be cast out of the church.

**BISO/GNO.** *n.* [Ital.] A person of low rank.

Spurn'd out by grooms like a base *bisogno*.  
*Chapman's Wid. Tears.*

Hence, go, base *bisogno*.

*Beaum. and Fletcher, Love's Cure.*

**BLA/CK-CAPS.** *n.* [In cookery.] Apples roasted till their skins are black, then served up in a dish of boiled custard.

**BLA/CK-FACED.** *part. adj.* With a swarthy complexion.

To hear the piteous moan, that Rutland made

When *black-fac'd* Clifford shook his sword at him. *Shak. Rich. III.*

**BLACK-MONDAY.** *n.* Easter Monday, so called (says Stow) ever since when on that day Edward III. lay with his host before Paris, and the day was so dark and bitter cold, that many men died on their horses backs by it.

It was not for nothing, that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last.

*Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

<sup>a</sup> To **BLAME.** *v. a.* . . . .

4. To bring a reproach upon.

Ne *blame* your honour with so shameful vaunt

Of vile revenge.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 16.*

To which she for his sake had weepingly  
Now brought herself, and *blam'd* her noble blood.

*Id. B. VI. C. III. ft. 11.*

**BL/ANC-MANGER.** *n.* [Fr.] A consecration of almonds, &c.

You'd fain be making

*Blanc-manger* with him at your mother's.

*B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*

**BL/ANCH-FARM.** *n.* [*blanc ferme*, Fr.] A quit rent of the following kind.

When these payments were reserved in silver or white money, they were antiently called white-rents or *blanch-farms*.

*Blackstone.*

To **BLAND.** *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To soothe.

That base affection, which your ears would *bland*.

*Sp. Hymns.*

**BLANDA/TION.** *n.* [from *blanditie*, Lat.] Piece of flattery.

One had flattered Longchamp Bishop of Ely with this *blaudation*. *Camden's Rem.*

<sup>a</sup> **BLA/SPHEMY.** *n.* " *Spenser* accents this word (according to the Greek *βλασφημία*,) on the second syllable.

And alters fouled, and *blasphemy* spoke.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 25.*

**BLEAR-EYED.** *adj.* Dim-sighted.

His understanding is *blear-eyed*, and has no right perception of any thing.

*Butler's Characters.*

**BLEE.** *n.* [bleoh, Sax. color *cæruleus*.] Colour.

To see fair *Bettris*, how bright she is of

# BLU

*blee.*

*Pinner of Wakefield.*

**BLF/MISHMENT.** *n.* [from *to blemish*.] Blemish.

For dread of blame, and honour's *blemishment*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 36.*

Void of all *blemishment*. *Spenser's Hymns.*

**BLENCH-HO/LDING.** *n.* [from *blench* and *holding*.] A quit-rent paid in silver.

In Scotland this kind of small payment is called *blench-holding*. *Blackstone.*

<sup>a</sup> To **BLEND.** *v. a.* . . . .

4. To blind.

O horrible enchantment, that him so did *blend*!

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 80.*

What hath thy eye-fight *blent*?

*Fairfax. B. XII. ft. 36.*

**BLESSE.** *n.* [altered (for rhyme's sake) from] *Bliss*.

Happie souls, which doe possess

Th' Elysian Fields, and live in lasting *blisse*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 23.*

To **BLIN.** *v. a.* [from *blinnan*, Sax. *definere*.]

To give over.

For nathe-more for that spectacle bad  
Did th' other two their cruel vengeance *blin*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 22.*

**BLIST.** *pret.* [perhaps altered from *blest* for rhyme's sake, and derived from *blesser*, Fr; but neither *blest* nor *blis* occur in this sense.] Wounded.

And with his club him all about so *blis*,  
That he which way to turn him scarcely wist.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 13.*

**BLOOD-SU/CKING.** *part. adj.* That suck blood.

And stop the rising of *blood sucking* sighs.

*Shakespeare.*

To **BLO/ODY.** *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To stain with blood.

He never *bloodies* his sword, but in the heat of action.

*Overbury.*

**BLO/W-BALL.** *n.* [an old name for] The flower of dandelion.

Her treading would not bend a blade of *grass*,

Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from his stalk.

*B. Jonson's Sad Sheph.*

<sup>a</sup> **BLO/WER.** *n.* . . . .

2. A plate of iron for drawing up a fire in a stove chimney.

<sup>a</sup> **BLOWZE.** *n.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

Sweet *blowze*, you are a beauteous blofsom fure.

*Titus Andron.*

Such as the Sabines, or a sun-burnt *blowze*.

*B. Jonson's Horace.*

<sup>a</sup> To **BLU/NDER.** *v. a.* . . . .

" . . . for he *blunders*, and confounds all these together. . . . *Stillingsf.*"

This only example of *blunder* (as a verb *activer*) is by no means decisive. The matter depends upon the construction of the

# BOB

sentence. If the words *all these* are governed only by *confounds*, and not by *blunders* also, the latter is still a verb *neuter*.

"BLUNT: *adj.* . . . . .

"2. Dull in understanding; not quick." This sense is extended to eyesight.

All were his earthly *eyes blunt* and bad.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 47.*

BLURT. *interj.* An expression of contempt.

*Blurt* o' your services. *Dekker.*

*Blurt* on your *ay mees*! guard her safely hence. *Marston.*

BLU'SHET. *n.* [from *blush*.] A modest young maiden.

Go to, little *blushet*, for this anan

You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan. *B. Jonson.*

BLU'SHLESS. *adj.* [*blush* and *less*.] Past blushing.

Women vow'd to *blushless* impudence. *Marston.*

"BOARD: *n.* . . . . ."

7. [In a peculiar sense different from any in *Johnson*; but whether 'the tack of a ship in sailing' (a sea term,) or 'shore' (from the French,) the commentators on *Spenser* are not agreed.]

And she herself in stormy furies tost.

Yet making many a *board* and many a baye,

Still winneth way.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 1.*

"To BOARD. *v. a.* . . . . .

"2. To attack." This sense is sometimes softened into *access*.

Till him the prince with gentle court did *board*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 2.*

And with some courtly terms the wench he *boards*. *Fairfax. B. XIX. ft. 77.*

BOA'STIVE. *adj.* [from *boast*.] Presumptuous.

How must his fellow streams

Deride the tinklings of the *boastive* rill! *Shenstone.*

"BOB. *n.* . . . . ."

5. A contraction of *bob wig*.

Adieu ye *bobs*! ye bags, give place. *Shenstone.*

BOB-TAIL. *n.* Vulgar people.

Tag, rag, and *bobtail* to Sir Harry's run, Men that have votes, and women that have none. *Bramston.*

BOCARDIO. *n.* A term in Logic.

I could, thou seest, in quaint dispute By dint of logic strike thee mute,

With learned skill now push, now parry, From *Darii* to *Bocardo* vary. *Prior's Alma.*

BOGGED. *part. adj.* Mired as in a bog.

But there are objects bid him to begone As far as he can fly, or follow day,

Rather than here to *bogg'd* in vices stay. *B. Jonson.*

To BOLD. *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To em-

# BOR

bolden by abetting.

It touches us, as France invades our land; Not *bolds* our king. *Shak. Lear. A. V. sc. 1.*

BO'LTING-HUTCH. *n.* The receptacle for meal bolted.

That *bolting-butts* of beastliness. *Shakespeare.*

"BOMBARD. *n.* . . . . .

"2. A barrel."

That huge *bombard* of sack. *Shakespeare.*

BO'MBARD-PHRA'SE. *n.* Swollen sentences.

Must throw by

Their *bombard-phrases* and foot-and-half-foot words. *B. Jonson's Horace.*

BOMBA'STED. *adj.* [from *bombast*.] Stuffed out, as with cotton.

Is this fatten doublet to be *bombasted* with broken meat? *Dekker.*

BOMBA'STICK. *adj.* Bombast.

*Bombastick* phrases, solecisms, absurdities, and a thousand monsters of a scholastick brood were fet on foot. *Shaftebury.*

BONDWO'MAN. *n.* A bondswoman.

Ever to wait

*Bondswoman* to the genius of the state. *B. Jonson.*

BONETTA. *n.* A sea-fish.

On the 10th we saw several dolphins and *bonettas* about the ship. *Harcock's Voyages.*

To BON'FIE. *v. a.* [from *bonus* and *facio*, Lat.] To turn into good.

This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts, to *bonifie* evils, or tincture them with good. *Cudworth.*

BO'OK-LAND. *n.* [in law.] Land in *seccage*.

*Book-land*, or charter-land, which was held by deed under certain rents and free services, in effect differed nothing from free *seccage* lands. *Blackstone.*

BO'OKLESS. *adj.* [*book* and *less*.] Unlearned.

Why with the cit,

Or *bookless* churl, with each ignoble name, Each earthly nature, design it thou to re-

side? *Shenstone.*

"BOOT. *n.* . . . . .

"2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland."

All your empiricks could never do the like: cure upon the gout, the *rack* did in England, or your Scotch *boot*. *Marston's Malcontents.*

BORD. *n.* [*bourde*, Fr.]

1. A jest.

So turning all to game, And pleasant *bord*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV.*

Fourth irreturnable flies the spoken word, Be it in scoff, in earnest, or in *bord*.

*Shak. (so cited) in England's Parmassus.*

2. A fabled story.

The wizard could no longer bear her *bord*. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III.*

To BORD. *v. n.* To play: according

## B O U

Whalley's interpretation.

The stubborn Newre, whose waters grey  
By fair Kilkenny and Raffleponte bord.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 43.*

"To BORDER. *v. a.* . . . ."

3. To confine within bounds.

That nature, which contemns its origin,  
Cannot be border'd certain in itself.

*Shaksp. Lear.*

BORDRAG. *n.* [from *to bordrage*.] Plundering.

No nightly *bordrags*, nor no hue and  
cries.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

BORROW. *n.* [borhoe, Sax. *sidejussor*.] A  
surety.

This was the first source of shepherd's  
forrow,

That now will be quit with bail nor  
*borrow*.

*Spenser's May.*

BORROWING. *n.* The act of borrowing.  
And *borrowing* dulls the edge of huf-  
bandry.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

BORSHOLDER. *n.* One of the principal  
inhabitants of the tithing is annually ap-  
pointed to preside over the rest, being called  
the tything-man, the headborough, and  
in some countries the *borsholder* or borough's  
cadder.

*Blackstone.*

If any one of them did start into any un-  
dutiful action, the *borsholder* was bound  
to bring him forth.

*Spenser's Ireland.*

NOTE. [Sax. *auxilium*] signifies (in law) ne-  
cessary allowance to a tenant from his land-  
lord's premises, or from off the manor: it  
is tacked to various words, to denote what  
this allowance is for. Hence come *bouse-  
bote*, *plough-bote*, &c.

See *Blackstone*, B. II. Ch. 1.

BOVATE. *n.* [*bovata*, Law Lat.]  
of land is as much as an ox can p  
year.

"BOUNTEOUS. *adj.*" [as used b.  
Good in general.

Sith that more *bounteous* creature  
far'd

On foot, upon the face of living land.

*F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 10.*

"BOUNTEOUSLY. *adv.* . . . . Liberally;  
generously; largely." This adverb was  
sometimes applied to *enjoyment*.

And all the country wide he did possess,  
Feeding upon their pleasures *bounteously*.

*Spenser's Muirpatrios.*

BOUNTIEST. *adj.* [superlative of the noun  
*bounty*.] Worthiest.

That lady is, quoth he, whereso she be,  
The *bountiest* virgin, and most debonair,  
That ever living eye, I ween, did see.

*F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 8.*

"BOUNTY. *n.* . . . .

3. [In *Spenser*.] Goodness.

And with her beauty *bounty* did compare,  
Whether of them in her should have the  
greater share.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 39.*

## B O W

"BOWER. *n.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from  
the verb *To bow* or *bend*.]

"1. An arbour; &c." This derivation and  
explanation have been fully examined by  
the writer of these sheets in an Appendix  
to his *Essay on Design in Gardening*. The  
following article is here substituted in the  
room of *Johnson's*.

BOWER. *n.* [from *bur* or *bure*, Sax. a place  
of privacy.]

1. A bedchamber.

Ye both forwearied be: therefore a while  
I read you rest, and to your *bowers* re-  
coil.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I.*

Nor seems the same that decked bed and  
*bower*

Of many a ladie late and many a para-  
mour.

*Fairfax. B. XVI. ft. 14.*

To lead her forth to a distinguish'd  
*bower*,

And bid her dress the bed.

*Prior's Solomon.*

2. Any room in a house, except the hall.

There reign'd a solemn silence over all,  
Nor voice was heard, nor wight was  
seen, in *bower* or hall.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 29.*

3. A country seat; sometimes, a cottage.

Where acts gave licence to impetuous  
lust

To bury churches in forgotten dust,  
And with their ruins raise the pander's  
*bowers*.

*B. Jonson.*

When friends arriv'd in circles gay

To visit Damon's *bower*.

*Shenstone.*

As curtesie oft times in simple *bowers*  
Is found as great as in the stately towres.

*Harrington.*

recess; a plantation for shade.

the arbors walk, then to the

*W. Browne.*

valaces, and planted *bowers*.

*Prior's Solomon.*

5. An arbour, whether artificial or natural.

And bid her steal into the pleached *bower*,  
Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun  
Forbid the sun to enter.

*Shak. Much. adv.*

Thus talking, hand in hand alone they  
pass'd

On to their blissful *bower*: it was a place

Chos'n by the sov'reign planter, when  
he fram'd

All things to man's delightful use; the

roof  
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade,  
Laurel and myrtle, and what higher

grew

Of firm and fragrant leaf.

*Milton.*

[*Bower* does not seem to have been used in  
prose since the time of Henry VIII.]

To BOWER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
lodge.

Amongst them all growes not a fayrer  
flowre

Than in the bloodree of comely cour-

# B R A

tesie;

Which, though it on a lowly stalk doe

Yet, brancheth forth in brave nobilitie.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. ft. 4.*

\* **BOWRY.** *adj.* . . . . . Full of bowers.

This is a strange interpretation from one that turned all bowers into arbours: change it to *embowering*, and *Johnson's* examples will be pertinent.

**BOWRS.** *n. pl.* [from bog, Sax. arcus.]

Muscles that bend the joints.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawn-ed bowers.

Were wont to rive steel plates.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 41.*

[*Johnson* in his second sense of BOWER gives (with diffidence) an erroneous interpretation of the word used here.]

\* **BOX.** *n.* . . . . . A tree. . . . .

There tamarisks with thick-leav'd bow are found,

And Cytisus, and garden-pines abound.

*Congreve's Ovid.*

\* **TO BOY.** *v. n.* [*n.* is a misprint for *a.*] To treat as a boy.

" ———— I shall see

" Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness, &c.

*Shakespeare.*

What sort of a meaning is there in "treat as a boy Cleopatra's greatness?" *Shakespeare's* commentators suppose this passage to be only an allusion to the practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage; and the verb *boy* here will hardly bear any other construction.

\* **TO BRA/BBLE.** *v. n.* . . . . . To contest noisily."

This is not a place

To *brabble* in.

*Beaumont and Fletcher's Maids Tragedy.*

\* **BRA/BBLER.** *n.* . . . . . A noisy fellow."

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a *brabblers*.

*Shakespeare's K. John.*

**Brag.** *adv.* [from the verb] Proudly.

Seest thou how *brag* yon bullock bears, So smirke, so smooth his pricked ears?

*Spenser's February.*

**BRAGG.** *n.* A game at cards.

Who, if they happen to rise above *bragg*, or whist, infallibly stop short of every thing either pleasing or instructive.

*Chesterfield.*

\* **BRA/GGARDISM.** *n.* . . . . . Boastfulness."

Why, Valentine, what *braggardism* is this?

*Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

\* **TO BRA/IN.** *v. a.* . . . . . To dash out "the brains. . . . ."

2. To conceive; to understand,

Such stuff, as madmen

# B R A

Tongue, and brain not.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

\* **BRAKE.** *n.* . . . . .

" 2. It is said originally to mean fern." It still means fern, and *Spenser* so used it.

All in a canvas thin he was bedight, And girded with a belt of twisted brake.

*F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 22.*

**BRAKE.** *n.* [from *braquer*, Fr.] That part of the carriage of a moveable battery, which enables it to turn.

And numberless with beams, with ropes and strings,

They view the iron rams, the brakes and slings.

*Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 64.*

**BRA/MIN.** *n.* One of the chief tribe of the people of India.

The first and most noble tribe are the *bramins* who alone can officiate in the priesthood.

*Guthrie's Geography.*

Ten nights in vain the watchful *bramin* prays,

In vain observes the sun ten tedious days.

*Roberts.*

**BRANSLE.** *n.* [Fr.] A song to be sung with a dance.

Now making lays of love and lover's pain,

*Bransles*, ballads, virelays, and verses vain.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 8.*

\* **BRA/SEN.** *adj.* . . . . . now less properly *brapen*."

That fills the *brapen* sky.

*Spenser's Hymns.*

**BRAST.** *pret. a. and n.* Burst.

That with the strait his weland night he *brast*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 14.*

The craggy rock when Moses cleft and *brast*.

*Fairfax. B. XIII. ft. 71.*

That e'en the temple, wherein she was plac'd,

Did quake to hear, and near asunder *brast*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 28.*

\* **BRAVE.** *adj.* . . . . .

5. Gaudy; fine in dress.

With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 32.*

She has made thee *brave*.

—My lord, she has attired me past my wish.

*Beaumont & Fl. Philaster.*

\* **BRA/VELY.** *adv.* . . . . .

2. Finely.

A goodly building *bravely* garnished.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 2.*

A piece of work,

So *bravely* done, so rich.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline. A. II. sc. 4.*

\* **BRA/VERY.** *n.* . . . . .

5: Fine dress.

With scarfs, . . . . . and double change

## BRE

of *bravery*.

*Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Her *bravery*

So alters her, I had forgot her face.

*Massinger's Emperor of the East.*

'The greatest part of his qualification  
consists in the *bravery* of his followers; for  
he carries his abilities on his servants' backs.

*Butler's Characters.*

### 6. A flashy person.

Give entertainment to all the wits and  
*braveries* of the time. *B. Jonf. Epica.*

He is one of the *braveries*, though none  
of the wits. *Ib.*

**BRAWL.** *n.* A kind of dance in *Q. Elizabeth's* time. [The whole figure of it described at length in *Marston's Malcontent*.]

Master, will you win your love with a  
French *brawl*?

*Shakf. Love's La. Lost.*

And at the old Italian *bralls*

They danc'd your mother down.

*B. Jonf. Masques.*

My grave lord keeper led the *bravols*,

The scal and maces danc'd before him.

*Gray's Long Story.*

**BRA'WNED.** *adj.* Brawny.

Whose mighty *brawned* bowrs

Were wont to rive steel plates.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 41.*

**BRAY.** *n.* Shelving ground.

On that steep *bray* Lord Guelpho would  
not then

Hazard his folk.

*Fairfax. B. IX. ft. 96.*

" To **BRAY.** *v. n.* . . . . .

" 1. To make a noise like an ass. . . . .

" 2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable noise. . . . .

3. To emit a loud shrill sound.

Then thrilling trumpets loudly gan to  
*bray*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 48.*

When ev'ry room

Hath blaz'd with light, and *bray'd* with  
minstrelsy. *Shaksp. Timon.*

Hark to my clarion shrill, that *brays* the  
woods among.

*Mason's Character.*

**BREA'KFASTING.** *n.* A party met to  
*breakfast* together.

No *breakfastings* with them, which consume  
a great deal of time. *Chesterfield.*

**BREA'THFUL.** *adj.*

1. Full of breath.

And eke the *breathfull* bellows blow  
again.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 38.*

2. Full of scent.

Fresh costmary, and *breathfull* camomil.

*Spenser's Muirpalmos.*

\* To **BREECH.** *v. a.* . . . . .

3. To whip on the breech.

How he looks like a schoolboy that had

*play'd F. & B.*

## BRO

And went to be *breech'd*.

*Massinger's Guardian.*

**BRE'CHING.** *n.* A whipping on the breech,

Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy.

*Marlow's Edward II.*

**BRE'EZELESS.** *n.* [*breeze* and *less*.] Motionless.

A flagrant *breezeless* air becalms my  
foul. *Sbenstone.*

To **BREN.** *v. a.* [from *bryne*, Sax. ardor.]

To burn.

Closely the wicked flame his bowels

*brent.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 16.*

How love's imprison'd fire their entrails

*brent.*

*Fairfax.*

To **BREN.** *v. n.* To burn.

But this doth hatred make in love to  
*bren.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 45.*

A hallow'd light

. . . . . Of virgin wax there *brent*.

*Fairfax. B. XI. ft. 14.*

**BRIBEWORTHY.** *adj.* Worth bribing for.

Without *bribe-worthy* service.

*Epitaph on Charters.*

**BRICKY.** *adj.* Built of brick.

Those *bricky* towers,

Where now the studious lawyers have  
their *bowers*.

*Spenser's Prothalam.*

**BRIDALTY.** *n.* [a poetical word for]

Bridal.

At Quintin he,

In honour of this *bridaltee*

Hath challeng'd either wide countee.

*B. Jonf. Underw.*

" **BRIGADIER** *General, &c.*"

The Austrians have no *brigadiers*, and  
the French have no Major-Generals.

*Chesterfield.*

**BRIGUE.** *n.* [Fr.] Cabal.

The rise and decay of the Papal power, the  
politics of that court, the *brigues* of the  
Cardinals, the tricks of the conclave.

*Chesterfield.*

" To **BRING.** *v. a.* . . . . ." One peculiar  
sense of this verb (not yet absolutely banished  
from colloquy) is omitted in *Johnson*.

To attend; to accompany.

Yet give leave, my Lord,

That we may bring you something on the  
way. *Shak. Meas. for M.*

Brought you *Cæsar* home?

*Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

**BROAD-BLO'WN.** *part. adj.* Full blown:

With all his crimes *broad-blown*, as fresh  
as May. *Shak. Hamlet.*

**BRO'AD-BRIMMED.** *adj.* With a broad  
brim.

So Briton's Monarch once uncover'd sat,  
While Bradshaw bullied in a *broad-*

*brimm'd* hat. *Bramhall.*

" **BRO'ADSIDE,** *n.* . . . . .

## B U C

- \* 2. The volley of shot fired at once from  
"the side of a ship."  
She has given you a *broad-side*, Captain.  
*Southern's Orosako.*
- \* **BROCK.** *n.* . . . . . A badger."  
Or with pretence of chafing thence the  
*brock*,  
Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.  
*B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.*
- BROGUES.** *n.* [Irish.] Breeches.  
She doth begin  
To loose the *brogues*, the *stripling's* late  
delight;  
And down they drop. . . . .  
*Sbenstone's Schoolmistress.*
- BRO'NDIRON.** *n.* [*brand and iron.*] A sword.  
And with his *brandiron* round about him  
lay'd.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 32.*  
And with his club beat back his *brandi-*  
*ron* bright.  
*Id. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 10.*
- \* **BROW.** *n.* . . . . .
5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge  
of a field. This is a common rural sense  
of the word: and not absolutely foreign to  
either its 1st, or 4th meaning in *Johnson*.  
**BROWNIST.** *n.* [from *Robert Browne.*] A  
religious sectary of peculiar tenets.  
I had as lief be a *brownist*, as a politician.  
*Shaks. Twelfth Night.*
- \* **BRUSH.** *n.* . . . . .
4. A thicket.  
All suddenly out of the thickest *brush*,  
Upon a milk-white palfrey all alone,  
A goodly ladie did forebey them rush.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 15.*
- BRUSSELS.** *adj.* Manufactured at *Brus-*  
*fels*.  
A lady of good nature would forgive the  
country esquire, who, through zeal to  
serve her with a glass of claret, should in-  
volve his spurs in her *Brussels* apron.  
*Sbenstone.*
- \* **BRY'ONY.** *n.* . . . . . A plant."  
How the blue bindweed doth itself in-  
fold  
With honeysuckle, and both these in-  
twine  
Themselves with *bryony* and jessamine.  
*B. Jonson's Masques.*
- \* **BU'CANIERS.** *n.* A cant word for the  
privateers or pirates of America."  
Lionel Wafer, a traveller possessed of  
more curiosity and intelligence, than we  
should have expected to find in an associate  
with *bucnairs*, discovered there a small but  
singular race of men.  
*Robertson.*
- \* **BUCOLIC.** *adj.* . . . . . Pastoral."  
The *Pollio* of Virgil, with all its eleva-  
tion, is a composition truly *bucolic*.  
*Johnson's Rambler.*
- BU'COLIC.** *n.* [from the adjective.] A pas-  
toral poem.  
The poet spent three years in composing

## B U R

- his *bucolics*. *Jos. Warton.*
- \* **BUDGE.** *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
Surly; stiff; formal.  
"O foolishness of men! that lend their  
*ears*  
"To those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur."  
*Milton.*
- This *adjective* is probably derived from  
the *noun*, which signifies the *fur of lambs*;  
and Milton plainly alludes to the robes of  
doctors, edged with this kind of fur.
- BU'FFIN.** *adj.* [from the passage, where it  
occurs, should mean] Made of a particular  
kind of coarse stuff.
- My young ladies  
In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons.  
*Musling. City Madam.*
- BULCHIN.** *n.* A young male calf.  
Doit roar, *bulabin*, doit roar?  
*Dekker's Untrussing, &c.*
- I was at supper last night with a new-  
weaned *bulchin*. *Marston's Dutch Courtier.*
- \* **BULK.** *n.* . . . . .
6. Body.  
He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,  
As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*.  
*Shak. Hamlet.*
- Their *bulks* and souls are bound on for-  
tune's wheel. *B. Jonf. Sejanus.*
- Antonio's shape hath cloth'd his *bulk*  
and visage. *Albunazar.*
- BU'LLACE-CHEESE.** *n.* A marmalade  
of bullaces.
- \* **To BU'LLY.** *v. n.* To be noisy and quar-  
relsome;" to look or talk big.  
So Britain's monarch once uncover'd fat,  
While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brim'd  
hat. *Bramston.*
- To BU'MBAST.** *v. a.* [from the two syll-  
ables that compose it should mean] To  
beat on the breech.  
I shall *bumbast* you, you mocking knave.  
*Damon and Pythias.*
- \* **BUMP.** *n.* . . . . . A swelling. . . . .
2. A thump. So used in common language.
- \* **To BUMP.** *v. a.* . . . . . To make a loud  
noise." In this sense the verb must be  
*neuter*: its only *active* signification is the  
vulgar one, *to thump*.
- BUR.** *n.* The sweetbread. A word rather  
provincial than general.
- \* **BUREAU.** *n.* . . . . .
2. An ambassador's or secretary's office.  
I am glad you are employed in Lord At-  
bemarle's *bureau*. *Chesterfield.*
- \* **BU'RLAR.** *n.* [*burgi latro*, Lat.] The  
definition of a *burglar*, as given us by Sir  
Edward Coke, is 'he that by night break-  
eth and entereth into a mansion-house with  
intent to commit felony.' *Blackstone.*
- BU'RGUNDY.** *n.* The wine of Burgundy.  
A severity scarcely to be supported by  
the help of blazing hearths, cheerful com-  
panions, and a bottle of the most grateful  
*burgundy*. *Sbenstone.*

## BRE

of *bravery*.

*Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Her *bravery*

So alters her, I had forgot her face.

*Massinger's Emperor of the East.*

'The greatest part of his qualification  
confists in the *bravery* of his followers; for  
he carries his abilities on his servants' backs.

*Butler's Characters.*

6. A *flashy person*.

Give entertainment to all the wits and  
*braveries* of the time. *B. Jonf. Epica.*

He is one of the *braveries*, though none  
of the wits. *Ib.*

**BRAWL.** *n.* A kind of dance in Q. Elizabeth's  
time. [The whole figure of it de-  
scribed at length in *Marston's Malcontent*.]

Master, will you win your love with a  
French *brawl*?

*Shakf. Love's La. Lost.*

And at the old Italian *bralls*

They danc'd your mother down.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

My grave lord keeper led the *brawls*,

The scall and maces danc'd before him.

*Gray's Long Story.*

**BRA'WNED.** *adj.* Brawny.

Whose mighty *brawned* bowrs

Were wont to rive steel plates.

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On that steep *bray* Lord Guelpho would  
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Hazard his folk.

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" 1. To make a noise like an ass. . . . .

" 2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disa-  
greeable noise. . . . ."

3. To emit a loud shrill sound.

Then shrilling trumpets loudly gan to  
*bray*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 48.*

When ev'ry room

Hath blaz'd with light, and *bray'd* with  
minstrelsy. *Shaksp. Timon.*

Hark to my clarion shrill, that *brays* the  
woods among.

*Mason's Caract.*

**BREA'KFASTING.** *n.* A party met to  
*breakfast* together.

No *breakfastings* with them, which con-  
sume a great deal of time. *Chesterfield.*

**BREA'THFUL.** *adj.*

1. Full of breath.

And eke the *breathfull* bellows blow  
again.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 38.*

2. Full of scent.

Fresh costmary, and *breathfull* camomil.

*Spenser's Muirpalmos.*

" To **BREECH.** *v. a.* . . . . ."

3. To whip on the breech.

How he looks like a schoolboy that had  
play'd *F. & B.*

## BRO

And went to be *breech'd*.

*Massinger's Guardian.*

**BRE'CHING.** *n.* A whipping on the breech,

Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy.

*Marlow's Edward II.*

**BRE'EZELESS.** *n.* [*breeze* and *less*.] Mo-  
tionless.

A *flagante breezeless* air becalms my  
soul. *Sbenstone.*

To **BREN.** *v. a.* [from *bryne*, Sax. ardor.]

To burn.

Closely the wicked flame his bowels

*brent*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 16.*

How love's imprison'd fire their entrails

*brent*.

*Fairfax.*

To **BREN.** *v. n.* To burn.

But this doth hatred make in love to  
*bren*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 45.*

A hallow'd light

. . . . . Of virgin wax there *brent*.

*Fairfax. B. XI. ft. 14.*

**BRIBEWORTHY.** *adj.* Worth bribing for.

Without *bribe-worthy* service.

*Epitaph on Characters.*

**BRICKY.** *adj.* Built of brick.

Those *bricky* towers,

Where now the studious lawyers have  
their *bowers*.

*Spenser's Prosalam.*

**BRIDALTY.** *n.* [a poetical word for]  
Bridal.

At Quintin he,

In honour of this *bridaltie*

Hath challeng'd either wide countee.

*B. Jonson's Underw.*

" **BRIGADIER** *General, &c.*"

The Austrians have no *brigadiers*, and  
the French have no Major-Generals.

*Chesterfield.*

**BRIGUE.** *n.* [Fr.] Cabal.

The rise and decay of the Papal power, the  
politics of that court, the *brigues* of the  
Cardinals, the tricks of the conclave.

*Chesterfield.*

" To **BRING.** *v. a.* . . . . . " One peculiar  
sense of this verb (not yet absolutely ban-  
nished from colloquy) is omitted in *John-*  
*son*.

To attend; to accompany.

Yet give leave, my Lord,

That we may bring you something on the  
way. *Shak. Meaf. for M.*

Brought you Caesar home?

*Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

**BROAD-BLO'WN.** *part. adj.* Full blown:

With all his crimes *broad-blown*, as fresh  
as May. *Shak. Hamlet.*

**BRO'AD-BRIMMED.** *adj.* With a broad  
brim.

So Briton's Monarch once uncover'd sat,  
While Bradshaw bullied in a *broad-*  
*brimm'd* hat. *Bramflau.*

" **BRO'ADSIDE,** *n.* . . . . .

# BU C

- # 2. The volley of shot fired at once from  
"the side of a ship."  
She has given you a *broad-side*, Captain.  
*Southern's Orations.*
- # BROCK. *n.* . . . . . A badger."  
Or with pretence of chasing thence the  
*brock*,  
Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.  
*B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.*
- BROGUES. *n.* [Irish.] Breeches. . . . .  
She doth begin  
To loose the *brogues*, the tripling's late  
delight;  
And down they drop. . . . .  
*Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*
- BRO'NDIRON. *n.* [*brond* and *iron*.] A sword.  
And with his *brondiron* round about him  
lay'd.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 32.*  
And with his club beat back his *brondiron*  
bright.  
*Id. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 10.*
- # BROW. *n.* . . . . .
5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge  
of a field. This is a common rural sense  
of the word: and not absolutely foreign to  
either its 1st, or 4th meaning in *Johnson*.  
BROWNIST. *n.* [from *Robert Brown*.] A  
religious sectary of peculiar tenets.  
I had as lief be a *brownist*, as a politician.  
*Shaks. Twelfth Night.*
- # BRUSH. *n.* . . . . .
4. A thicket.  
All suddenly out of the thickest *brush*,  
Upon a milk-white palfrey all alone,  
A goodly ladie did forebey them rush.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 15.*
- BRUSSELS. *adj.* Manufactured at *Brussels*.  
fela.  
A lady of good nature would forgive the  
country esquire, who, through zeal to  
serve her with a glass of claret, should in-  
volve his spurs in her *Brussels* apron.  
*Shenstone.*
- # BRY'ONY. *n.* . . . . . A plant."  
How the blue bindweed doth itself in-  
fold  
With honeysuckle, and both these in-  
twine  
Themselves with *bryony* and jessamine.  
*B. Jonson's Masques.*
- # BU'CANIERS. *n.* A cant word for the  
privateers or pirates of America."  
Lionel Wafer, a traveller possessed of  
more curiosity and intelligence, than we  
should have expected to find in an associate  
with *bucnairs*, discovered there a small but  
singular race of men.  
*Robertson.*
- # BUCOLIC. *adj.* . . . . . Pastoral."  
The *Pollio* of Virgil, with all its eleva-  
tion, is a composition truly *bucolic*.  
*Johnson's Rambler.*
- BU'COLIC. *n.* [from the adjective.] A pas-  
toral poem.  
The poet spent three years in composing

# BUR

- his *bucolics*. *Jos. Warton.*
- # BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
Surly; stiff; formal.  
"O foolishness of men! that lend their  
ears  
"To those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur.  
*Milton.*"
- This adjective is probably derived from  
the *noun*, which signifies the *fur of lambs*;  
and Milton plainly alludes to the robes of  
doctors, edged with this kind of fur.
- BU'FFIN. *adj.* [from the passage, where it  
occurs, should mean] Made of a particular  
kind of coarse fluff.
- My young ladies  
In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons.  
*Musling. City Madam.*
- BU'LCHIN. *n.* A young male calf.  
Doit roar, *bulabin*, doit roar?  
*Dekker's Untrussing, &c.*
- I was at supper last night with a new-  
weaned *bulchin*. *Marston's Dutch Courtesan.*
- # BULK. *n.* . . . . .
6. Body.  
He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,  
As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*.  
*Shak. Hamlet.*
- Their *bulks* and souls are bound on for-  
tune's wheel. *B. Jonf. Sejanus.*
- Antonio's shape hath cloath'd his *bulk*  
and visage. *Albumazar.*
- BU'LLACE-CHEESE. *n.* A marmalade  
of bullaces.
- # BU'LLY. *v. n.* To be noisy and quar-  
relsome;" to look or talk big.  
So Britain's monarch once uncover'd fat,  
While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brin'd  
hat. *Bramston.*
- To BU'MBAST. *v. a.* [from the two syllab-  
les that compose it should mean] To  
beat on the breech.  
I shall *bumbast* you, you mocking knave.  
*Damon and Pythias.*
- # BUMP. *n.* . . . . . A swelling. . . . .
2. A thump. So used in common language.
- # To BUMP. *v. a.* . . . . . To make a loud  
noise." In this sense the verb must be  
*neuter*: its only active signification is the  
vulgar one, to *thump*.
- BUR. *n.* The sweetbread. A word rather  
provincial than general.
- # BUREAU. *n.* . . . . .
2. An ambassador's or secretary's office.  
I am glad you are employed in Lord Al-  
bemarle's *bureau*. *Chesterfield.*
- # BU'RLAR. *n.* [from *burgi latro*, I. at.] The  
definition of a *burglar*, as given us by Sir  
Edward Coke, is 'he that by night break-  
eth and entereth into a mansion-house with  
intent to commit felony.' *Blackstone.*
- BU'RGUNDY. *n.* The wine of Burgundy.  
A severity scarcely to be supported by  
the help of blazing hearths, cheerful com-  
panions, and a bottle of the most grateful  
*burgundy*. *Shenstone.*



## BUT

**To BUSK.** *v. a.* To prepare.  
And *busk'd* them bold to battle and to fight. *Fairfax.*  
He *busk'd* him bold. *Fairfax's Eclogue.*  
**BUSKET.** *n.* [a diminutive of *busk*, old English for *busk*.] A bunch of blossoms.  
Youth's folk now flocken in ev'ry where,  
To gather May *bushets*, and smelling breere. *Spenser's May.*  
**BUT** *if. conj.* Unless.  
She told her brief,  
That *but if* she did lend her short relief,

## BUZ

And do her comfort, she mote algate die. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. 2. 53.*  
**BUT-SHAFT.** *n.* An arrow to shoot at butts with.  
I fear, thou hast not arrows for the purpose.  
—O yes, here be all forts; sights, rivers, and *but-shafts*.  
*B. Jonf. Cynthia Revels.*  
**BUZZ.** *interp.* A word of contempt to stop an idle prater.  
*Buzz, buzz.* *Hamlet speaking to Polonius.*

# C.

## CAL

**CABBAGE-NET.** *n.* A small net for to boil cabbages in.  
Apples with *cabbage-net* y-cover'd o'er. *Shenstone's Schoolmist.*  
**CACODÆMON.** *n.* [*κακος* and *δαίμων*, Gr.] An evil spirit.  
Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,  
Thou *cacodemon*. *Shakf. Rich. III.*  
When any of the Furies of hell die, this *Cacodemon* hath the reversion of his place. *Overbury.*  
**CADI.** *n.* A magistrate among the Turks, "whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace." There is the same officer in Persia.  
In Persia the *Cadi* passes sentence for a round sum of money. *Littelton.*  
**CADUCEUS.** *n.* [Lat.] Mercury's rod.  
Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy *caduceus*. *Shakf. Troilus and Cress.*  
**CADUCITY.** *n.* [from *caducus*, Lat.] Tendency to fall.  
An heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*. *Chesterfield.*  
**CÆRULE.** *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Cerulean.  
Whose *cærule* stream, rombling in pibble stone,  
Crept under moss as green as any goord. *Spenser's Gnat.*  
**CALCAREOUS.** *adj.* [from *calx*, Lat.] Of the nature of lime.  
The *calcareous* earths, which are insoluble in water, when deprived of their fixed air, are soluble therein. *Adams.*  
**CALCAVA'LLA.** *n.* A better sort of Lisbon wine.  
"To *CALCULATE.* *v. n.* To make a computation." This verb *neuter* should be exemplified by the passage in *Julius Caesar*, which (probably by mistake) stands as an example of the verb *active* in *Johnson*.  
**CALF-LIKE.** *adj.* Like a calf.  
So I charm'd their ears,  
That *calf-like* they my lowing follow'd. *Shakf. Tempest.*

## CAL

**CALIBER.** *n.* . . . . The bore."  
It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the *caliber* of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of light, so as they shall require no grosser kind of matter. *Reid's Inquiry.*  
**CALIBRE.** *n.* [Fr.] Sort.  
Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous. *Butcher.*  
**CALIDUCT.** *n.* [from *calidus* and *ductus*.] A conveyer of heat.  
Since the subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced. *Evelyn.*  
**CALIPH.** *n.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.  
After the four first *Caliphs* came the race of the Omniads. *Harris's Philolog. Ing.*  
**CALIPHATE.** *n.* The government of the *Caliphs*.  
The former part of this period may be called the æra of the grandeur and magnificence of the *Caliphate*. *Harris's Philolog. Ing.*  
**CALVES-SNOUT.** [*antirrhinum*.] A plant. Snap-dragon.  
*Antirrhinum*, more modest, takes the stile Of *lion's-mouth*, sometimes of *calves-snout* vile;  
By us *snap-dragon* call'd, to make amends;  
But say, what this chimeric name intends? *Tate's Cowley.*  
**CALVINISM.** *n.* The religion of Calvinists.  
Protestantism is divided into Lutheranism, and *Calvinism*, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century. *Guthrie.*  
**CALVINIST.** *n.* One that professes to be of the religion of Calvin.  
Whitfield's followers profess themselves to be *Calvinists*. *Guthrie.*  
**CALVINISTIC, CALVINISTICAL.** *adj.* Of Calvinists.  
Wesley and his followers oppose some of the *Calvinistic* doctrines. *Guthrie.*  
The Church of Scotland is modelled

## G A N

principally after the *Calvinistical* plan.  
**"CALUMNIATION.** *n.* &c."

How unfortunate for him, that the world shall think better of any person for his *calumination*!

*Congreve's Love for Love.*

**CAMPING.** *n.* [from *camp*.] The name of a rustic game in Suffolk, which begins with *foot-ball*, but generally ends in a pitched battle with fists.

**\*CAMPION.** *n.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant."  
 Thy beauty, *Campion*, very much may claim;

But of *Greek-rose* how didst thou gain thy name? *Tate's Cowley.*

**CAN** is used frequently by *Spenser* for *gan* (contracted from *began*.) *Hughes* has in most places altered it to *gan*, but left unaltered passages enough to determine its meaning.

Much *can* they praise the trees, so straight and high. *F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 8.*

And many bards, that to the trembling cord

*Can* tune their timely voices cunningly;  
 And many chroniclers, that *can* record  
 Old loves and wars. *Id. C. V. ft. 3.*

**To CAN.** *v. a.* [*cann*, Sax. *novi*, pret.] To know.

Seemeth thy flock thy counsel *can*,  
 So listless been they, so weak, so wan.

*Spenser's February.*

And if thou *canst* no notes upon thy harp.

*Span. Tragedy.*

**"CANAILLE.** *n.* [Fr.] The lowest people."

To keep the sovereign *Canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke.*

**CANAKIN.** *n.* A small can to drink out of.  
 And let me the *canakin* clink.

*Shaksp. Othello.*

**\*CANARY.** *n.* "....."

"2. An old dance.

I've seen a medicin,  
 That's able to breath life into a stone,  
 Quicken a rock, and make you dance  
*canary.* *Shaksp. All's Well.*

**\*CANDLE-WASTER.** *n.* "..... One  
 " that consumes candles; a spendthrift;"  
 The latter interpretation (though proved authentic by the example) is ill coupled with the former; because a consumer of candles is also considered as

2. A hard student.

Spoiled by a whoreson bookworm, a *candlewaster.* *B. Jonson's Cynthia.*

**CANDYTUFTS.** *n.* [thlaspi.] A flower.  
 Next comes the *candytufts*, a Cretan flower,

That rivals Jove in country and in power. *Tate's Cowley.*

**"To CANE.** *v. a.* To beat with a walking staff." To walk with a *staff*, or to cane with a *staff*, are true *Johnsonians*: perhaps

## C A P

the Doctor was thinking of a vulgar threat:  
 "I'll break every bone in your skin."

**"CANKER.** *n.* "....."

"7. A disease in trees."

The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,  
 The *canker*, scab, scurf, sap and rot.

*Evelyn.*

**CANNIBALISM.** *n.* The manners of a cannibal.

Unless a warm opposition to the spirit of levelling, to the spirit of impiety, to the spirit of proscription, plunder, murder, and *cannibalism*, be adverse to the true principles of freedom. *Burke.*

**"CANON.** *n.* "....."

"5. *Canons Regular.* 6. *Canons Secular.*"

Priests were called *Secular*, and such as led a monastical life *Regular*. And so *Canons* were both *secular* and *regular*.

*Weever.*

**CANON-LAWYER.** *n.* One versed in the canon law.

Some divine must resolve you in this,  
 Sir, or *canon-lawyer*.

*B. Jonson's Epicurus.*

**CANT.** *n.* [probably of the same Dutch origin as *Johnson* ascribes to *CANTLE*.] A nich.

The first and principal person in the temple was *Peace*; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.

*B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.*

**"CANTICLE.** *n.* "..... A song."

2. A canto, or division of a poem.

The end whereof and dangerous event  
 Shall for another *canticle* be spar'd.

*Sp. R. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 46.*

**"CANTLE.** *n.* ".... A piece with corners."  
*Johnson's* example of this word from *Shakspeare*, is rather an allusion, than a direct instance; which however may be found in *Fairfax's Tasso*.

On ev'ry side a massy *cantle* flies.

*B. VI. ft. 48.*

**To CAP.** *v. n.* [an university phrase.] To pull off one's own cap, as a salutation.

**"CAPA/RISON.** *n.* "....."

2. A man's dress.

With die and drab I purchased this *caparison.* *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

**CAPILLA/IRE.** *n.* [Fr.] A sirup extracted from maiden-hair.

**"CA/PITAL.** *n.* "....."

"2. The chief city of a nation."

I love *Capitals* extremely; it is in *Capitals*, that the best company is always to be found. *Chesterfield.*

3. [Frequently used, by ellipsis, for] Capital Letters.

4. [Also by ellipsis] Capital stock.

**CA/PITALIST.** *n.* One possessor of a capital fund.

This surplus forms the income of the landed *capitalist*. *Burke.*

**CAPITATION-TAX.** [*capitatio*, Lat.] A

# CAR

tax on each individual.

The Greeks pay a *capitation-tax* for the exercise of their religion. *Guthrie.*

\* CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* . . . . . Whimsical ; "fanciful ; humourfome."

Nothing was so acceptable, as the *capricious* point, and play of words.

*Shafesbury.*

Does it imply, that our language is in its nature irregular and *capricious* ? *Lorwb.*

CAPRIFOLE. *n.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Honeyfuckle.

And eglantine and *caprifole* emong.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. R. 44.*

\* CAPRIVOLE. *n.* &c." This word is not absolutely confined to the leaps of horses, but it is also used for

2. A leap in dancing.

With lofty turns, and *capriols* in th' air,  
With which the lofty tunes accordeth fair.

*Davies.*

\* CAPTION. *n.* . . . . . The act of taking any person by judicial process."

2. When a commission is executed, and the commissioners' names subscribed and returned, that is called a *caption*.

*Termes de la Ley.*

CAPTIVANCE. *n.* Captivity.

The whole discourse of his *captivance* sad.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. R. 17.*

CAPUCCIO. *n.* [Ital.] A capuchin.

That at his back a brode *capuccio* had.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. R. 10.*

CAPUCHIN. *n.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] One of this reformed order of Franciscans.

Many other reformations have been from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, *Capuchins*, &c. *Weever.*

We saw also the convent of *Capuchins*.

*Gray's Letters.*

\* CA'RAVEL. *n.* . . . . . A light, round, "old fashioned ship."

In an obstinate engagement with some Venetian *caravels*, the vessel on board which he served, took fire.

*Robertson.*

CA'RELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Without due concern.

It may be thought, we held him *carelessly*.

*Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.*

CAR'GO. [either *interj.* from *coraggio*, Ital. or (more probably, according to the *Canting Dictionary*) a noun, meaning] A round sum of money.

Two hundred crowns? and twenty pound a year

For three good lives? *Cargo.*

*Epilogue to Albumazar.*

CARICATU'RA. *n.* [Ital.] A portrait made uglier than the natural figure.

When the dunces were foiled by his writings, they printed a *caricatura* of his figure.

*Hay's Deformity.*

# CAR

To CARICATU'RE. *v. a.* To make a *caricatura* of

He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one with a masterly hand.

*Lyttelton.*

CA'RIATED. *adj.* Affected, or formed, by a *caries*.

The colour of the part shewed evidently that it was *cariated*.

*Berdmore on the Teeth.*

The *cariated* crust should be pierced. *Ik.*

CA'RLOT. *n.* [from *carle*.] A churl.

He hath bought the cottage, and the bounds,

That the old *carlot* once was master of.

*Shaksp. As you like it.*

CARME, CARMELITE, *n.* [from mount Carmel.] A friar of this order.

John Bale writ a large treatise of this order of *Carmes* or *Carmelites*. *Weever.*

CARMELIN, CARMELINE/SSE. *adj.* Of the order of *Carmes*.

There were likewise *Carmelin* or *Carmeline* nuns here in England. *Weever.*

CA'ROLING. *n.* [from *carol*.] A song of devotion.

And hear such heav'nly notes, and *carrolings*

Of God's high praise, that fills the *brazen* sky. *Spens. Hymns.*

CAR'PET-MONGER. *n.* One that loves ease and pleasure.

A whole book of these quondam *carpet-mongers*.

*Shaksp. Much ado.*

CAR'PET-WALK. *n.* A walk on smooth turf.

Mow *carpet-walks*, and ply weeding.

*Evelyn.*

\* CA'RRAWAY. See CARAWAY.

"Nay you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth."

*Shakspere's Henry IV."*

The thing here to be corrected is, "See CARAWAY" whereby *Johnson* intimates *caraway seeds* to be meant in the cited passage. Many have been surprised at the oddity of such a mixture ; but (according to the information of a gentleman in the medical line, a native of Herefordshire) these *carraways* are *carraway-Harvey* apples, so called from their spicy flavour. Mr. Reed's note on *Shakspere* nearly sets the matter right.

\* CA'RRIAGE. *n.* . . . . ."

8. The burthen, or thing carried.

And saw his *carriage* past that peril well.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. R. 34.*

To CARRY. *v. n.* . . . . ."

3. To prevail.

This speed of *Cæsar*

Carries beyond belief.

*Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

# C A S

**CARRY** *coals.* To bear injuries: [This phrase seems to have continued in vogue, considerably longer than any commentator on *Shakespeare* probably was aware of.]

I advise those who are sensible that they carry coals, and are full of ill will, and entertain thoughts of revenge, that they do day by day think upon this argument, till they have wrought out all malignity out of their souls. *Whicbeot's Sermons.*

**CART-BOTE.** *n.* [See BOTE.] An allowance of wood to a tenant for carts.

Plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry. *Blackstone.*

**CARTESIAN.** *n.* A follower of the philosopher *Des Cartes*.

The Cartesian thinks, that the existence of body, or of any of its qualities, is not to be taken for a first principle.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

**CARTESIAN.** *adj.* Of *Des Cartes*.

The Cartesian [system] has a tendency to spiritualize body and its qualities.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

**CARTHUSIAN.** *n.* [from *Carthusia*, a mountain in Dauphiny.] One of a particular order of monks.

As the story depicted round about the cloister of the *Carthusians* at Paris doth shew. *Weever.*

A quarter of a mile out of the town is a famous abbey of *Carthusians*.

*Gray's Letters.*

**CARTULARY.** *n.* . . . . . A place "where papers or records are kept." For this interpretation no authority is produced; and perhaps none is to be found. But the word certainly means

▲ local record.

I may by this one shew my reader the form of all these *Cartularies*, by which such devout Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. *Weever.*

Entering a memorial of them in the *cartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone.*

**CARWITCHET.** *n.* [probably from *carraude*, old Fr. billet écrit en caracteres magiques.] Crotchets.

That's one of Master Littlewit's *carwickets* now.

*B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.*

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, &c. besides *carwickets*, clenches, and quibbles. *Butler's Characters.*

Sir John had always his budget full of puns, conundrums, and *carwickets*.

*Arbutnot.*

"CAST. *n.* . . . . .

"16. [Casta, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species." To this sense must be referred the use of the word with regard to the tribes of Gentoos.

Besides this division into tribes, the Gen-

# C A T

toos are also subdivided into *casts*.

*Gutbrie.*

**CA/STLE-GUARD.** *n.* One of the old feudal tenures.

One species of knight-service was *castle-guard*, differing from it in nothing, but that whoever held by that tenure performed his service within the realm, and without limitation to any certain term.

*Lyttelton.*

**CA/STORY.** *n.* [*Castoreum*, which is in *Johnson*.]

Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid

With fair vermilion and pure *castory*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IX. ft. 47.*

**CATALE/CTIC.** *adj.* [Gr. A grammatical term relative to measure of verse.] Wanting a syllable.

A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable metre, and the third and last *catalectic*; that is, wanting a syllable or even two. *Tyrwhitt.*

**CATAMITE.** *n.* [*catamitus*, Lat.] One kept for the crime against nature.

Thou art still a companion for gallants; mayst keep a *catamite*.

*Miseries of Inforced Marriage.*

Some *Catamite*, or pump.

*Churchill.*

**CATCHABLE.** *adj.* [from *to catch*.] Liable to be caught.

The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable*, as the ignorance of a fool.

*Marquis of Halifax.*

"**CATCHFLY.** *n.* . . . . . A species of champion."

The *catch-fly* with sweet-william we confound. *Tate's Cowley.*

**CATCHUP.** *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms, and used in sauces. *Johnson* (on Swift's authority) calls it *CATSUP*.

"**CATECHU/MEN.** *n.* . . . ." The use of this word for 'one in the first rudiment,' is not confined to the church.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism.

*Bolingbroke to Wyndham.*

"**CATER.** *n.* . . . . Provider: . . . . misprinted perhaps for *caterer*." Rather abbreviated from *acator*, old English.

Keep company

With the *cater* Holdfast.

*Maffinger's City Madam.*

**CAT/GUT.** *n.*

1. A kind of cord of which fiddlestrings are made.

2. A kind of canvas, that serves as a ground for needle-work.

"**CATO/PTRICKS.** *n.* . . . . That part of "opticks which treats of vision by reflection."

I shall proceed to explain the doctrine of *catoptricks*, or that part of optics, which

# C E L

treats of the reflection of light. *Adams.*  
CA'TSO. *n.* [from *cattare*, Ital.] One that gets money on false pretences.

These be our nimble-spirited *catfos*, that have their evasions at pleasure.

*B. Jonson's Every Man in his humour.*  
CATZERIE. *n.* [from *catfo*.] Begging on false pretences.

And looks  
Like one that is employed in *catzerie*.

*Marlow's Jew of Malta.*  
CAVALE'RO. *n.* [perhaps meant as a made word for] Cavalier.

I'll drink to Master Bardolph, and to all the *cavaleros* about London.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.*  
CAVALIE'R. *n.* *Cavaliers* [in fortification] are heaps or masses of earth, raised in a fortrefs, to lodge the cannon for scouring the field.

*Note to Old Plays.*  
Our casemates, *cavaliers*, and counter-scarfs,

Are well survey'd by all our engineers.  
*T. Heywood's Four Prent.*

CAU'DATE. *adj.* [*caudatus*, Lat.] With a tail.

How comate, crinite, *caudate* stars are fram'd

I know. *Fairfax. B. XIV. ft. 44.*  
To CAVE. *v. a.* [from *cavare*. Lat.] To make hollow.

Under a steep hill's side it placed was,  
There, where the moulder'd earth had *cav'd* the bank.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 33.*  
"CAUL. *n.* . . . .

4. A thin membrane, that covers a child's head, when born.

Were we not born with *cauls* upon our heads?  
*E. of Bristol's Elvira.*

To CAUSE. *v. n.* To assign the causes.

But he, to thift their curious request,  
Gan *causen* why the could not come in place.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 26.*  
CAYTIVE. *adj.* [*cattivo*, Ital.]

1. Captive.  
And valiant knight become a *caytive* thrall.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 19.*

2. Base.  
Forth creeping on his *caytive* hands and thighs.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. ft. 35.*  
CAZIMI. *n.* [in astrology.] The center of the sun.

And know, what planet is in *Cazimi*.

*Albumazar.*  
CAZIQUE. *n.* A Prince or chief among natives of the West Indies.

Here Columbus was visited by a prince or *cazique* of the country.

*Robertson.*  
CE/LESTIN. *n.* [from a Pope of that name.] One of a reformed Benedictin order.

He was chosen Pope by the name of CELESTIN V.; whereupon this reformed

# C E S

order were called *Celestius*. *Warrov.*

CE/LLULE. *n.* [*cellula*, Lat.] A little cell. No use of this word is recollected; yet its existence is almost implied in *cellular*, of which *Johnson* gives an example.

CE/LTIC. *adj.* Denoting what the *Celts* spoke.

He would try it by the Runic, *Celtic* or Slavonian alphabet. *Chesterfield.*

The languages of Europe are derived from the six following: the Greek, Latin, Teutonic, or old German, the *Celtic*, Slavonian, and Gothic. *Gutbrie.*

CE/LTIC. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis.] The language of the Celts.

I could just as soon have talked *Celtic* or Slavonian to them, as astronomy.

*Chesterfield.*  
"To CENSURE. *v. a.* . . . .

"2. To condemn by a judicial sentence."  
Has *cenfur'd* him

Already, and, as I hear, the provost hath A warrant for his execution.

*Shak. Meas. for Meas.*  
3. In the same sense it is used with *on*.

'Tis a passing shame,  
That I, unworthy body as I am,  
Should *cenfure* thus on worthy gentleman.

*Shak. Two. G. of Ver.*  
"CENT. *n.* . . . . An hundred; . . . .

Till all the demon makes his full descent  
In one abundant shower of *cent per cent*.

*Pope.*  
CENTE/NNIAL. *adj.* [from *centum anni*, Lat.] Consisting of an hundred years.

To her alone I rais'd my strain  
On her *centennial* day. *Mafon's Poems.*

CENTU/MVIRI. *n. pl.* [Lat.] The hundred judges in the Roman republic.

Questions of law were referred to the decisions of the *Centumviri*. *Blackstone.*

"CENTUPLE. *adj.* . . . . An hundred fold."

It were a vengeance *centuple* for all facinorous acts, that could be named.

*B. Jonson's Epidem.*  
CEREBE/LLUM. *n.* [Lat.] The hinder part of the brain.

CE/REBRUM. *n.* [Lat.] The brain.

Surprise my readers, whilst I till 'em  
Of *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Prior's Alma.*

CESPITIVIOUS. *adj.* [from *cespites*, Lat. plur.] Made of turfs.

Height and breadth of the *cespitious* ramparts. *Gough.*

To CESSE. *v. n.* [*cesso*, Lat.] To cease.

For natural affection soon doth *cesse*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 2.*

CE/SURE. *n.* [*cesura*, Lat.] Stop in a sentence; clofe of a verse.

There abruptly did it end  
Without full point, or other *cesure* right.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 68.*  
Both *Upton* and *Church* have given the word a sense in this passage quite opposite to the

## CHA

context; which they would hardly have done, if they had been acquainted with the following stanza in *B. Jonson*:

Vulgar languages, that want  
Words and sweetness, and be scant

Of true measure;  
Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,  
That they long since have refused

*Other cesure. Underwoods.*  
**CHA/IR-DAY.** *n.* [probably meant by *Shakspeare* for that advanced season of life, which is chiefly past in sitting.]

And in thy reverence and thy chair-days,  
thus

To die in ruffian battle.

*Hen. VI. P. II. A. V. sc. 2.*

**CHALDEE.** *adj.* Denoting the language of Chaldea.

For the more languages a man can speak,  
His talent has but sprung the greater leak;

The Hebrew, Chaldee, and the Syriac  
Do, like their letters, set men's reason back.

*Butler's Remains.*  
[This adjective, like others of the same kind, is occasionally by ellipsis used as a substantive, and then means the Chaldee language.]

To CHALDE/SE. *v. a.* [made, by the only author that uses it, from *Chaldee*.] To trick.

Chow'sd and chalde'sd you like a block-head.

*Hud. P. II. C. III.*

That men so grave and wise

Should be chalde'sd by gnats and flies.

*Butler's Remains.*

**CHAMBER-LYE.** *n.* [chamber and lye.] Urine.

Chamber-lye breeds fleas like a loach.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.*

**CHAMBER-POT.** *n.* Utensil for reception of urine.

In roaring for a chamber-pot.

*Shaksp. Coriolanus. A. II.*

**CHAMBER-WINDOW.** *n.* The window of a chamber.

You shall see her chamber-window even the night before her wedding-day.

*Shakspeare's Much ado.*

**CHAMPA/IGNE.** *n.* The wine of Champagne.

Else (dismal thought!) our warlike men  
Might drink thick Port for fine Champagne.

*Prior's Alma.*

**CHAM/PIONESS.** *n.* A female champion. The champions he thought he saw and knew.

*Fairfax. B. VI. st. 108.*

**CHA/NSON.** *n.* [Fr.] A song.

The first row of the pious chanson will  
shew you more.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**CHA/RACT.** *n.* [an old word for] Character.

Even so may Angelo

In all his dressings, characters, titles, forms,  
Be an arch villain.

*Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

## CHA

**"CHA/RACTER.** *n.*" This noun was formerly accented on the second syllable.

And beauty's fair character. *Davies.*

**CHARGE-HOUSE.** *n.* [seems to have been formerly a name for] A Free-school.

Do you not educate youth at the charge-house on the top of the mountain?

*Shaksp. Love's Lab. Lost.*

**"CHA/RLOT.** - - -

"3. A lighter kind of coach with only front seats."

But Matthew thought better; for Matthew thought right,

And hired a chariot so trim and so tight.

*Prior's Down-Hall.*

**"To CHARM.** *v. a.* - - -

6. To temper agreeably.

Like as the fowler on his guilefull pipe  
Charms to the birds full many a pleasant

lay. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 13.*

Then up arose a person of deep reach,  
And rare insight hard matters to reveal;

That well could charm his tongue, and  
time his speech. *Id. st. 39.*

**CHA/RNECO.** *n.* A Spanish wine, well-known two centuries ago.

Here, neighbour, here's a cup of Charneco.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. II. A. II. sc. 3.*

Where no old charneco is, nor no anchovies.

*Baum. & Fl. Wit without money.*

**CHARTER-LAND.** *n.* [In law.] Land held in focage.

Charter-land had its name from a particular form in the charter, or deed, which ever since the reign of Hen. VIII. hath been disused.

*Coke on Littleton.*

Charter-land, which was held by deed under certain rents and free services, differed nothing from free focage lands.

*Blackstone.*

**CHA/RTREUX, CHARTREUSE.** *n.* [Fr.] A convent of Carthusians.

A monk of the Chartreux.

*Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Like some lone Chartreux stands the good old hall;

Silence without, and fasts within the wall.

*Pope.*

Thence we proceeded on horses, which are used to the way, to the mountain of the Chartreuse.

*Gray's Letters.*

**"CHACE.** *n.* - - -

"1. Hunting."

The chase I sing; hounds and their various breed,

And no less various use. *Somerville.*

**CHA/TEAU.** *n.* [Fr.] A castle.

The strong chateaux, those feudal fortresses, that were ordered to be demolished, attracted next the attention of your committee.

*Burke.*

**CHA/TTY.** *adj.* [from chat.] Liberal of conversation. A familiar term.

# CHI

**CHAUFE.** *v. a.* [*Cbauffer*, Fr.] To make warm; to make hot with anger.

At last recover'ing hart he does begin  
To rub her temples, and to *chaufe* her chin.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 21.*

As *chauffed* bore his bristles doth uprear.

*Ib. C. XI. ft. 15.*

**CHAUFE.** *n.* [from the verb.] Heat of anger.

With cruel *chaufe* their corages they  
whet.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 15.*

**CHEAT-BREAD.** *n.* [formerly] The finest white bread.

Without French wines, *cheat-bread* or  
quails. *Eastward Hoe.*

**CHECKL'ATON.** *n.* is that kind of gilded leather, with which they used to imbroider their Irish jackets. *Spenser's Ireland.*

But in a jacket, quilted richly rare

Upon *checklaton* he was strangely dight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 43.*

[The meaning of this word in the forecited passages is ascertained by *Spenser's* own authority; but whoever chooses to consult *Tyrrabitt's* Glossary to Chaucer, will find there an opinion, that *Spenser* had mistaken the meaning of *checklaton*.]

**CHEESE-PA'RING.** *n.* The pairing of cheese.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn,  
like a man made after supper of a *cheese-*  
*paring*.

*Shakspeare's Henry IV. P. II.*

**CHEQUER.** *n.* [for *exchequer*.] Treasury. Where the still incessant deep

With wide spread arms flood ready for  
the tender

Of daily tribute, that the swollen floods  
render

Into her *chequer*. *W. Browne.*

**TO CHERRY.** *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To Cherish.

Sweet goddesses all three, which me in  
mirth do *cherry*.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. X. ft. 22.*

**CHERSONE/SE.** *n.* ..... A peninsula.

Down to the golden *Chersonese*.

*Milton's P. L. B. XI. v. 392.*

**CHEVRON.** *n.* ..... It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand." In this sense it is used (adjectively) by *W. Browne*.

The plowman, when the land he  
tills,

Throws up the fruitful earth in rigid  
hills,

Betwixt whose *chevron* form he leaves  
a balk. *B. I. Song IV.*

**CHEVRONED.** *adj.* Adorned in the figure of a *chevron*.

Watchet cloth of silver, *chevroned* all  
over with lace. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

**CHLA'US.** *n.* One of the body of attendants

# CHI

on certain Turkish Officers.

The *Chiausfes* having both offensive and defensive arms may be reckoned among the number of the militia; though their office being chiefly in relation to civil processes and laws, they may deserve rather the name of pursuivants. *Rycant.*

What do you think of me,

That I am a *Chiausfe*?

*B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

**CHIBBAL.** *n.* [*ciboale*, Fr.] Onion.

At St. James's, Greenwich, Tibbals;

Where the acorns, plump as *chibbals*,

Soon shall change both kind and name.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

**CHIEF.** *adv.* [from the adjective.] Chiefly. But *chief*

Thee, Sion, and the flowry brooks be-  
neath,

That wash thy hallow'd feet, and war-  
bling flow,

Nightly I visit. *Milton.*

[Whether the word *chief* here is really an adverb, or the adjective used adverbially, or an adjective only, grammarians may differ in opinion.]

**CHILD.** *n.* ....."

3. A royal youth.

The noble *child* preventing his desire

Under his club with wary boldness  
went

And smote him on the knee that never yet  
was bent.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 15.*

**TO CHILD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth.

A little maid, the which ye *childed* tho.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 17.*

An hundred plants beside, e'en in his  
sight,

*Childed* an hundred Nymphs.

*Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 26.*

**CHILDLY.** *adj.* Of a child. This old word (see Glossary to *Hoccleve*) seems worth reviving, as it has no proper substitute in modern English. *Childish* always conveys an idea of thoughtlessness.

**CHIV'LLY.** *adj.* .... Somewhat cold. ...."

2. Subject to chilliness. Such is the more frequent use of the word in common conversation.

**CHINE/SE.** *n.* [Elliptical for] The Chinese language.

The imperial library contains upwards of 80,000 volumes, among which are many very valuable manuscripts in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, Coptic, and Chinese. *Guthrie.*

**CHI/ROMANCY.** *n.* ..... Foretelling "by inspecting the hand." In *B. Jonson* the word is *chiromanty*, which comes nearer to the Greek.

The thumb, in *chiromanty*, we give Ve-  
nus. *Alchemist.*

**CHIRPING.** *n.* [from *chirp*.] Faint music

## C H R

of birds.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings, or pulings. *Bacon.*

\* **CHIRURGICAL.** *adj.* . . . . .

\* 2. Relating to the manual part of healing."

The treatment is partly medical, partly *chirurgical.* *Berdmore.*

**CHLOROTIC.** *adj.* [from *chlorosis.*] Affected by green sickness.

The extacies of sedentary and *chlorotic* Nuns. *Battie.*

\* **CHOROGRAPHICALLY.** *adv.* . . . . .

\* "In a chorographical manner."

I may perhaps be found fault withall, because I do not *chorographically* place the funeral monuments in this my book. *Weever.*

**CHOROID.** *adj.* [*χρυσιδης*, Gr.] The epithet with oculists and anatomists for one of the coats of the eye.

We know still less of the use and function of the *choroid* membrane, but it seems to be necessary to vision. *Reid's Inquiry.*

[*Choroid* by itself means the *choroid* membrane.]

**CHOSE** in action, *n.* [a law term from *chose*, Fr.]

The thing, of which the injured party has only the right, and not the occupation, is called a *chose* in action. *Blackstone.*

\* **CHRISTIAN.** *adj.* . . . . . Belonging to "christianity."

2. Ecclesiastical.

In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or as they are often styled, courts *Christian*, I shall begin with the lowest. *Blackstone.*

\* **CHRISTIANLY.** *adv.* . . . . . Like a "christian."

Whom in his youth he knew in Normandy to have lived godly and died *christianly.* *Weever.*

\* **CHRISTMAS.** *n.* . . . . . The day on "which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated." This is a complete definition of *christmas-day*, but not so of *christmas*, which also includes the twelve days following.

All *Christmas* long away she trudges, Trips it with prentices and judges.

*Prior's Alma.*

**CHRISTMAS-DAY.** *n.* [See the preceding article.]

The ground was marked out for a small fort, which Columbus called *Navidad*, because he had landed there on *Christmas-day.* *Robertson.*

\* **CHRISTMAS-FLOWER.** *n.* Hellebore."

There now remained of winter's genuine store

And offspring, bears-foot or the *Christmas-flower.*

*Tate's Cowley.*

\* **CHRONOLOGICALLY.** *adv.* . . . . .

## C I S

"In a chronological manner."

Follow them politically, *chronologically*, and geographically. *Chesterfield.*

**CHURCH-BENCH.** *n.* A bench in a church-porch.

Let us go sit here upon the *church-bench* till two.

*Shakspeare. Much ado.*

**CHURCH-GOVERNMENT.** *n.* The government of the church.

Send me an account of the Lutheran establishment in Germany, their religious tenets, their *Church-government.*

*Chesterfield.*

**CICUTA.** *n.* [Lat.] Water-hemlock.

Mortal Samnites, and *cicuta* bad.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. st. 52.*

**CINOPER.** *n.* [a corruption of] Cinnabar.

I know, you have arsenic,

Vitriol, sal-tartre, argaile, alkaly,

*Cinoper.* *B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

\* **CIRCUIT,** *n.* . . . . .

\* 6. The tract of country visited by the judges."

The king divided the kingdom into fix *circuits.* *Blackstone.*

**CIRCUITOUS.** *adj.* [from *circuit.*] Round about.

There is no way to make a connection between the original constituent and the representative, but by *circuitous* means.

*Burke.*

\* **CIRCULATION.** *n.* . . . . .

4. Currency of a substitute for money.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation.*

*Burke.*

**CIRCUMLOCUTORY.** *adj.* Depending on *circumlocution.*

*Circumlocutory* philosophical obscenity appears to me the most nauseous of all stuff.

*Shenstone.*

\* **To CIRCUMNAVIGATE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

"To sail round."

As we had now *circumnavigated* the whole country, it became necessary to think of quitting it.

*Hawke'sworth's Voy.*

\* **CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.** *n.* One that

"sails round." Most commonly one who sails round the globe.

*Magellan's* honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake.

*Guthrie.*

**CIRCUMROTATORY.** *adj.* [from *circumrotation.*] Whirling round.

A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground.

*Shenstone.*

**CISTERCIAN.** *n.* [from *Cistercium*, Lat. for Cisteux in Burgundy.] One of a certain order of reformed Benedictines.

Robert Abbot, at a place called *Cisteux*



# C L A

in the Dutchy of Burgundy, erected a new abbey for his new companions, whom he called *Cistercians* of the place where the abbey was situated. *Weever.*

To-morrow we are to pay a visit to the Abbot of the *Cistercians*.

*Gray's Letters.*

**CISTERCIAN.** *adj.* Of Cistercians.

This *Cistercian* brotherhood was established here in England by one *Walter Espeke*, who founded the first abbey of the said order at Rivaux in Yorkshire about the year 1131.

"**CITIZEN.** *n.* . . . . ."

4. A member of the Republic of France.

To fall under the censure of *citizen* *Brissot.*

**CITTERN.** *n.* A woman that goes about with a cittern (or *cithern*, as Johnson spells it.)

I have married his *cittern*, that's common to all men. *B. Jonson's Epicene.*

**CITY-MA'GISTRATE.** *n.* An alderman of London.

How oft have I with admiration stood,  
To view some *city-magistrate* in wood.

*Bramston.*

"**CIVIL.** *adj.* . . . . ."

"5. Not ecclesiastical."

Unto whom the chief government of all estates in this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical, or *civil*, in all causes doth appertain. *37th Article of Religion.*

"6. Not natural.

In case an estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his *civil* death: as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law.

*Blackstone.*

"7. Not military."

But let grave annals paint the warrior's fame;

Fair shine his arms in history enroll'd;  
Whilst humbler lyres his *civil* worth proclaim.

*Shenstone.*

"8. Not criminal."

Private wrongs are an infringement of the private rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals, and are thereupon frequently termed *civil* injuries.

*Blackstone.*

**CIVILIZATION.** *n.* [from *civilize*.] Civilizing manners.

America was not peopled by any nation of the ancient continent, which had made considerable progress in *civilization*.

*Robertson.*

**CLADDER.** *n.* An universal wooer.

Known *cladders*

Through all the town.

*Cladders?*

Yes, catholic lovers.

From country madams to your glove's wife,

Or laundress. *Maine's City Match.*

# C L A

"**CLAIM** *n.* . . . . ."

5. A loud call. (A latinism.)

I called, but no man answered to my *claim*.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. X. ft. 11.*

"**CLAIMANT.** *n.* . . . . . He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another."

Such claimants might have the true right, but yet by the death of witnesses, or other defect of evidence, be unable to prove it to a jury. *Blackstone.*

To **CLAME.** *v. a.* [*clamo*, Lat.] To proclaim.

Nor all that else through all the world is nam'd

To all the heathen Gods, might like to this be *clam'd*.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. X. ft. 30.*

**CLAMOURER.** *n.* One that makes a *clamour*.

The *clamourers* triumph. *Chesterfield.*

"**CLAP.** *n.* . . . . ."

"5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune."

Join us to mourn with wailfull plaints  
The deadly wound,

Which fatal *clap* hath made.

*Spenser's Thestylis.*

**CLAPPER-DUDGEON.** *n.* [formerly a cant word for] A beggar.

What! a *clapper-dudgeon*!

That's a good sign to have the beggar follow him

So near at his first entry into fortune.

*B. Jonson's Staple of News.*

**CLARE.** *n.* [from St. *Clare* the foundress.] One of a certain order of Nuns.

These *Clares* observe the rule of their patron Saint Francis, and wear the like habit in colour. They are never rich, and therefore are called the poor *Clares*.

*Weever.*

"**CLARENCEUX.** *n.* The second king at arms."

As worshipful as are the persons of the illustrious heralds, *Clarenceux*, Garter, and the rest.

*Shafesbury.*

"**CLASSICAL.** } *adj.*"

"**CLASSICK.** }

3. Denoting an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

Aspiring to be a compulsive power upon all without exception, in parochial, *classical*, and provincial hierarchies.

*Milton.*

To force our consciences, that Christ set free,

And ride us with a *classic* hierarchy. *Id.*

**CLASSIFICATION.** *n.* [from *classis* and *facio*, Lat.] Ranging into classes.

In the *classification* of the citizens the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers.

*Burke.*

To **CLAW.** *v. a.* . . . . .

# CL I

" 5. To flatter."  
I laugh, when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.

*Shaksp. Much ado.*

" **CLEAN.** *adj.* . . . . .

" 2. Free from moral impurity."

With the *clean* thou shalt be *clean*: and with the froward thou shalt learn frowardness.

*Psalms XVIII. v. 26.*

**To CLEM.** *v. n.* To starve. *Ray.*

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clem*.

*B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

**CLEMENCE,** *n.* [used once by *Spenser* for] Clemency.

To shew that *clemence* oft in things amis

Restrains those stern benefits, and cruel dooms of his.

*F. Q. B. V. C. VII. st. 22.*

**CLEMENTINE.** *adj.* [from Pope *Clement V.*] An epithet given to the constitutions of this Pope, which form part of the Canon Law.

Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the *Clementine* constitutions, and the extravagances of John and his successors, form the body of the Roman Canon Law.

*Blackstone.*

\* **To CLEPE.** *v. a.* . . . . . To call." *Johnson's* authority for this word in *Shakespeare* is as good as none; since the old editions read *clap*. Therefore the following examples are added,

They *clepe* us drunkards. *Hamlet.*

He *clepeib* a calf, caulif.

*Love's Labour Lost.*

**CLERGYABLE.** *adj.* [from clergy.] The epithet given to felonies within benefit of clergy.

The prisoner, if convicted of a *clergyable* felony, is entitled equally to his clergy after, as before conviction.

*Blackstone.*

" **CLERK.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 5. The person who reads the responses to the congregation in the church."

The purple prelate or the parish clerk.

*Young.*

**CLERK-LIKE.** *adj.* Learned.

You are certainly a gentleman; thereto *clerk-like*, experienced.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**CLERKLY.** *adj.* [from clerk.] In a scholar-like manner.

'Tis very *clerkly* done.

*Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

Hath he not twit our sov'reign lady here With ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd.

*Hen. VI. P. II.*

" **CLIFF.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 2. The name of a character in music.

That's a bird,

Whom art had never taught *cliffs*, moods, or notes.

*Ford's Lover's Melancholy.*

# CL U

" **To CLING.** *v. n.* . . . . .

" 3. To dry up; to consume." In this sense it should certainly have been styled a verb *active* as the example plainly proves.

**CLIP-WINGED.** *adj.* With wings clipt.

And of a dragon, and a finless fish,

A *clip-wing'd* griffin.

*Shaksp. Henry IV. P. I.*

" **CLOAK.** *n.* . . . . .

3. [Formerly] An alderman's gown.

Three such dinners more would break an alderman,

And make him give up his *cloak*.

*Maffinger's City Madam.*

" **To CLOUD.** *v. a.* . . . . .

5. To defame.

I would not be a stander-by to hear

My sov'reign mistress clouded so.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**CLOUD-TOP'D.** *part. adj.* Covered on the top with clouds.

Made huge *Plinlimmon* bow his *cloud-top'd* head.

*Gray.*

**CLOUTED.** *part. adj.* [from *clouter*, Fr.]

Studded with nails.

We will not leave one lord or gentleman, Spare none, but such as go in *clouted* shoon.

*Shaksp. Henry VI. P. II.*

The dull swain

Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon.

*Milton's Comus.*

[In this example from *Milton*, *Johnson* understands *clouted* to mean *patched*, and has accordingly adduced it to prove that sense of the verb *clout*. This is here taken notice of, that the reader may judge for himself.]

**CLOWNAGE.** *n.* Clownish behaviour.

Pride and stiff *clownage* mixt

To make up greatness.

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

" **To CLOY.** *v. a.* . . . . .

" 3. To spike a cannon." It is probably in allusion to this sense that *Spenser* uses it in the following passage:

Ne feareth he henceforth that foe of his, Which with his cruel tusk him deadly *cloy'd*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 48.*

[It may not be improper to add here, that *Abb's Dictionary* has *cloyed* (as a term in farriery) for *pricked* in *foeing*.]

" **CLUMP.** *n.* . . . . .

" A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs."

The small and circular *clumps* of firs, which I see planted upon some fine large swells, put me often in mind of a coronet placed on an elephant or camel's back.

*Shenstone.*

**CLUNIAC.** *adj.* [from *Cluni* in Burgundy, where this order was first instituted.] The epithet given to certain Benedictines.

One Dr. Mondonus Belvaleti, a *Cluniac* monk, allegorised all the habits and ornaments of the order in his *Speculum*

## C O C

*glorum.*  
 \* **TO CLUTCH.** *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology."] This uncertainty however seems considerably removed by Mr. Manning's edition of Lye's dictionary; as we there find, that a hand ge-clit is a *fyb*.  
**COACH-FULL.** *n.* The number of persons that fill the room of the inside of a coach. Then they go *coach-fulls* to the Palais.

*Chesfield.*

**COACTED.** *adj.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Forced.  
 I'll have none of this *coacted* unnatural dumbness in my house.

*B. Jonson's Epicane.*

**COANE.** *n.* [from *conus*, Lat. as used by Virgil.] The top-point.

Each side of an arch descendeth alike from the *coane* or top point. *Spelman.*

\* **TO COAST.** *v. n.* . . . . . To sail close by the coast."

2. To draw near.

Where towards me a sorry wight did *coast*. *Spem. Daphnaida.*

\* **TO COAST.** *v. a.* . . . . . To sail near to."

2. To go after.

Take you those horses, and *coast* them.

*Baum. & Flet. Loyal Subject.*

**COAT-ARMOUR.** *n.* Coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

What is really essential, is a real, or at least a specious claim to the inheritance of certain *coat-armour*, from a second or more distant ancestor. *Shenstone.*

The other point of its civil jurisdiction is the redressing of encroachments and usurpations in matters of heraldry and *coat-armour*. *Blackstone.*

**COAT-CARD.** *n.* [what is now corrupted into] Court-card.

We call'd him a *coat-card*

Of the last order. [that is, a knave.]

*B. Jonson's Staple of News.*

**COBBLE.** *n.* [according to Ray a north-country word for] Pebble.

Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round.

*Fairfax. B. XX. st. 29.*

**COBLOAF.** *n.* [according to the commentators on *Shak. Troilus & Cressida* (where Ajax calls Therites *Cobloaf*) signifies] An uneven crusty loaf.

\* **COBNUT.** *n.* . . . . . A boy's game; the "conquering nut." It is rather extraordinary, that *Johnson* should never have heard the nut of the Barcelona hazle called a *cobnut*.

**COCA.** *n.* Cacao.

Our *Varicocha* first his *coca* sent,  
 Endow'd with leaves of wondrous nourishment. *Tate's Cowley.*

**COCCUS.** *n.* The cacao-tree.

While the all-sufficient coccus-tree is nigh,

## C O L

To *conus* you must yield the victory.

*Tate's Cowley.*

\* **COCKADE.** *n.* . . . . . A ribband worn "in the hat."

They proceeded with much order and regularity with blue *cockades* in their hats, to the House of Commons. *Guthrie.*

**COCK-FIGHTING.** *n.* Cockfight.

Nor reckon wonderful inviting,

A quarter sessions or *cockfighting*.

*Soame Jenyns.*

—whose writings are remarkably deficient in accuracy of English.

**CONOBY.** *n.* [*canobius*, Lat. from *canos*, and *bios*, Gr.] A convent.

It is incredible, how many and how great *conobies* were built for them, so called of their communion of life. *Weever.*

\* **CO-EQUALITY.** *n.* . . . . . The state of "being equal."

The *co-equality* and co-eternity of the soul with the father was denied. *Hooker.*

\* **COFFEE-POT.** *n.* . . . . . The covered "pot in which coffee is boiled;" or which holds the liquor of coffee ground and boiled. It is doubtless as hard to make a *coffee-pot* shine in poetry, as a plough.

*Jos. Warton's Essay on Pope.*

**COGG.** *n.* [*coggo*, Barb. Lat.] A small boat. And for the *cogg* was narrow, small and strait,

Alone he row'd, and bad his squires there wait.

*Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 58.*

**COGNAT.** *n. pl.* [Lat.] Relations by the mother.

The *agnati*, or relations by the father, were preferred to the *cognati*, or relations by the mother. *Blackstone.*

\* **COGNIZANCE.** *n.* . . . . .

3. Knowledge by recollection.

Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,

Effoonces of him had perfect *cognizance*.

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. I. st. 31.*

\* **COHERESS.** *n.* . . . . .

Two *cobheresses* his cousins.

*Conyngre.*

**CO-INCIDENT.** *n.* [from the adjective.] What concurs with something else.

A tobacco shop, and a bawdy-house are *co-incident*. *Overbury.*

**COLL.** *n.* [*collum*, Lat.] Neck.

Now have I a whimsy newly jump't into the *coll* of ingenious apprehension.

*Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

**TO COLL.** *v. a.* [from *accoler*, Fr.] To embrace round the neck.

So having said, her twixt her armes twain

She straightly strain'd, and *coll'd* tenderly.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. II. st. 34.*

**COLLATIVE.** *adj.* [a law term.]

# COM

# COM

An *Advowson collative* is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person. *Blackstone.*

**COLLEGER.** *n.* [from *college*.] A local name for a boy on the foundation at Eton School.

"**COLLET.** *n.* . . . . .

"2. That part of a ring, in which the stone is set."

It must be in allusion to this meaning, that the word is used *figuratively* in the following passage :

When his worn self, like age's easy slave,  
Had dropt out of the collet into the grave.

*Revenge's Tragedy.*

"**COLLIFLOWER.** *n.* . . . . .

I love young *collyflowers*, if stew'd in  
cheese ;

And give ten guineas for a pint of peas.

*Bramston.*

"**COLLO'GUE.** *v. n.* . . . . . To wheedle."

This *colloguing* wag

Will not be answer'd.

*T. Heywood's Love's Mistress.*

"**COLLOQUIAL.** *adj.* . . . . . Whatever

"relates to common conversation."

Our author has assumed a higher tone,  
and frequently has deserted the free collo-  
quial air. *J. Warton's Notes on Pope.*

"**COLLUSIVELY.** *adv.* . . . . . In a man-

ner fraudulently concerted."

If this had been permitted, the land might  
have been aliened *collusively* without the  
consent of the superior. *Blackstone.*

**COLONICAL.** *adj.* [a law term, from *colonus*, Lat.] Of husbandmen.

Colonial services were those, which were  
done by the *ceorls* and socmen (that is, hus-  
bandmen) to their lords. *Spelman.*

**COLONIZING.** *n.* [from *colonize*.] Form-  
ing colonies.

If the dominions of Spain in the New  
World had been of such moderate extent,  
as bore any proportion to the parent state,  
the progress of her *colonizing* might have  
been attended with the same benefit, as  
that of other nations. *Robertson.*

"**COLOQUINTIDA.** *n.* . . . . .

The food, that to him now is as luscious  
as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter  
as *coliquintida*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

"**COLOSSIAN.** *adj.* . . . . . Of the bigness  
"of a Colosse."

Among others he mentions the *colossian*  
statue of Juno. *Harris's Philolog. Inq.*

"**COLOUR.** *n.* . . . . .

10. [In law.] Colour in pleading.

If the defendant in an assize or action of  
trespass, be desirous to refer the validity of  
his title to the court, rather than the jury,  
he may state his title specially, and at the  
same time give colour to the plaintiff, or  
suppose him to have an appearance or  
colour of title. *Blackstone.*

**CO'MATE.** *adj.* [*co-matus*, Lat.] Seeming

to have a bush appendant.

How *comate*, crinite, caudate stars are  
fram'd,

I knew.

*Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 44.*

**COMBE.** *n.* [Sax. *vallis montibus utrinque*  
*obrita*.] A valley between two hills.

Till round the world in sounding *combe*  
and plain

The last of them tell it the first again,

*W. Browne.*

**COMBINEABLE.** *adj.* [from *combine*.]  
Consistent.

I insist upon it, that pleasures are very  
*combineable* with both business and studies,  
and have a much better relish from the  
mixture. *Chesterfield.*

**COMFIT-MAKER.** *n.* A maker of comfits.

You swear like a *comfit-maker's* wife.

*Shakspeare. Hen. IV. P. I.*

"**COMFORTER.** *n.* . . . . .

"2. The title of the third person of the Holy  
Trinity." Why produce no example of  
this sense, when St. John's Gospel affords  
one ?

But when the *Comforter* is come, whom  
I will send unto you from the Father, even  
the Spirit of truth which proceedeth from  
the Father, he shall testify of me.

*Ch. XV. v. 26.*

He to his own a *Comforter* will send,

The promise of the Father. *Milton.*

"**COMICALLY.** *adv.* [from *comical*.]

"1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

"2. In a manner befitting comedy." These  
two *unexemplified* senses are not so irrecon-  
cilable, but that one example may serve  
to illustrate both.

The Ladies have laughed at thee most  
*comically*, since thou wast.

*B. Jonson's Epicene.*

**COMITIA.** *n.* [Ital.] An assembly of the  
people of old Rome.

The purpose of creating a dictator at  
this time was only, that the *comitia*, or as-  
sembly of the people for electing the magis-  
trates of the ensuing year, might be held  
by that officer. *Lyttelton.*

**COMMAN'DANT.** *n.* [Fr.] The chief  
military commander of a place, or of a  
body of forces.

The *Commandant* cautioned us, as a friend,  
against returning to the cavern.

*Smollet's Gil Blas.*

I hope you go into the best company  
there is at Montpelier ; and there always  
is some at the Intendant's, or the *Comman-*  
*dant's*. *Chesterfield.*

One might expect, that a serious inqui-  
ry would be made into the murder of *com-*  
*mandants* in the view of their soldiers.

*Burke.*

**TO COMME'DDLE.** *v. a.* [con and meddle.]  
To mix together.

Religion, oh how it is *commeddled* with

# COM

policy! *Webster's White Devil.*  
**"COMME'NCEMENT.** *n.* . . . . Begin-  
 "ning; date."

2. A time set apart for conferring degrees publicly in the University of Cambridge.

Unless we should come to a comedy, as gentlewomen to the *Commencement*, only to see men speak. *Brewer's Lingua.*

**To COMMENT.** *v. a.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To imagine.

But wheresoever they *comment* the *figure*,  
 They all consent, that ye begotten were,  
 And born here in this world, ne other can appear.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 53.*  
**"COMME'RCIAL.** *adj.* . . . . Relating  
 "to commerce." Should an *English* Dic-  
 tionary on this plan have been suffered to  
 go without an example for such a word as  
*commercial*?

One circumstance prevented *commercial*  
 intercourse with nations from ceasing al-  
 together. *Robertson.*

**COMMISERATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *com-  
 miseration*.] Out of compassion.

He hath divided his soul from the case  
 of his soul, whose weakness he afflicts no  
 otherwise than *commiseratively*, not that it  
 is his, but that it is. *Overbury.*

**COMMITTEE.** *n.* [In law.] One to  
 whom the care of an idiot or lunatic, or of  
 an idiot's or lunatic's estate is committed.

The Lord Chancellor usually commits  
 the care of his person to some friend, who  
 is then called his *committee*. - - - The heir  
 is generally made the manager, or *committee*  
 of the estate. *Blackstone.*

**To COMMIX.** *v. n.* To mingle.

The smile mocking the sigh, that it  
 would fly

From so divine a temple, to *commix*  
 With winds that sailors rail at.

*Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*

**"COMMODORE.** *n.* . . . . The captain  
 who commands a squadron of ships."

The English *Commodore* Warren, with  
 Colonel Pepperel, took from the French  
 the important town and fortrefs of Louif-  
 bourg. *Guthrie.*

**"COMMON.** *n. s.* [*communis*, &c.] "*n. s.* is  
 a manifest erratum for *adj.*"

1. Belonging equally to more than one."  
 In both *Johnson's* examples of this sense to  
 is added to *common*; but such addition is  
 not always necessary.

The crime was *common*, *common* be the  
 pain. *Pope's Eloisa.*

**"In COMMON.** . . . ."

3. [In law.] A distinction of tenancy.  
 Estates may be held in four different  
 ways; in severalty, in joint-tenancy, in  
 coparcenary, and in *common*. *Blackstone.*

Tenants in *common* are such as hold by  
 several and distinct titles, but by unity of  
*title*.

**LAW, &c.**

# COM

The municipal law of England  
 with sufficient propriety be divided  
 two kinds; the unwritten or *common*  
 the written or statute law. *Black*  
**COMMON-LA'WYER.** *n.* One versed  
 the *common law*.

Canonists, Civilians, and *Common-  
 lawyers* do all admit this distinction. *Spenser*  
**"COMMONABLE.** *adj.* . . . What is  
 "in common."

2. [In law.] Allowable to be turned  
 common.

*Commonable* beasts are beasts of the pl  
 or such as manure the ground. *Black*  
 Common appurtenant is where the  
 er of land has a right to put in other l  
 besides such as are generally *comm*  
 as hogs, goats, and the like.

**"COMMONALTY.** *n.* . . . "

3. All below nobility.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility  
 divided into several degrees. *Black*

**"COMMONLY.** *adv.* . . . Freque  
 usually."

2. [From *communiter*, Lat.] Sociably  
 latinism peculiar to *Spenser*.

The blessed angels to and fro desc  
 From highest heaven, in gladfome  
 pance,  
 And with great joy into that  
 wend.

As *commonly* as friend does with his  
*F. Q. B. I. C. X.*

**COMMONPLA'CE.** *adj.* [from the  
 Ordinary.

Every fool, who flatters awa  
 whole time in nothings, utters some  
*commonplace* sentence, to prove the  
 and fleetness of time. *Chest*

**COMMOTES.** *n.* Seems to be a comp  
 of the preposition *con* and *motte*, Fr  
 signifies in Wales, 'parts of a cou  
 hundred.' *Termes de l*

**"COMMUNICABLE.** *adj.* . . . "

4. [Joined to persons.] Communicati  
 Be *communicable* with your friends.

*B. Johnson's E*

**"COMMUTATIVE.** *adj.* . . . . Re  
 "to exchange."

To possess the virtues of diligence,  
 constancy and regularity, and to hav  
 tivated an habitual regard to *comm*  
 justice.

**"COMPARATIVE.** *adj.* . . . .

3. [In grammar.] The comparative  
 "expresses more of any quantity i  
 "thing than in another: as, *the righ*  
 "is the stronger." To make this *re*  
*example* agree *quantity* should have  
*quality*; but indeed either word cre  
 faulty limitation.

When an adjective is expressed  
 augmentation, or with reference to  
 degree of the same, it is called the *co*  
 ative.

**COMPARATIVE.** *n.* [from the

## COM

- One that makes himself another's equal.  
And stand the pulch  
Of ev'ry beardless vain *comparative*.  
*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I. A. IV.*  
Gerard ever was  
His full *comparative*.  
*Beaum. and Fletcher. 4 plays in one.*  
**TO COMPARE.** *v. n.* To vie.  
And, with her beauteie, bountie did  
*compare,*  
Whether of them in her should have the  
greater share.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 39.*  
**COMPAST.** *part. adj.* [from *to compare*.]  
Of a round form.  
Sore he sows'd him on the *compass* crest.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 30.*  
Although the *compass* world be sought  
around. *Sp. Ruines of Time.*  
She came to him the other day into the  
*compass* window.  
*Shak. Tro. and Cress.*  
"To COMPEL. *v. a.* . . ."  
4. To call forth. A latinism.  
Whom to avenge she had this knight  
from far *compel*.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. I. ft. 5.*  
"COMPETENT. *adj.* . . ."  
6. Qualified by law.  
All witnesses, that have the use of their  
reason (except such as are infamous or inter-  
ested) are *competent*. *Blackstone.*  
"COMPIATION. *n.* . . ."  
"1. A collection from various authors."  
Among ancient story-books a *compilation*,  
entitled *GESTA ROMANORUM*, seems to  
have been the favourite.  
*T. Warton's Disserta.*  
"To COMPILE. *v. a.* . . ."  
"1. To collect into one body."  
In the time of Alfred the local customs  
of the several provinces of the kingdom  
were grown so various, that he found it  
expedient to *compile* his *dome-book*.  
*Blackstone.*  
5. To put together.  
He did intend  
A brazen wall in *compass* to *compile*  
About Cairmardin.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. III. ft. 10.*  
6. To bring together.  
The prince had perfectly *complyde*  
These paires of Friends in peace and  
settled rest.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 17.*  
"COMPLACENT. *adj.* . . . Civil;  
Complaisant."  
They look up with a sort of *complacent*  
awe and admiration to kings, who know  
to keep firm in their seat. *Burke.*  
**COMPLEXITY.** *n.* State of being com-  
plex.  
Some distinguished for their simplicity,  
others for their *complexity*. *Burke.*  
• COMPOSITION. *n.* . . . .

## CON

- "9. The act of discharging a debt by paying  
part."  
Persons who have been once cleared by  
*composition* with their creditors, or bank-  
ruptcy, and afterwards become bankrupts  
again, unless they pay full fifteen shillings  
in the pound, are only thereby inden-  
nified as to the confinement of their bodies.  
*Blackstone.*  
13. [In law.] A species of satisfaction for  
tythes.  
A real *composition* is, when an agreement  
is made between the owner of the lands,  
and the parson or vicar, with the consent  
of the ordinary and the patron, that such  
lands shall for the future be discharged  
from payment of tythes, by reason of some  
land, or other *real* recompense given to the  
parson. *Blackstone.*  
"To COMPOUND. *v. a.* - - -"  
"1. To mingle ingredients together in one  
mass."  
Only *compound* me with forgotten dust.  
*Shaksp. Henry IV. P. II.*  
"COMPOUNDER. *n.* - - -"  
3. [In Oxford University.] One, who hav-  
ing a landed estate, takes a degree: when  
the estate amounts to a certain value he is  
*grand compounder*.  
"To COMPRESS. *v. a.* - - -"  
"1. To force into a narrower *compass*."  
The air in a valley is more *compressed*,  
than that on the top of a mountain. *Adams.*  
"To COMMPROMISE. *v. a.* - - -"  
"1. To compound."  
Perhaps it may be no great difficulty to  
*compromise* the dispute. *Shenstone.*  
"CON. - - - One who is on the negative  
'side of the question.' Rather 'the ne-  
'gative side of the question' itself.  
Of many knotty points they spoke,  
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.  
*Prior's Alma.*  
"To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* - - - To  
unite in "successive order."  
Objects in poetry, as they exist by suc-  
cession, are not accumulated, but *concaten-*  
*ated*. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*  
To CONCEDE. *v. n.* To allow.  
We *concede*, that their citizens were hap-  
pier than those that lived under different  
forms. *Burke's Vindication.*  
[Johnson's instance too from Bentley of  
*concede* as a verb *active* is clearly of a verb  
*neut.v.*]  
CONCEIVING. *n.* [from *conceive*.] Ap-  
prehension.  
Cadwal  
Strikes life into my speech, and shows  
much more  
His own *conceiving*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
CONCENTED. *part. adj.* [from *concentus*,  
*part. pass. Lat.*] Made to accord.  
Such music is wise words with time *con-*

# C O N

*cented. Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 2.*  
**CONCERNANCY.** *n.* [a word coined by *Shakspeare*, and put into Hamlet's mouth, when ridiculing affected phraseology.] Concernment.

The *concernancy*, Sir? A. V. fc. 2.  
 "To **CONCER'T.** *v. a.* - - -  
 "1. To settle any thing by mutual communication."

The measures most proper for accomplishing both these designs were *concerted* with Columbus. *Robertson.*

**CONCER'T.** *n.* . . .  
 "2. Many performers playing to the same tune."

This seems a very insufficient definition of a *musical concert*, as it leaves out *vocal harmony*.

Then raise the song, the gen'ral anthem raise,  
 And swell the *concert* of eternal praise. *Boyle.*

**CONCER'TO.** *n.* [Ital.] A piece of music composed for a concert.

**CONCESSIVE.** *adj.* Implying concession. Hypothetical, conditional, *concessive*, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mode after them.

*Lowth,*  
**CONCETTO.** *n.* [Ital. and keeps its plural.] False conceit.

There is a kind of counter taste, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true and may be expressed by the *concetto*. *Shenstone.*

The shepherds have their *concetti* and their antitheses. *Chesterfield.*

**CONCINNITY.** *n.* [from *concinntas*, Lat.] "Decency; Fitness." No example is given; nor are either of these interpreting words a good explanation of the Latin original, which has also another meaning transferred to the English *concinntity*:

2. A jingling of words.  
 The *concinntity*, I suppose, must have consisted in the rime, *Tyrbitt on Chaucer.*

**CONCIS'ION.** *n.* [*concisum*, Lat.]" an erratum for *concisura*. "Cutting off."  
 Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers, beware of the *concision*.

*Philipp.* ch. III. v. 2.  
**CONCORD.** *n.* - - -  
 5. [In law.] The agreement in a fine.

Next comes the *concord*, or agreement itself. *Blackstone.*

To **CONCRE'W.** *v. n.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] To clot together.  
 And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet

To be embauln'd, and sweat out dainty dew,  
 He let to grow and grievefully to *concrew*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 40.*  
**CONDESCENT.** *n.* [from *condescend*, according to its sense 2 in *Johnson*.] Con-

# C O N

sent.

And by appointment and our *condescents*  
 To-morrow are they to be married.

*Spanish Tragedy.*  
**CONDIGN.** *adj.* . . . Merited. It is "always of something deserved by crimes." This is a strange assertion for one conversant with *Spenser*, and an editor of *Shakspeare*; when both those authors use the word for

Worthy.  
 Himself, of all that rule she deemed most *condign*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 11.*  
 In thy *condign* praise.  
*Love's Labour Lost.* A. I. fc. 2.

**CONDIGNLY.** *adv.* . . . According to merit."

That he would provide *condignly* for me. *Sir A. Sberley's Travels.*

**CONDISCIPLE.** *n.* . . . 'A school-fellow.' Rather 'a fellow-disciple.'

His disciple of noble birth and lofty genius, who aspired to poetry and rhetoric, took the sublime part, and thence above his other *disciples*. *Shafteſbury.*

**CONDITIONAL.** *adj.* . . .  
 "2. [In grammar and logic.] Expressing "some condition or supposition."

Hypothetical, *conditional*, *concessive*, and exceptive, conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mode after them.

*Lowth,*  
 3. [In law.] Denoting a particular tenure. A *conditional fee*, at the common law, was a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others. *Blackstone.*

**CONDUCT.** *n.* . . . "

7. Conductor.  
 There is in this business more than nature  
 Was ever *conduct* of. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Come bitter *conduct*, come unfav'ry guide. *Romeo and Juliet.*

8. *Conduct* is also the official title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College.

To **CONDUCT.** *v. a.* . . .

"3. To manage."  
 He so *conducted* the affairs of the kingdom, that he made the reign of a very weak prince most happy to the English. *Lyttelton.*

"4. To lead and order troops."  
 Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *Robertson.*

**CONDUCTRESS.** *n.* . . . Directress."  
 His good *conductress* points him directly towards Queen's College.

*Explanation of Oxford Almanack, 1755.*

**CONE.** *n.* . . .

2. The fruit of the fir-tree, containing seeds. The *cones* dependent, long and smooth, growing from the top of the branch.

*Evelyn.*

## CON

- "To CONFESS. *v. a.* . . . .  
 "5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest."

What frightens you thus, my good son,  
 says the priest;

You murder'd, are sorry, and have been  
*confest.* Prior.

- "CONFIRMATION. *n.* . . . ."

5. [In law.] A mode of conveying lands.

A confirmation is of a nature nearly allied to a release, a conveyance of an estate or right, whereby a voidable estate is made sure, or whereby a particular estate is encreased. Blackstone.

- "To CONFOUND. *v. a.* - - - -"

6. To confound. [This sense seems peculiar to Shakespeare.]

He did confound the best part of an hour  
 In changing hardiment with great Glen-  
 dower. Hen. IV. P. I.

How couldst thou in a mile confound an  
 hour. Coriolanus.

Let's not confound the time with confer-  
 ence harsh. Ant. & Cleop. sc. 1.

- CONFRIERS. *n. pl.* Those of the same religious order.

It was enacted, that none of the brethren or Confriers, of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called knights of the Rhodes.

Weever.

- "CONGRATULATION. *n.* &c." Johnson's two unsupported explanations of this word would be better comprised in the single following one: Profession of joy for the happiness or success of another.

I should suspend my congratulations on the new liberty of France, until I was informed, how it had been combined with government. Burke.

- "CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* - - - Ex-  
 "pressing joy for the good fortune of  
 "another."

I found them in a fort of public capacity, by a congratulatory address, giving an authoritative sanction to the proceedings of the National Assembly in France. Burke.

- "CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* - - - Per-  
 "taining to a congregation or assembly of  
 "Christians, that hold every congregation  
 "an independent Church."

In the presbyterian form of government there were congregational, classical, provincial, and national assemblies.

Newton's Notes on Milton's Poems.\*

- "CONGRESS, *n.* - - - -"

- "2. An appointed meeting for settlement of  
 "affairs between different nations." Thus the meeting of deputies from the different American states were called a Congress.

The gentleman, whose opinions I have taken the liberty to controvert, held an honourable post under Congress during the American war. Bryant.

- "CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* - - -

## CON

- "2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb."  
 In Johnson's own grammar it is so used;  
 but the general word is *subjunctive*.

- To CONJURE. *v. n.* To conspire.

When those 'gainst states and kingdoms  
 do conjure,

Who then can think their hedlong ruine  
 to recure?

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X. st. 27.

- CONQUERESS. *n.* [from conquer.] A victorious female.

The conqueress departs, and with her led  
 These prisoners. Fairfax. B. V. st. 79.

- "CONQUEST. *n.* . . . ."

4. [In feudal law. From conquestus, Barb. Lat.] Acquisition; purchase.

Conquest in its feudal acceptation signifies no more than acquisition. Blackstone.

What we call purchase, the feudists call conquest: both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. Ib.

- COURT OF CONSCIENCE is a local jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.

Divers trading towns, and other districts, have, within these few years last past, obtained acts of parliament for establishing in them courts of conscience. Blackstone.

- CONSIDERING. *n.* [from consider.] Doubt.

Many maz'd considerations did throng,  
 And press'd in with this caution.

Shaksf. Hen. VIII.

- CONSIGNIFICATION. *n.* United signification.

He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word a *consignification*. Harris's Philolog. Inqui.

- CO'NSORT. *adj.* [from the noun, and only applied to queens.]

The queen consort is the wife of the reigning king. Blackstone.

- "CONSTITUENT. *n.* . . . ."

- "3. He that deposes another."

The republic of Paris will endeavour illegally to perpetuate the assembly, without resort to its constituents. Burke.

- CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* - - -

- "2. Consistent with the civil constitution."

The long parliament of Charles the first, while it acted in a *constitutional* manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances. Blackstone.

- CONSTITUTIONALIST. *n.* An innovator of the civil constitution.

Had he lived to see the Revolutionists, and Constitutionalists of France, he would have had more horrid and disgusting features of his harpies to describe. Burke.

- CONSTRAIN'T. *part. pass.* of constrain. Overpowered.

And silver Cynthia waxed pale and faint.  
 As when her face is stayn'd with magicke  
 arts constraint.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VII. st. 34.

- CONSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* By construction.



## CON

Whereby the creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of *constructive* treasons. *Blackstone.*  
**CONSUMMATELY.** *adv.* [from *consummate.*] Completely.

Every excellence, more peculiarly appropriated to the sublimer ode, is *consummately* displayed in this poem of Isaiah.

*J. Warton's Essay on Pope.*  
**CONSUMEDLY.** *adj.* Excessively.

I am sure they talked of me, for they laughed *consumedly*.

*Farquar's Beaux Strata.*  
 [This passage being quoted in Lord Chesterfield's letters gives a kind of passport to *consumedly*; but as it is put into the mouth of *Scrub*, it may still be doubted, whether it was meant by *Farquar* for a legitimate word.]

**CONTAINING.** *n.* [from *contain.*] Contents.

I found  
 This label on my bosom; whose *containing*  
 Is so from sense in hardness, I can  
 Make no collection of it.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
**CONTECK.** *n.* [used by *Chaucer.*] Contention.

And afterwards they 'gan with fowle reproach  
 To stirre up strife and troublous *contecke*  
 broch.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 64.*  
**CONTEMPT.** - - -

3. An offence in law of various kinds.  
 Misprisions which are merely positive are generally denominated *Contempts*.

*Blackstone.*  
 If the defendant [in chancery] on the service of the subpoena does not appear within the time limited by the rules of the court, and plead, demur, or answer to the bill, he is then said to be in *contempt*. *Ib.*

To this head of summary proceedings may also be properly referred the method, immemorially used by the superior courts of justice, of punishing *contempts* by attachment. *Ib.*

**CONTE'NEMENT** seems to be the freehold land, which lies to the tenement or dwelling-house, that is in a man's own occupation. *Termes de la Ley.*

**CONTE'NTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *contented.*] Unconcernedly.

How can it be said, they do love at all, who *contentedly* let each other run on in a course that will bring them to eternal misery? *Whole Duty of Man.*

**CONT'NENT.** *n.* . . . .  
 "2. That which contains any thing. This 'sense is perhaps only in *Shakespeare.*" It is also in *Chapman*.

I told our pilot, that past other men  
*He must bear firm spirits, since*

## CON

he sway'd

The *continent*, that all our spirits convey'd. *Odyssey. B. XII.*

3. [In *Spenser.*] Ground in general.

She threw herself downe on the *continent*.

*F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 30.*

The carcas with the streame was carried

downe,

But th' head fell backwarde on the *continent*.

*Ib. C. V. ft. 25.*

"**CONT'NGENT.** *adj.* - - - Falling out by chance."

2. [In law.] Dependant upon some uncertainty.

*Contingent* remainders are where the estate is limited to take effect, either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event.

*Blackstone.*

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one, when he attains, or if he attains the age of twenty one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Ib.*

"**CONT'NUANCE.** *n.* - - - -"

8. [In law.] A certain day appointed for the parties in a suit to appear.

After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is continually given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear on from time to time. The giving of this day is called the *continuance*. *Blackstone.*

"**CONTR'ACTION.** *n.* . . . .

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two "vowels or syllables to one."

Beat, burst, cast, are *contractions* from beated, bursted, casted. *Lowth.*

6. Marriage-contract.

Such a deed

As from the body of *contraction* pulls

The very soul. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**CONTRA-INDICANT.** *n.* [from *contra*

and *indico*, Lat.] A symptom which forbids treating a disorder in the usual way.

Throughout it was full of *contra-indicants*.

*Burke.*

**CONTRA'IR.** *adj.* [Fr.] Opposite.

That is *contrair* to Mutability.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VIII.*

To **CONTRA'IR.** *v. a.* [*contrairer*, Fr.] To oppose.

Whose substance thin and slight

Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire*,

But ready passage to her pleasure did pre-

paire.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 7.*

**CONTRA-NAT'URAL.** *adj.* [*contra*, Lat.

and *natural*.] Opposite to nature.

Which teaches every man to fly a *contra-*

*natural* dissolution. *Hobbes.*

"**CONTRARY.** *adj.*" This word was

sometimes accented by *Spenser* on the second

syllable.

Though of *contrary* natures each to other.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 32.*

# C O N

## CONTRARY. *adv.* Contrariwise.

There was I found, *contrary* to my thought.

Of this accursed Carle.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 18.*

## \* CONTRAST. *n.* . . . Opposition or dissimilitude of figures by which one contri-

butes to the visibility or effect of another."

Those umbrageous pines

That frown in front, and give each azure hill

The charm of *contrast*.

*Mason's English Garden.*

## CONTRAVERSION. *n.* [from *contra* and *versio*.]

A turning to the opposite side.

The second Stanza was called the Antitrophe from the *contra*version of the Chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right.

*Congreve.*

## \* CONTROVERSE. *n.* [Fr.] Contention.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,  
After the proof of prowess ended well,  
The *controverse* of beauties sovereign grace.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 2.*

## CONTROVERTER. *n.* [from *controvert*.]

A controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern that catch that which stands next to them, the candlestick, or pots; turn every thing into a weapon.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

## CONVERSATION-STOCK. *n.* The conversation of one company.

*Conversation-stock* being a joint and common property.

*Chesterfield.*

## CONVERSION. *n.* [In law.] Converting any thing to one's own use.

This action of *trover* and *conversion* was in its original for the recovery of damages against such person, as had found another's goods and converted them to his own use.

*Blackstone.*

## \* CONVERTIBILITY. *n.* . . . The quality of being possible to be converted."

In that kingdom the *convertibility* of land into money, and money into land had always been a matter of difficulty.

*Burke.*

## \* CONVEYER. *n.* . . . . One that carries, &c.

## 2. [In *Shakspeare's* time.] A juggler.

*Conveyers* are ye all,

That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.

*Rich. II.*

## \* To CONVINCE. *v. a.* . . . To feast. . . .

"First all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,

"There in the full *convince* you.

"*Shakf. Troilus and Cressid*"

[*Johnson* has here converted a verb *neuter* into *active* by turning the last word *we* into *you*.]

## CONYCATCHING. *n.* [a cant word for-

merly for] Banter.

Come, you are so full of *conycatching*.

*Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

## " COOL. *adj.* - - -

"2. Without passion: as a *cool* friend, a *cool* deceiver."

O thou *cool* traitor! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

## COOPERAGE. *n.* A place where cooper's work is done.

## COPE-MAN. *n.* [from *cope*, old Eng. to exchange. *Ray*.] A chapman.

He would have sold his part of paradise  
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

*B. Jonson's Volpone.*

## CO-PORITION. *n.* [con and *portion*.] Equal share.

Myselfe will beare a part, *co-portion* of  
your packe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 47.*

## COPTIC. *n.* The language of Copts.

Not Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, *Coptic*,  
nor even the Chinese language seems half  
so difficult to me, as the language of refusal.

*Sbenstone.*

## " COPY. *n.* . . . .

## " 5. A picture drawn after another picture."

Originals and *copies* much the same,

The picture's value is the painter's name.

*Bramston.*

## 6. [From *copia*, Lat.] Store.

She was blest with no more *copy* of wit.

*B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

## \* COPYHOLDER. *n.* . . . . One that is "possessed of land in copyhold."

We're we now to frame a new polity with regard to the qualifications of voters, reasons might perhaps be suggested, why *copyholders* should be admitted to this privilege as well as freeholders.

*Blackstone.*

## COPYRIGHT. *n.* The property of an author in his own work.

Much may be collected from the several legislative recognitions of *copyrights*.

*Blackstone.*

## " CO'RACLE. *n.* . . . . A boat used in "Wales by fishers."

The fishermen in this part of Caermarthenshire use a singular kind of boats, called *coracles*. They are generally  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 4 broad: their bottom is a little rounded, and their shape nearly oval. They are covered with a raw hide in such a mode as to prevent their leaking.

*Wyndham's Tour.*

## CORAL-PAVEN. *part. adj.* Paved with coral.

Rise, rise, and heave thy rosy head  
From thy *coral-paven* bed.

*Milton's Comus.*

## CORANTO. *a.* A dance which more modern authors call *corant*.

And teach lavoltacs high and swift *cor-*  
*antos*.

*Shak. Hen. V.*

After which they danced galliards and *corantos*.

*B. Jon. Masques.*

# C L A

in the Dutchy of Burgundy, erected a new abbey for his new companions, whom he called *Cistercians* of the place where the abbey was situated. *Weever.*

To-morrow we are to pay a visit to the Abbot of the *Cistercians*.

*Gray's Letters.*

**CISTERCIAN.** *adj.* Of Cistercians.

This *Cistercian* brotherhood was established here in England by one *Walter Espeke*, who founded the first abbey of the said order at Rivaux in Yorkshire about the year 1131.

"**CITIZEN.** *n.* . . . ."

4. A member of the Republic of France.

To fall under the censure of *citizen* *Brissot.*

**CITTERN.** *n.* A woman that goes about with a cittern (or *cithern*, as Johnson spells it.)

I have married his *cittern*, that's common to all men. *B. Jonson's Epicene.*

**CITY-MA'GISTRATE.** *n.* An alderman of London.

How oft have I with admiration stood,  
To view some *city-magistrate* in wood.

*Bramston.*

"**CIVIL.** *adj.* . . . ."

"5. Not ecclesiastical."

Unto whom the chief government of all estates in this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical, or *civil*, in all causes doth appertain. *37th Article of Religion.*

"6. Not natural.

In case an estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his *civil* death: as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law.

*Blackstone.*

"7. Not military."

But let grave annals paint the warrior's fame;

Fair shine his arms in history enroll'd;  
Whilst humbler lyres his *civil* worth proclaim.

*Shenstone.*

"8. Not criminal."

Private wrongs are an infringement of the private rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals, and are thereupon frequently termed *civil* injuries.

*Blackstone.*

**CIVILIZATION.** *n.* [from *civilize*.] Civilizing manners.

America was not peopled by any nation of the ancient continent, which had made considerable progress in *civilization*.

*Robertson.*

**CLADDER.** *n.* An universal wooer.

Known *cladders*

Through all the town.

*Cladders?*

Yes, catholic lovers.

From country madams to your glover's wife,

Or laundress. *Maine's City Match.*

# C L A

"CLAIM *n.* . . . ."

5. A loud call. (A latinism.)

I called, but no man answered to my *claim*.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. X. ft. 11.*

"**CLAIMANT.** *n.* . . . . He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another."

Such claimants might have the true right, but yet by the death of witnesses, or other defect of evidence, be unable to prove it to a jury.

*Blackstone.*

To **CLAME.** *v. a.* [*clamo*, Lat.] To proclaim.

Nor all that else through all the world is nam'd

To all the heathen Gods, might like to this be *clam'd*.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. X. ft. 30.*

**CLAMOURER.** *n.* One that makes a clamour.

The *clamourers* triumph. *Chesterfield.*

"**CLAP.** *n.* . . . ."

"5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune."

Join us to mourn with wailfull plaints  
The deadly wound,

Which fatal *clap* hath made.

*Spenser's Thestylis.*

**CLAPPER-DUDGEON.** *n.* [formerly a cant word for] A beggar.

What! a *clapper-dudgeon*!

That's a good sign to have the beggar follow him

So near at his first entry into fortune.

*B. Jonson's Staple of News.*

**CLARE.** *n.* [from St. *Clare* the foundress.] One of a certain order of Nuns.

These *Clares* observe the rule of their patron Saint Francis, and wear the like habit in colour. They are never rich, and therefore are called the poor *Clares*.

*Weever.*

"**CLARENCEUX.** *n.* The second king at arms."

As worshipful as are the persons of the illustrious heralds, *Clarenceux*, Garter, and the rest.

*Shafesbury.*

"**CLASSICAL.** } *adj.*"

"**CLASSICK.** }

3. Denoting an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

Aspiring to be a compulsive power upon all without exception, in parochial, *classical*, and provincial hierarchies.

*Milton.*

To force our consciences, that Christ set free,

And ride us with a *classic* hierarchy. *Id.*

**CLASSIFICATION.** *n.* [from *classis* and *facio*, Lat.] Ranging into classes.

In the *classification* of the citizens the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers.

*Burke.*

To **CLAW.** *v. a.* . . . .

# C L I

# C L U

" 5. To flatter."

I laugh, when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.

*Shaksp. Much ado.*

" **CLEAN.** *adj.* . . . . .

" 2. Free from moral impurity."

With the *clean* thou shalt be *clean*: and with the froward thou shalt learn frowardness.

*Psaln XVIII. v. 26.*

**TO CLEM.** *v. n.* To starve. *Ray.*

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clem*.

*B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

**CLEMENCE,** *n.* [used once by *Spenser* for] Clemency.

To shew that *clemence* oft in things amis

Restrains those stern behests, and cruel dooms of his.

*F. 2. B. V. C. VII. st. 22.*

**CLEMENTINE.** *adj.* [from Pope *Clement V.*] An epithet given to the constitutions of this Pope, which form part of the Canon Law.

Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the *Clementine* constitutions, and the extravagants of John and his successors, form the body of the Roman Canon Law.

*Blackstone.*

\* **TO CLEPE.** *v. a.* . . . . . To call." *Johnson's* authority for this word in *Shakspere* is as good as none; since the old editions read *clap*. Therefore the following examples are added,

They *clepe* us drunkards.

*Hamlet.*

He *clepeth* a calf, caulf.

*Love's Labour Lost.*

**CLE'RGYABLE.** *adj.* [from *clergy*.] The epithet given to felonies within benefit of *clergy*.

The prisoner, if convicted of a *clergyable* felony, is entitled equally to his *clergy* after, as before conviction.

*Blackstone.*

" **CLERK.** *n.* . . . . .

" 5. The person who reads the responses to the congregation in the church."

The purple prelate or the parish *clerk*.

*Young.*

**CLERK-LIKE.** *adj.* Learned.

You are certainly a gentleman; thereto *clerk-like*, experienc'd.

*Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

**CLERKLY.** *adj.* [from] *clerk*. In a scholar-like manner.

'Tis very *clerkly* done.

*Shakspere's Two Gent. of Verona.*

Hath he not twit our sov'reign lady here With ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd.

*Hen. VI. P. II.*

" **CLIFF.** *n.* . . . . .

" 2. The name of a character in music.

That's a bird,

Whom art had never taught *cliffs*, moods, or notes.

*Ford's Lover's Melancholy.*

" **TO CLING.** *v. n.* . . . . .

" 3. To dry up; to consume." In this sense it should certainly have been styled a verb *active* as the example plainly proves.

**CLIP-WYNGED.** *adj.* With wings clipt.

And of a dragon, and a finlets fish,

A *clip-wing'd* griffin.

*Shaksp. Henry IV. P. I.*

" **CLOAK.** *n.* . . . . .

3. [Formerly] An alderman's gown.

Three such dinners more would break an alderman,

And make him give up his *cloak*.

*Massinger's City Madam.*

" **TO CLOUD.** *v. a.* . . . . .

5. To defame.

I would not be a stander-by to hear

My sov'reign mistress *clouded* so.

*Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

**CLOUD-TOP'D.** *part. adj.* Covered on the top with clouds.

Made huge *Plinlimmon* bow his *cloud-top'd* head.

*Gray.*

**CLO'UTED.** *part. adj.* [from *clouter*, *Fr.*]

Studded with nails.

We will not leave one lord or gentleman, spare none, but such as go in *clouded* shoon.

*Shaksp. Henry VI. P. II.*

The dull swain

Treads on it daily with his *clouded* shoon.

*Milton's Comus.*

[In this example from *Milton*, *Johnson* understands *clouded* to mean *patched*, and has accordingly adduced it to prove that sense of the verb *clout*. This is here taken notice of, that the reader may judge for himself.]

**CLOWNAGE.** *n.* Clownish behaviour.

Pride and stiff *clownage* mixt

To make up greatness.

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

" **TO CLOY.** *v. a.* . . . . .

" 3. To spike a cannon." It is probably in allusion to this sense that *Spenser* uses it in the following passage:

Ne feareth he henceforth that foe of his, Which with his cruel tusk him deadly *cloy'd*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VI. st. 48.*

[It may not be improper to add here, that *Asb's Dictionary* has *cloyed* (as a term in farriery) for *pricked in bleeding*.]

" **CLUMP.** *n.* . . . . .

" A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs."

The small and circular *clumps* of firs, which I see planted upon some fine large swells, put me often in mind of a coronet placed on an elephant or camel's back.

*Shenstone.*

**CLUNIAC.** *adj.* [from *Cluni* in Burgundy, where this order was first instituted.] The epithet given to certain Benedictines.

One Dr. Mondonus Belvaleti, a *Clunias* monk, allegorised all the habits and ornaments of the order in his *Speculum An-*

## C O C

*glorum.*  
 \* To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] This uncertainty however seems considerably removed by Mr. Manning's edition of Lye's dictionary; as we there find, that a hand ge-clit is a *fyff*.

COACH-FULL. *n.* The number of persons that fill the room of the inside of a coach. Then they go *coach-fulls* to the Palais.

COACTED. *adj.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Forced. I'll have none of this *coacted* unnatural dumbness in my house.

COANE. *n.* [from *conus*, Lat. as used by Virgil.] The top-point. Each side of an arch descendeth alike from the *coane* or top point.

\* To COAST. *v. n.* . . . . To sail close by the coast."

2. To draw near. Where towards me a sorry wight did *coast*.

\* To COAST. *v. a.* . . . . To sail near to."

2. To go after. Take you those horses, and *coast* them.

COAT-A-ROUR. *n.* Coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

What is really essential, is a real, or at least a specious claim to the inheritance of certain *coat-armour*, from a second or more distant ancestor.

The other point of its civil jurisdiction is the redressing of encroachments and usurpations in matters of heraldry and *coat-armour*.

COAT-CARD. *n.* [what is now corrupted into] Court-card.

Of the last order. [that is, a *knave*.]

COBBLE. *n.* [according to Ray a north-country word for] Pebble. Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round.

COBLOAF. *n.* [according to the commentators on *Shak. Troilus & Cressida* (where Ajax calls Thersites *Cobloaf*) signifies] An uneven crusty loaf.

\* COBNUT. *n.* . . . . A boy's game; the "conquering nut." It is rather extraordinary, that *Johnson* should never have heard the nut of the Barcelona hazel called a *cobnut*.

COCA. *n.* Cacao. Our *Varicocha* first his *coca* sent, Endow'd with leaves of wondrous nourishment.

COCCUS. *n.* The cacao-tree. While the all-sufficient coccus-tree is nigh,

## C O L

To *accus* you must yield the victory.

\* COCKADE. *n.* . . . . A ribband worn "in the hat."

They proceeded with much order and regularity with blue *cockades* in their hats, to the House of Commons.

COCK-FIGHTING. *n.* Cockfight. Nor reckon wonderful inviting, A quarter sessions or cockfighting.

—whose writings are remarkably deficient in accuracy of English.

CONOBY. *n.* [*canobium*, Lat. from *novus*, and *bios*, Gr.] A convent.

It is incredible, how many and how great *canobies* were built for them, so called of their communion of life.

\* CO-EQUALITY. *n.* . . . . The state of "being equal."

The *co-equality* and co-eternity of the soul with the father was denied.

\* COFFEE-POT. *n.* . . . . The covered "pot in which coffee is boiled;" or which holds the liquor of coffee ground and boiled.

It is doubtless as hard to make a *coffee-pot* shine in poetry, as a plough.

COGG. *n.* [*coggo*, Barb. Lat.] A small boat. And for the *cogg* was narrow, small and strait,

Alone he row'd, and bad his squires there wait.

COGNATI. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Relations by the mother.

The *agnati*, or relations by the father, were preferred to the *cognati*, or relations by the mother.

\* COGNIZANCE. *n.* . . . .

3. Knowledge by recollection. Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,

Estimoes of him had perfect *cognizances*.

\* COHEIRESS. *n.* . . . .

Two *cobeiresses* his cousins.

CO-INCIDENT. *n.* [from the adjective.] What concurs with something else.

A tobacco shop, and a bawdy-house are *co-incident*.

COLL. *n.* [*collum*, Lat.] Neck. Now have I a whimsey newly jump into the *coll* of ingenious apprehension.

To COLL. *v. a.* [from *acoler*, Fr.] To embrace round the neck.

So having said, her twist her armes twain

She straightly strain'd, and *colled* tenderly.

COLLATIVE. *adj.* [a law term.]

# COM

An *Adwoson collative* is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person. *Blackstone.*

**COLLEGER.** *n.* [from *college*.] A local name for a boy on the foundation at Eton School.

**COLLET.** *n.* . . . . .

"2. That part of a ring, in which the stone is set."

It must be in allusion to this meaning, that the word is used *figuratively* in the following passage :

When his worn self, like age's easy slave,  
Had dropt out of the *collet* into the grave.

*Revenge's Tragedy.*

**COLLIFLOWER.** *n.* . . . . .

I love young *colliflowers*, if stew'd in cheefe;

And give ten guineas for a pint of peas.

*Bramston.*

**COLLOGUE.** *v. n.* . . . . . To wheedle."

This *colloguing* wag

Will not be answer'd.

*T. Heywood's Love's Mistress.*

**COLLOQUIAL.** *adj.* . . . . . Whatever "relates to common conversation."

Our author has assumed a higher tone, and frequently has deserted the free colloquial air. *J. Warton's Notes on Pope.*

**COLLUSIVELY.** *adv.* . . . . . In a manner fraudulently concerted."

If this had been permitted, the land might have been aliened *collusively* without the consent of the superior. *Blackstone.*

**COLONICAL.** *adj.* [a law term, from *colonus*, Lat.] Of husbandmen.

Colonial services were those, which were done by the *ceorls* and *focmen* (that is, husbandmen) to their lords. *Spelman.*

**COLONIZING.** *n.* [from *colonize*.] Forming colonies.

If the dominions of Spain in the New World had been of such moderate extent, as bore any proportion to the parent state, the progress of her *colonizing* might have been attended with the same benefit, as that of other nations. *Robertson.*

**COLOQUINTIDA.** *n.* . . . . .

The food, that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coliquintida*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

**COLOSSIAN.** *adj.* . . . . . Of the bigness "of a Colosse."

Among others he mentions the *colossian* statue of Juno. *Harris's Philolog. Ang.*

**COLOUR.** *n.* . . . . .

10. [In law.] Colour in pleading.

If the defendant in an affize or action of trespass, be desirous to refer the validity of his title to the court, rather than the jury, he may state his title specially, and at the same time give *colour* to the plaintiff, or suppose him to have an appearance or *colour* of title. *Blackstone.*

**COMATE.** *adj.* [*comatus*, Lat.] Seeming

# COM

to have a bush appendant.

How *comate*, crinite, caudate stars are fram'd,

I knew. *Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 44.*

**COMBE.** *n.* [Sax. *vallis montibus utrinque obrita*.] A valley between two hills.

Till round the world in sounding *combe* and plain

The last of them tell it the first again.

*W. Browne.*

**COMBINEABLE.** *adj.* [from *combine*.] Consistent.

I insist upon it, that pleasures are very *combineable* with both business and studies, and have a much better relish from the mixture. *Chesterfield.*

**COMFIT-MAKER.** *n.* A maker of comfits.

You swear like a *comfit-maker's* wife.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

**COMFORTER.** *n.* . . . . .

"2. The title of the third person of the Holy Trinity." Why produce no example of this sense, when St. John's Gospel affords one?

But when the *Comforter* is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me.

*Ch. XV. v. 26.*

He to his own a *Comforter* will send,

The promise of the Father. *Milton.*

**COMICALLY.** *adv.* [from *comical*.]

"1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

"2. In a manner befitting comedy." These two *unexemplified* senses are not so irreconcilable, but that one example may serve to illustrate both.

The Ladies have laughed at thee most *comically*, since thou wast.

*B. Jonson's Epicene.*

**COMITIA.** *n.* [Ital.] An assembly of the people of old Rome.

The purpose of creating a dictator at this time was only, that the *comitia*, or assembly of the people for electing the magistrates of the ensuing year, might be held by that officer. *Lyttelton.*

**COMMAN'DANT.** *n.* [Fr.] The chief military commander of a place, or of a body of forces.

The *Commandant* cautioned us, as a friend, against returning to the cavern.

*Smollet's Gil Blas.*

I hope you go into the best company there is at Montpelier; and there always is some at the Intendant's, or the *Commandant's*. *Chesterfield.*

One might expect, that a serious inquiry would be made into the murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers.

*Burke.*

**COMME/DDLE.** *v. a.* [con and meddle.] To mix together.

Religion, oh how it is *commeddled* with

## COM

- policy! *Webster's White Devil.*  
**"COMME'NCEMENT.** *n.* . . . . Begin-  
 "ning; date."  
 2. A time set apart for conferring degrees  
 publicly in the University of Cambridge.  
 Unless we should come to a comedy, as  
 gentlemen to the *Commencement*, only to  
 see men speak. *Brewer's Lingua.*  
**To COMMENT.** *v. a.* [*commentor*, Lat.]  
 To imagine.  
 But wherefoever they *comment* the *figure*,  
 They all consent, that ye begotten were,  
 And born here in this world, no other can  
 appear.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 53.*  
**"COMME'RCIAL.** *adj.* - - - - Relating  
 "to commerce." Should an *English* Dic-  
 tionary on this plan have been suffered to  
 go without an example for such a word as  
*commercial*?  
 One circumstance prevented *commercial*  
 intercourse with nations from ceasing al-  
 together. *Robertson.*  
**COMMI'SERATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *com-*  
*miserate*.] Out of compassion.  
 He hath divided his soul from the case  
 of his soul, whose weakness he afflicts no  
 otherwise than *commiseratively*, not that it  
 is his, but that it is. *Overbury.*  
**COMMITTEE.** *n.* [In law.] One to  
 whom the care of an idiot or lunatic, or of  
 an idiot's or lunatic's estate is committed.  
 The Lord Chancellor usually commits  
 the care of his person to some friend, who  
 is then called his *committee*. - - - The heir  
 is generally made the manager, or *committee*  
 of the estate. *Blackstone.*  
**To COMMIX.** *v. n.* To mingle.  
 The smile mocking the sigh, that it  
 would fly  
 From so divine a temple, to *commix*  
 With winds that sailors rail at.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
**"COMMODO'RE.** *n.* . . . . The captain  
 who commands a Squadron of ships."  
 The English *Commodore* Warren, with  
 Colonel Pepperel, took from the French  
 the important town and fortress of Louif-  
 bourg. *Gutbrie.*  
**"COMMON.** *n. s.* [*communis*, &c.] "*n. s.* is  
 a manifest erratum for *adj.*"  
 "1. Belonging equally to more than one."  
 In both *Johnson's* examples of this sense to  
 is added to *common*; but such addition is  
 not always necessary.  
 The crime was *common*, *common* be the  
 pain. *Pope's Eloisa.*  
**"In COMMON.** . . . ."  
 3. [In law.] A distinction of tenancy.  
 Estates may be held in four different  
 ways; in severalty, in joint-tenancy, in  
 coparcenary, and in *common*. *Blackstone.*  
 Tenants in *common* are such as hold by  
 several and distinct titles, but by unity of  
 possession. *Ib.*  
**"COMMON-LAW,** &c.

## COM

- The municipal law of England  
 with sufficient propriety be divide  
 two kinds; the unwritten or *common*  
 the written or statute law. *Bl.*  
**COMMON-LA'WYER.** *n.* One ver  
 the *common law*.  
 Canonists, Civilians, and *Common-*  
 yers do all admit this distinction. *Sj.*  
**"COMMONABLE.** *adj.* . . . What  
 "in common."  
 2. [In law.] Allowable to be turned  
 common.  
*Commonable* beasts are beasts of the y  
 or such as manure the ground. *Bl.*  
 Common appurtenant is where the  
 er of land has a right to put in other  
 besides such as are generally *comm*  
 as hogs, goats, and the like.  
**"COMMONALTY.** *n.* . . . ."  
 3. All below nobility.  
 The *commonalty*, like the nobilit  
 divided into several degrees. *Bl.*  
**"COMMONLY.** *adv.* . . . Freq  
 usually."  
 2. [From *communiter*, Lat.] Sociabl  
 latinism peculiar to *Spenser*.  
 The blessed angels to and fro desc  
 From highest heaven, in gladfom  
 pance,  
 And with great joy into that  
 wend.  
 As *commonly* as friend does with his  
*F. Q. B. I. C. X*  
**COMMONPLA'CE.** *adj.* [from the  
 Ordinary.  
 Every fool, who flatters an  
 whole time in nothings, utters for  
*commonplace* sentence, to prove the  
 and fleetness of time. *Cbe.*  
**COMMOTES.** *n.* Seems to be a con  
 of the preposition *con* and *motte*, F  
 signifies more in Wales, 'parts of a coi  
 hundred.' *Termes de*  
**"COMMUNICABLE.** *adj.* . . . ."  
 4. [Joined to persons.] Communicat  
 Be *communicable* with your friends  
*B. Jonson's 1*  
**"COMMUTATIVE.** *adj.* . . . . R  
 "to exchange."  
 To possess the virtues of diligence  
 constancy and regularity, and to ha  
 tivated an habitual regard to *comm*  
 justice.  
**"COMPARATIVE.** *adj.* . . . .  
 "3. [In grammar.] The comparative  
 "expresses more of any quantity  
 "thing than in another: as, *the rig*  
 "*is the stronger.*" To make this r  
 example agree quantity should hav  
 quality; but indeed either word ci  
 faulty limitation.  
 When an adjective is express  
 augmentation, or with reference to  
 degree of the same, it is called the  
 ative.  
**COMPARATIVE.** *n.* [from the

## COM

One that makes himself another's equal.

And stand the push

Of ev'ry beardless vain *comparative*.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I. A. IV.*

Gerard ever was

His full *comparative*.

*Beaum. and Fletcher. 4 plays in one.*

To COMPARE. *v. n.* To vie.

And, with her beautie, bountie did

*compare,*

Whether of them in her should have the greater share.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 39.*

COMPAST. *part. adj.* [from *to compast*.]

Of a round form.

Sore he sows'd him on the *compast* crest.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 30.*

Although the *compast* world be fought around.

*Sp. Ruines of Time.*

She came to him the other day into the *compast* window.

*Shak. Tro. and Cress.*

"To COMPEL. *v. a.* . . ."

4. To call forth. A latinism.

Whom to avenge he had this knight from far *compeld*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. I. ft. 5.*

"COMPETENT. *adj.* . . ."

6. Qualified by law.

All witnesses, that have the use of their reason (except such as are infamous or interested) are *competent*.

*Blackstone.*

"COMPIATION. *n.* . . ."

"1. A collection from various authors."

Among ancient story-books a *compilation*, entitled *GESTA ROMANORUM*, seems to have been the favourite.

*T. Warton's Disserta.*

"To COMPILE. *v. a.* . . ."

"1. To collect into one body."

In the time of Alfred the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom were grown so various, that he found it expedient to *compile* his *dome-book*.

*Blackstone.*

5. To put together.

He did intend

A brazen wall in *compas* to *compile*

About Cairmardin.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. III. ft. 10.*

6. To bring together.

The prince had perfectly *compylede*

These paires of Friends in peace and settled rest.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 17.*

"COMPLACENT. *adj.* . . . Civil; Complaisant."

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe and admiration to kings, who know to keep firm in their seat.

*Burke.*

COMPLE'XITY. *n.* State of being complex.

Some distinguished for their simplicity, others for their *complexity*.

*Burke.*

COMPOSITION. *n.* . . . . .

## CON

"9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part."

Persons who have been once cleared by *composition* with their creditors, or bankruptcy, and afterwards become bankrupts again, unless they pay full fifteen shillings in the pound, are only thereby indemnified as to the confinement of their bodies.

*Blackstone.*

13. [In law.] A species of satisfaction for tythes.

A real *composition* is, when an agreement is made between the owner of the lands, and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall for the future be discharged from payment of tythes, by reason of some land, or other *real* recompense given to the parson.

*Blackstone.*

"To COMPOUND. *v. a.* . . . ."

"1. To mingle ingredients together in one mass."

Only *compound* me with forgotten dust.

*Shaksp. Henry IV. P. II.*

"COMPOUNDER. *n.* . . . ."

3. [In Oxford University.] One, who having a landed estate, takes a degree: when the estate amounts to a certain value he is *grand compounder*.

"To COMPRESS. *v. a.* . . . ."

"1. To force into a narrower compass."

The air in a valley is more *compressed*, than that on the top of a mountain.

*Adams.*

"To COMMPROMISE. *v. a.* . . . ."

"1. To compound."

Perhaps it may be no great difficulty to *compromise* the dispute.

*Shenstone.*

"CON. - - - One who is on the negative 'side of the question.' Rather 'the negative side of the question' itself.

Of many knotty points they spoke, And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.

*Prior's Alma.*

"To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* . . . To unite in "successive order."

Objects in poetry, as they exist by succession, are not accumulated, but *concatenated*.

*Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

To CONCEDE. *v. n.* To allow.

We *concede*, that their citizens were happier than those that lived under different forms.

*Burke's Vindication.*

[Johnson's instance too from Bentley of *concede* as a verb *active* is clearly of a verb *neuter*.]

CONCEIVING. *n.* [from *conceive*.] Apprehension.

Cadwal

Strikes life into my speech, and shows much more

His own *conceiving*.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

CONCENTED. *part. adj.* [from *concentus*, *part. pass. Lat.*] Made to accord.

Such music is wise words with



# C O N

*cented. Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 2.*  
**CONCERNANCY.** *n.* [a word coined by *Shakspeare*, and put into Hamlet's mouth, when ridiculing affected phraseology.]  
 Concernment.

The *concernancy*, Sir? A. V. sc. 2.  
 "To **CONCERN'T.** *v. a.* - - -  
 "1. To settle any thing by mutual communication."

The measures most proper for accomplishing both these designs were *concerted* with Columbus. *Robertson.*

**CONCERN'T.** *n.* . . .  
 "2. Many performers playing to the same tune."

This seems a very insufficient definition of a *musical concert*, as it leaves out *vocal harmony*.

Then raise the song, the gen'ral anthem raise,

And swell the *concert* of eternal praise. *Boyle.*

**CONCERTO.** *n.* [Ital.] A piece of music composed for a concert.

**CONCESSIVE.** *adj.* Implying concession. Hypothetical, conditional, *concessive*, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mode after them.

*Loruth,*  
**CONCETTO,** *n.* [Ital. and keeps its plural.]  
 Falsc conceit.

There is a kind of counter taste, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true and may be expressed by the *conchetto*. *Shenstone,*

The shepherds have their *conchetti* and their antitheses. *Chesterfield.*

"**CONCINNITY.** *n.* [from *concinntas*, Lat.]  
 "Decency; Fitness." No example is given; nor are either of these *interpreting* words a good explanation of the Latin original, which has also another meaning transferred to the English *concininity* :

2. A jingling of words.  
 The *concininity*, I suppose, must have consisted in the rime. *Tyrewitt on Chaucer.*

"**CONCISION.** *n.* [*concisum*, Lat.]" an erratum for *concisura*. "Cutting off."  
 Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers, beware of the *concision*.

*Philipp.* ch. III. v. 2.  
**CONCORD.** *n.* - - -

5. [In law.] The agreement in a fine.  
 Next comes the *concord*, or agreement itself. *Blackstone.*

To **CONCRE'W.** *v. n.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.]  
 To clot together.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet

To be embauln'd, and sweat out dainty dew,

He let to grow and grieve to *concrew*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 40.*  
**CONDESCENT.** *n.* [from *condescend*, according to its sense 2 in *Johnson*.] Con-

# C O N

sent.  
 And by appointment and our *condescent*  
 To-morrow are they to be married.

*Spanish Tragedy.*  
**CONDIGN.** *adj.* . . . Merited. It is "always of something deserved by crimes." This is a strange assertion for one conversant with *Spenser*, and an editor of *Shakspeare*; when both those authors use the word for

Worthy.  
 Himself, of all that rule she deemed most *condign*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 11.*  
 In thy *condign* praise.

*Love's Labour Lost.* A. I. sc. 2.  
**CONDIGNLY.** *adv.* . . . According to merit."

That he would provide *condignly* for me. *Sir A. Sberley's Travels.*

**CONDISCIPLE.** *n.* . . . A school-fellow." Rather 'a fellow-disciple.'

His disciple of noble birth and lofty genius, who aspired to poetry and rhetoric, took the sublime part, and thone above his other *condisciples*. *Sbafeſbury.*

**CONDITIONAL.** *adj.* . . .  
 "2. [In grammar and logic.] Expressing "some condition or supposition."

Hypothetical, *conditional*, *concessive*, and exceptive, conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mode after them.

*Loruth,*  
 3. [In law.] Denoting a particular tenure.  
 A *conditional fee*, at the common law, was a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others. *Blackstone.*

"**CONDUCT.** *n.* . . ."

7. Conductor.  
 There is in this business more than nature  
 Was ever *conduct* of. *Shakſp. Tempeſt.*  
 Come bitter *conduct*, come unfav'ry guide. *Romeo and Juliet.*

8. *Conduct* is also the official title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College.

"To **CONDUCT.** *v. a.* . . .

3. To manage."  
 He ſo *conducted* the affairs of the kingdom, that he made the reign of a very weak prince most happy to the English. *Lyttelton.*

4. To lead and order troops."  
 Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *Robertson.*

**CONDUCTRESS.** *n.* . . . Directress."  
 His good *conductress* points him directly towards Queen's College.

*Explanation of Oxford Almanack, 1755.*

"**CONE.** *n.* . . ."

2. The fruit of the fir-tree, containing seeds.  
 The *cone* dependent, long and smooth, growing from the top of the branch.

*Evelyn,*

# CON

- "To CONFESS. *v. a.* . . . .  
 "5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest."

What frightens you thus, my good son,  
 says the priest ;

You murder'd, are sorry, and have been  
*confess.* *Prior.*

- "CONFIRMATION. *n.* . . . ."

5. [In law.] A mode of conveying lands.

A confirmation is of a nature nearly allied to a release, a conveyance of an estate or right, whereby a voidable estate is made sure, or whereby a particular estate is increased. *Blackstone.*

- "To CONFOUND. *v. a.* - - - -"

6. To confume. [This sense seems peculiar to *Shakspeare.*]

He did *confound* the best part of an hour  
 In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Hen. IV. P. I.*

How couldst thou in a mile *confound* an hour. *Coriolanus.*

Let's not *confound* the time with conference harth. *Ant. & Cleop. sc. i.*

- CONFRIERS. *n. pl.* Those of the same religious order.

It was enacted, that none of the brethren or *Confriers*, of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called knights of the Rhodes.

*Weever.*

- "CONGRATULATION. *n.* &c." *Johnson's* two unsupported explanations of this word would be better comprised in the single following one : Profession of joy for the happiness or success of another.

I should suspend my *congratulations* on the new liberty of France, until I was informed, how it had been combined with government. *Burke.*

- "CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* - - - Ex-pressing joy for the good fortune of another."

I found them in a sort of public capacity, by a *congratulatory* address, giving an authoritative sanction to the proceedings of the National Assembly in France. *Burke.*

- "CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* - - - Pertaining to a congregation or assembly of Christians, that hold every congregation an independent Church."

In the presbyterian form of government there were *congregational*, classical, provincial, and national assemblies.

*Newton's Notes on Milton's Poems.*

- "CONGRESS, *n.* - - - -"

- "2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations." Thus the meeting of deputies from the different American states were called a *Congress*.

The gentleman, whose opinions I have taken the liberty to controvert, held an honourable post under *Congress* during the American war. *Bryan.*

- "CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* - - -"

# CON

- "2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb." In *Johnson's* own grammar it is so used ; but the general word is *subjunctive*.

- To CONJURE. *v. n.* To conspire.

When those 'gainst states and kingdoms do *conjure*,

Who then can think their hedlong ruine to recure ?

*Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X. st. 27.*

- CONQUERESS. *n.* [from *conquer*.] A victorious female.

The *conqueress* departs, and with her led These prisoners. *Fairfax. B. V. st. 79.*

- "CONQUEST. *n.* . . . ."

4. [In feudal law. From *conquestus*, Barb. Lat.] Acquisition ; purchase.

*Conquest* in its feudal acceptation signifies no more than acquisition. *Blackstone.*

What we call *purchase*, the feudists call *conquest* : both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. *Id.*

Court of CONSCIENCE is a local jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.

Divers trading towns, and other districts, have, within these few years last past, obtained acts of parliament for establishing in them courts of *conscience*. *Blackstone.*

- CONSIDERING. *n.* [from *consider*.] Doubt.

Many maz'd *considerings* did throng,  
 And press'd in with this caution.

*Shakf. Hen. VIII.*

- CONSIGNIFICATION. *n.* United signification.

He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word a *consignification*.

*Harris's Philolog. Inqui.*

- CONSORT. *adj.* [from the noun, and only applied to queens.]

The queen *consort* is the wife of the reigning king. *Blackstone.*

- "CONSTITUENT. *n.* . . . ."

- "3. He that deposes another."

The republic of Paris will endeavour illegally to perpetuate the assembly, without resort to its *constituents*. *Burke.*

- CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* - - -

- "2. Consistent with the civil constitution."

The long parliament of Charles the first, while it acted in a *constitutional* manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances. *Blackstone.*

- CONSTITUTIONALIST. *n.* An innovator of the civil constitution.

Had he lived to see the Revolutionists, and *Constitutionalists* of France, he would have had more horrid and disgusting features of his harpies to describe. *Burke.*

- CONSTRAIN'T. *part. pass.* of *constrain*. Overpowered.

And silver Cynthia waxed pale and faint.  
 As when her face is stayn'd with magicke arts *constrain't*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VII. st. 34.*

- CONSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* By construction

## CON

Whereby the creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of *constructive* treasons. *Blackstone.*  
**CONSUMMATELY.** *adv.* [from *consummate.*] Completely.

Every excellence, more peculiarly appropriated to the sublimer ode, is *consummately* displayed in this poem of Isaiah.

*J. Warton's Essay on Pope.*  
**CONSUMEDLY.** *adj.* Excessively.

I am sure they talked of me, for they laughed *consumedly.*

*Farguar's Beaux Strata.*

[This passage being quoted in Lord Chesterfield's letters gives a kind of passport to *consumedly*; but as it is put into the mouth of *Scrub*, it may still be doubted, whether it was meant by *Farguar* for a legitimate word.]

**CONTAINING.** *n.* [from *contain.*] Contents.

I found

This label on my bosom; whose *containing*

Is so from sense in hardness, I can  
 Make no collection of it.

*Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

**CONTECK.** *n.* [used by *Chaucer.*] Contention.

And afterwards they'gan with fowle reproach

To stirre up strife and troublous *contecke*  
 broch.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 64.*

**CONTEMPT.** *n.* [from *contempt.*]

3. An offence in law of various kinds.

Misprisions which are merely positive are generally denominated *Contempts.*

*Blackstone.*

If the defendant [in chancery] on the service of the subpoena does not appear within the time limited by the rules of the court, and plead, demur, or answer to the bill, he is then said to be in *contempt.* *Ib.*

To this head of summary proceedings may also be properly referred the method, immemorially used by the superior courts of justice, of punishing *contempts* by attachment. *Ib.*

**CONTENEMENT** seems to be the freehold land, which lies to the tenement or dwelling-house, that is in a man's own occupation. *Termes de la Ley.*

**CONTENTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *contented.*] Unconcernedly.

How can it be said, they do love at all, who *contentedly* let each other run on in a course that will bring them to eternal misery? *Whole Duty of Man.*

**CONTINENT.** *n.* . . . .

2. That which contains any thing. This "sense is perhaps only in *Shakspeare.*" It is also in *Chapman.*

I told our pilot, that past other men  
*He most must bear firm spirits, since*

## CON

he sway'd

The *continent*, that all our spirits convey'd. *Odyssey. B. XII.*

3. [In *Spenser.*] Ground in general.

She threw herself downe on the *continent.*

*F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 30.*

The carcas with the streame was carried downe,

But th' head fell backwarde on the *continent.* *Ib. C. V. ft. 25.*

**CONTINGENT.** *adj.* - - - Falling out by chance."

2. [In law.] Dependant upon some uncertainty.

*Contingent* remainders are where the estate is limited to take effect, either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event.

*Blackstone.*

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one, when he attains, or if he attains the age of twenty one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Ib.*

**CONTINUANCE.** *n.* - - - -

8. [In law.] A certain day appointed for the parties in a suit to appear.

After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is continually given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear on from time to time. The giving of this day is called the *continuance.* *Blackstone.*

**CONTRACTION.** *n.* . . . .

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two "vowels or syllables to one."

Beat, burst, cast, are *contractions* from beated, bursted, casted. *Lowth.*

6. Marriage-contract.

Such a deed

As from the body of *contraction* pulls

The very soul. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

**CONTRA-INDICANT.** *n.* [from *contra* and *indico*, Lat.] A symptom which forbids treating a disorder in the usual way.

Throughout it was full of *contra-indicants.*

*Burke.*

**CONTRAIR.** *adj.* [Fr.] Opposite.

That is *contrair* to Mutability.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VIII.*

To **CONTRAIR.** *v. a.* [contrairer, Fr.] To oppose.

Whose substance thin and slight

Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire,*

But ready passage to her pleasure did prepaire.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 7.*

**CONTRA-NATURAL.** *adj.* [contra, Lat. and *natural.*] Opposite to nature.

Which teaches every man to fly a *contranatural* dissolution. *Hobbes.*

**CONTRARY.** *adj.* This word was sometimes accented by *Spenser* on the second syllable.

Though of *contrary* natures each to other.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 32.*

# CON

## CONTRARY. *adv.* Contrariwise.

There was I found, *contrary* to my thought.

Of this accursed Carle.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 18.*

## \* CONTRAST. *n.* . . . Opposition or dissimilitude of figures by which one contri-

"butes to the visibility or effect of another."

Those umbrageous pines

That frown in front, and give each azure hill

The charm of *contrast*.

*Mason's English Garden.*

## CONTRAVERSION. *n.* [from *contra* and *versio*.]

A turning to the opposite side.

The second Stanza was called the Antitrophe from the *contraversion* of the Chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right.

*Congreve.*

## \* CONTROVERSE. *n.* [Fr.] Contention.

So fitly now here cometh next in place,  
After the proof of prowess ended well,  
The *controverse* of beauties sovereign grace.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 2.*

## CONTROVERTER. *n.* [from *controvert*.]

A controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern that catch that which stands next to them, the candlestick, or pots; turn every thing into a weapon.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

## CONVERSATION-STOCK. *n.* The conversation of one company.

*Conversation-stock* being a joint and common property.

*Chesterfield.*

## CONVERSION. *n.* [In law.] Converting any thing to one's own use.

This action of *trover* and *conversion* was in its original for the recovery of damages against such person, as had found another's goods and converted them to his own use.

*Blackstone.*

## \* CONVERTIBILITY. *n.* . . . The quality of being possible to be converted."

In that kingdom the *convertibility* of land into money, and money into land had always been a matter of difficulty.

*Burke.*

## \* CONVEYER. *n.* . . . . One that carries, &c.

## 2. [In *Shakspeare's* time.] A juggler.

*Conveyers* are ye all,

That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.

*Rich. II.*

## \* To CONVEY. *v.* *a.* . . . To feast. . . .

"First all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,

"There in the full *convey* you.

"*Shakf. Troilus and Cressid.*"

[*Johnson* has here converted a verb neuter into active by turning the last word *we* into *you*.]

## CONYCATCHING. *n.* [a cant word for-

# COR

merly for] Banter.

Come, you are so full of *conycatching*.

*Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

## "COOL. *adj.* - - -

"2. Without passion: as a cool friend, a cool deceiver."

O thou cool traitor! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

## COOPERAGE. *n.* A place where cooper's work is done.

COPE-MAN. *n.* [from *cope*, old Eng. to exchange. *Ray*.] A chapman.

He would have sold his part of paradise  
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

*B. Jonson's Volpone.*

## CO-PORITION. *n.* [con and *portion*.] Equal share.

Myselfe will beare a part, *co-portion* of your packe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 47.*

## COPTIC. *n.* The language of Copts.

Not Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, *Coptic*, nor even the Chinese language seems half so difficult to me, as the language of refusal.

*Sbenstone.*

## "COPY. *n.* . . . .

"5. A picture drawn after another picture." Originals and *copies* much the same,

The picture's value is the painter's name.

*Bramston.*

## 6. [From *copia*, Lat.] Store.

She was blest with no more *copy* of wit.

*B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

## \* COPYHOLDER. *n.* . . . . One that is "possessed of land in copyhold."

We're now to frame a new polity with regard to the qualifications of voters, reasoners might perhaps be suggested, why *copyholders* should be admitted to this privilege as well as freeholders.

*Blackstone.*

## COPYRIGHT. *n.* The property of an author in his own work.

Much may be collected from the several legislative recognitions of *copyrights*.

*Blackstone.*

## "CORACLE. *n.* . . . . A boat used in "Wales by fishers."

The fishermen in this part of Caermarthenshire use a singular kind of boats, called *coracles*. They are generally  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 4 broad: their bottom is a little rounded, and their shape nearly oval. They are covered with a raw hide in such a mode as to prevent their leaking.

*Wyndham's Tour.*

## CORAL-PAVEN. *part. adj.* Paved with coral.

Rise, rise, and heave thy rofy head  
From thy *coral-paven* bed.

*Milton's Comus.*

## CORANTO. *a.* A dance which more modern authors call *corant*.

And teach lavoltacs high and swift *corantors*.

*Shak. Hen. V.*

After which they danced galliards and *corantes*.

*B. Jon. Masques.*

# C O R

**CORB.** *n.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] An ornament in architecture.

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wise  
With curious *corbs*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 6.*

**TO CO-RIVAL.** *v. a.* To pretend to equal.

Where's then the sawcy boat,  
Whose weak untimber'd sides but even  
now

*Co-rival'd* greatest?

*Shaksp. Troilus and Cress.*

**"CORNAGE.** *n.* . . . A tenure, &c."

Tenure by *cornage* was to wind a horn  
when the Scots or other enemies entered  
the land. *Blackstone.*

**CORNAMUTE.** *n.* [from *cornemuse*, Fr.]  
A rustic flute.

Where on those pines, the neighb'ring  
groves among,

Our garlands, pipes, and *cornamutes* were  
hung. *Drayton.*

**CORNEA.** *n.* [Lat.] The horny coat of  
the eye.

We are not so made, as to see objects  
always in their true place, nor so as to see  
them precisely in the direction of the rays,  
when they fall upon the *cornea*.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

**CORNET.** *n.* A military officer in a regi-  
ment of horse, answering to that of ensign  
in foot.

Non-commissioned officers are all those  
below ensigns and *cornets*. *Chesterfield.*

**CORNETCY.** *n.* The post of a cornet in  
the army.

The army was his original destination,  
and a *cornetcy* of horse his first and only  
commission in it. *Chesterfield's Characters.*

**CORNVIOLLET.** *n.* A species of campanula.

But say, *cornviolet*, why thou dost claim  
Of Venus' looking-glass the pompous  
name? *Tate's Cowley.*

**"CO'RONARY.** *adj.* . . . ."

3. [From *corona*, Lat.] Abounding in flow-  
ers.

*Coronary garden; flower-garden.*

*Evelyn.*

**"CORPS.** *n.* . . . .

"5. A body of forces."

You unnecessarily make yourself a great  
number of enemies by attacking a *corps*  
collectively. *Chesterfield.*

**CORPUSCULARIAN.** *n.* [from the adjecti-  
ve.] A corpuscularian philosopher.

The modern *Corpuscularians* talk in most  
things more intelligibly, than the Peripate-  
ticks. *Locke.*

**CORRECTRICE.** *n.* A female who acts  
as a corrector.

The *correctrice* by whose means I am in  
my wits, and without whom I am no  
longer myself. *Shakspbury.*

**CORRELATIVE.** *n.* [from the adjective.]

What has a reciprocal relation.

By whatever method one man gains an

# C O T

estate, by that same method (or its *correla-  
tive*) some other man has lost it.

*Blackstone.*

**"CORRIGIBLE.** *adj.* . . . .

"1. That which may be altered or amended."

My dear friend, I should not deserve  
that appellation in return from you, if I  
did not freely and explicitly inform you of  
every *corrigible* defect, which I may either  
hear of, suspect, or at any time discover in  
you. *Chesterfield.*

**CORRUPTFUL.** *adj.* Corrupting.

And with *corruptful* brybes is to untruth  
mis-trayned.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 5d.*

**CORSE-PRESENT.** *n.* A mortuary paid  
at the interment of a dead body.

It was anciently used in this kingdom to  
bring the mortuary to church along with  
the corpse, when it came to be buried,  
and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-  
present*. *Blackstone.*

**CORSENEP.** *n.* [Sax.] Morfel of excre-  
tion.

Another species of purgation was the  
*corseped*, or morfel of excretion; being a  
piece of cheese or bread, of about an ounce  
in weight, which was consecrated with a  
form of exorcism; desiring that it might  
cause convulsions, and find no passage, if  
the man was really guilty; but might turn  
to health and nourishment, if he was inno-  
cent. *Blackstone.*

**COR'SICK.** *adj.* [from *corfie*, old Eng. a  
protuberance.] Prominent.

And melt the *corfick* rocks with ruthless  
tears. *Spanish Tragedy.*

**COST.** *n.* [*costa*, Lat.] A rib.

Has a nimble tail

Made like an auger, with which tail  
he wriggles

Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it  
straight.

*B. Jonson's Staple of News.*

**COSTERMONGER.** *n.* [*costard* and *monger*.]

A dealer in apples.

He studies false dice to cheat *costermongers*,  
*Overbury.*

**"COSTMARY.** *n.* [*costus*, Lat.] An  
Herb." Cost, Sax. is Herba Mariz.

The marygold and chearful rosemary, .

The Spartan myrtle, whence sweet  
gum does flow,

The purple hyacinths, and fresh *costmary*.  
*Spenser's Gnat.*

**COSTS.** *n. pl.* The charge attendant upon  
being cast in a law-suit.

Thus much for judgment; to which  
*costs* are a necessary appendage. *Blackstone.*

**COTE.** [Sax. *cafa*.]

1. A cottage.

Come every day to my *cote* and woo me.  
*Shaksp. As you like it.*

2. A pen for sheep.

Watching where shepherds pen their

flocks at eve

In huddled *cotes*.

*Milton.*

\* *To COTE*. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify "the same as *To leave behind*." What sort of memory or observation must an editor of *Shakespeare* have had, not to have known, that the same verb was in *Hamlet*!

We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming to offer you service.

*A. II. sc. 2.*

*COTERIE*. *n.* [Fr.] A sociable set of acquaintance. This word is (or has been) fashionable in polite conversation.

*COTILLON*. *n.* [Fr.] A species of dances. Brawls were a sort of figure-dance, then in vogue, and probably deemed as elegant as our modern *cotillons*.

*Notes to Gray's Long Story.*

*COT-QUEANITY*. *n.* Behaviour of a *cot-quean*.

We will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cot-queanity*.

*B. Jonson's Poetas.*

*COTT*. *n.* [Irish.] A rough kind of boat.

And what that usage ment,

Which in her *cott* she daily practiced.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. st. 9.*

*COTTAGED*. *part. adj.* Filled with cottages.

E'en humble Harting's *cottag'd* vale

Shall learn the sad repeated tale.

*Collins.*

\* *To COTTON*. *v. n.*

\* 1. *To rise with a knap*." In allusion to which sense early writers used it metaphorically for *To turn out right*.

This geer *cottons*.

*Beaum. and Flcte. Monsieur Thomas.*

*To COVE*. *v. a.* *To arch over*. A ceiling arched at the sides is called a *coved* ceiling.

*COVENTRY-BLUE*. *n.* [much blue thread being manufactured at Coventry.] A bright blue stuff.

Right Coventry blue.

*George a-green.*

The Coventry-blue

Hangs upon Prue.

*B. Jonson's Masque of Gipsies.*

\* *To COVER*. *v. a.* - - - - -

\* 8. *To copulate with a female*."

You'll have your daughter cover'd with a Barbary horse.

*Shaksp. Otello.*

*COVETINGLY*. *adv.* [from *covet*.] Ardently.

Most *covetingly* ready.

*B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.*

*COULD*. [the imperfect preterite of *can*.] "Was able to."

\* *Knew*.

Nor need he guide; the way right well he *could*,

Which leads to sandy plains of Gaza old.

*Fairfax. B. X. st. 4.*

*COUNT*. *n.* [*compte*, French. - - -] "Esteem."

That in hard affairs

Were cowards knowne, and little *count* did hold.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. st. 58.*

4. [In law.] A declaration in pleading.

The first of the pleadings is the declaration, or *count*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. - - -

- - - It is generally used upon the case to set forth several cases by different counts in the same declaration.

*Blackstone.*

\* *COUNT*. *n.* [*compte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A "title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl."

*Comes*, the count of the Franks, is the earl of the shire.

*Blackstone.*

Brave imp of Bedford, grow apace in bounty,

And count of wisdom more than of thy county.

*Sp. Ruines of Time.*

*COUNT-COMFECT*. *n.* [a sneering appellation.] A nobleman of fugar.

A goodly *count-comfect*.

*Shaksp. Much Ado.*

\* *COUNTENANCE*. *n.* - - - - -

\* 1. The form of the face; the system of the "features."

Almost chide God, for making you that countenance you are.

*Shaksp. As you like it.*

*COUNTER*. *n.* [In London.] The name of certain prisons.

That same oil of mace is a great comfort to both the counters.

*Middleton's Mad World.*

*COUNTER*. *n.* [from the adverb.] Trial of skill.

And he, the man, whom nature self had made

To mock herself, and truth to imitate,

With kindly counter under mimic shade,

Our pleasant Willy, ah, is dead of late.

*Spenser's Tears of the Muses.*

*CO'UNTER-ATTRACTION*. *n.* Opposite attraction.

Attractions of either kind are less perceptuous, and less perceptible, through a variety of counter-attractions that diminish their effect.

*Shenstone.*

*COUNTER-CAST*. *n.* Delusive contrivance.

He can devise this counter-cast of flight,

To give faire colour to that Ladies' cause in flight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. st. 16.*

\* *To COUNTER-CHANGE*. *v. a.* *To "give, and receive."* What this wide and unexemplified definition means, is not easy to say. "To make change places" would better suit the passages where the verb occurs.

That slyly counter-changes wrong and right,

Like white in fields of black, and black in white.

*Butler's Rem.*

*To COUNTERFEIT*. *v. n.* *To feign; to carry on a fiction.*

Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be

# C O U

a man.

*Shaksp. As you like it.*

How ill agrees it with your gravity,  
To counterfeit thus grossly with your slave.

*Ib. Com. of Errors.*

"COUNTERFEITER. *n.* - - - A forger."

2. One who endeavours to set any thing off by false colours.

Item, that no lady that useth to paint shall find fault with her painter, that hath not counterfeited her picture fair enough, unless she will acknowledge herself to be the better counterfeiter.

*Owerbury.*

COUNTERSCARF. *n.* [another name for] Countermure; which see in JOHNSON.

Our cafemates, cavaliers, and counter-scarfs,

Are well survey'd by all our engineers.

*T. Heywood's 4 Prentices.*

COUNTERSTROKE. *n.* A counteraiding stroke.

He met him with a counterstroke so swift,  
That quite smit off his arme, as he did up it lift.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 7.*

COUNTER-TASTE. *n.* False taste.

There is a kind of countertaste founded on surprize and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalryship with the true. *Shenstone.*

"COUNTERVAIL. *n.* . . ."

3. Requit.

Thus do these lovers with sweet counter-vail

Each other of love's bitter fruit despoil.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII.*

COUNTRY-DANCE. *n.* A well-known kind of dances.

He manages the country-dances with singular judgment.

*Butler's Characters.*

"COUNTY. *n.* - - -"

2. An earldom."

Brave imp of Bedford, grow apace in bounty,

And count of wisdom more than of thy county.

*Sp. Ruines of Time.*

COUNTY-COURT. *n.* Is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under forty shillings.

*Blackstone.*

COUPLEMENT. *n.* A couple.

After all which up to their steedes they went,

And forth together rode, a comely couplement.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 24.*

I wish you peace of mind, most royal couplement.

*Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

To COURE. *v. a.* [a poetical abbreviation of] To cover.

He much rejoiced, and cou'd it tenderly,  
As chicken newly hatch'd, from dreaded destiny.

*Sp. F. Q. B. H. C. VIII. ft. 9.*

[*Upton and Churcb*, and the Editor of old plays, all concur in supposing this verb not the same as cover; but the verb which they substitute in its place is neuter, and the

# C O X

context requires it to be active.]

COURT-BARON. (*n.*) Is a court inc to every manor in the kingdom, an holden by the steward within the manor. This court baron is of two nat the one is a customary court, the of court of common law.

*Blac*

COURT-BRED. *part.* bred at co His mighty charge of souls the forgets,

The court-bred lord his promises and

*Cb*

COURT-CARD. *n.* [probably corr from coat-card.] A pictured card.

COURT-CUPBOARD. *n.* A side l Court-cupboards planted with flag cans, cups, beakers, &c.

*Chapman's Ma*

COURT-LEET. (*n.*) Is a court of r held once in the year, and not of within a particular hundred, lordsh manor, before the steward of the lee

*Blac*

"COUSIN. *n.* . . . ."

2. A title given by the king to a noble Then let me hear

Of you, my gentle cousin Westmor

What yesternight our council did

In forwarding this dear expedience

*Shak*

COUSIN. *adj.* [from the noun.] Kii Her former sorrow into sudden

Both cousin passions of distressed f

Converting, forth she beates the

path. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV.*

COU'TELAS. *n.* [Fr.] Cutlafs.

In one hand held his targe of steel

boft,

And in the other grasp'd his cou'tel

*Kyd's Ce*

COW'ARDREE. *n.* [from coward.] ardice.

Be therefore counselled herein by

And shake off this vile-hearted cow.

*Spenser's*

COW'-DUNG. *n.* The dung of a cow

That in the fury of his heart, wh

foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for fal

*Shakspere's*

COW-ITCH. *n.* A prurient hairy fl the coat of a West India vegetable a l of *Dolicbos*.

As if he had swallowed cantharid

fat upon cow-itch.

*Co*

COWLED. *adj.* Wearing a cowl.

Here the cow'd zealots with united

Urge the crusade!

*Sh*

COW'SLIP-WA'TER. *n.* A water di from cowslips.

You had better take a little dia

and cow'slip-water.

*Co*

CO'XCOMBLY. *adj.* from [*coxcomb*.] ceited.

She is a most engaging creature,

were not so fond of that damn'd cox

## C R A

lord of hers.

**COXCOMB-PYE.** *n.* A pie made of cocks' combs.

Sir-loins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,

Pleas'd with frogs fricasseed and *cox-comb-pies.*

\* To COY. *v. a.* To allure. - - - - - *Bramston.*

2. To stroke lovingly.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,

While I thy amiable cheeks do coy.

*Shaksp. Midf. N. Dream.*

**CRABTREE.** *n.* The tree that bears crabs.

We have some old crabtrees here at home that will not

Be grafted to your relish.

*Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

\* CRACK. *n.* . . . . .

II. A boy of genius.

If we could get a witty boy now, Eugene,

That were an excellent crack, I could instruct him

To the true height.

*B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*

I saw him break Scogan's head at the court-gate, when he was a crack, not thus high.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. n.* To lodge as in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks

Wherein the acorn cradled.

*Shaksp. Tempest.*

**CRA'FTY-SICK.** *adj.* Craftily pretending to be sick.

Where Hotspur's father, old Northumberland,

Lies crafty-sick.

*Shaksp. Introduction to Hen. IV. P. II.*

**CRAKE.** *n.* [crecca, Sax. crepido.] A boast. Leafinges, backbytenges, and vain glorious crakes.

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. XI. ft. 10.*

[*Johnson* makes this line an example of the same sense of crack (No. 10.); but the word in *Spenser* must be crakes, to rhyme to snakes and brakes.]

*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VII. ft. 50.*

To CRAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter boastingly.

And further did uncomely speeches crake.

*Sp. F. & B. V. C. III. ft. 16.*

To CRAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast.

Then is the mortall born, how-so ye crake.

*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VII. ft. 50.*

**CRANTS.** *n.* [Danith] A chaplet.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**CRA'PLE.** *n.* A hooked claw.

Soon as they did the monstrous Scorpion view

With ugly craples crawling in their way.

*Sp. F. & B. V. C. VIII. ft. 40.*

## C R I

**CRARE.** *n.* [called crayer, Stat. 2. J. I. c. 32.] A small carack.

O melancholy!

Who ever yet could sound thy bottom; find

The ooze, to shew what coasts thy flug-gish crare

Might easiliest harbour in.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Let him venture

In some decayed crare of his own.

*Beam. and Fletch. Captain.*

"CRA'VER. *n.* - - - An insatiable alker.

"It is used in *Clarissa*." It is an old word revived. See Glossary to *Hoccleve*.

"CRAY, CREA. *n.* [abridged for rhyme's sake from crare.] A small vessel.

After a long chase took this little cray Which he suppos'd him safely should convey.

*Drayton's Miseries of Q. Margaret.*

Some shell or little crea

Hard lab'ring for the land on the high working sea.

*Polyolbion. Song 22.*

**CREAM-BOWL.** *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

When about the cream-bowls sweet

You and all your elves do meet.

*B. Jonson's Entertain.*

**CREA'TRESS.** *n.* A female that creates any thing.

As her creatress had in charge to her ordain'd.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. VIII. ft. 10.*

**CREET.** *n.* [See CREAGHT in *Johnson*.] Cattle.

That he shall find nowhere safe to keep his creet in, nor hide himself.

*Spenser's Ireland.*

To CREST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve as a crest for.

His rear'd arm

Crested the world.

*Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

"CRICK. *n.* . . . . .

"2. A painful stiffness in the neck." Not confined to the neck.

Have not I got a crick in my back with lifting your great books.

*Three hours after Marriage.*

**CRICKET-MATCH.** *n.* A match at cricket.

An ill-tim'd cricket-match there did

At Bishopsbourn befall.

*Duncombe.*

**CRICKETER.** *n.* One that plays at cricket.

We have not any cricketer

Of such account as he.

*Duncombe.*

"CRIME. *n.* . . . . .

2. Imputation of wrong. [A latinism.] Which having got he used without crime,

Or blamefull blot.

*Sp. F. & B. VI. C. IX. ft. 46.*

To undergo

Myself the total crime.

*Milton.*

"CRIMINAL. *adj.* . . . . .



## C R O

"3. Not civil. . . . ."

The discussion and admeasurement of crimes and their punishment forms in every country the code of *criminal law*.

*Blackstone.*

**CRO/NITE.** *adj.* [*crinitus*, Lat.] Seemingly having a tail of long hair.

How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are fram'd

I knew. *Fairfax.* B. XIV. st. 44.

"To CRISP. v. a. . . . ."

"3. To indent; to run in and out.

"How from that fapire fount the *crisp*-  
"ped brooks," &c. *Milton.*

To say nothing of the confusion which this double interpretation makes between *active* and *neuter* senses, the compiler of these sheets can by no means agree with *Johnson* in his construction of *crisped* in *Milton*. Surely it relates to the twisted and eddying form of the surface of the streams, and not their winding courses.

**CRISS-CROSS-ROW.** *n.* [a cant term for] Alphabet.

He strides, and all the way he goes

Wades deep in blood o'er *criss-cross-rows*.

*Churchill's Ghost.*

**CRITERION.** *n.* - - - - A mark by which any thing is judged of." This angelic Greek word retains its Greek plural.

The grand *criteria* of which were the natures of the several services or renders, that were due to the lords from their tenants. *Blackstone.*

**CROCK.** *n.* . . . . Any vessel made of earth."

2. The black which adheres to a chimney, or to a pot from its being set on the fire.

This black or soot (of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-stock) is called *crook*.

*Ray's South and East country words.*

3. [By a pretty general corruption of the word *crone* amongst country people] An old ewe.

"CROFT. *n.* . . . . A little close joining to a house." The limitation of 'joining to a house' does not seem well warranted; nor does it well agree with the example from *Milton*.

"CROOK. *n.* . . . ."

4. [Probably from *croce*, Fr.] A gibbet.

She caus'd to be attacht and forthwith led  
Unto the *crooke*, t'abide the balefull  
flowre

From which he lately had through reff-  
ew fled:

Where he full shamefully was hanged by  
the hed.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. st. 18.*

**CROOKED-TEMPERED.** *adj.* [*crooked* and *temper*.] Perverse.

A singular, opinionated, obstinate, *crook-*  
*ed-temper'd*, jealous-pated fool. *Southerne.*

**CROSS-BILL.** *n.* A bill in Chancery  
brought by a defendant against the plain-

## C R U

tiff.

The defendant, if he has any  
pray against the plaintiff, must do  
original bill of his own, which is  
*cross-bill*. *B.*

**CROSSING.** *n.* [from *cross*.] A

From many men I do not be-  
crossings. *Shaksp. Hen. I*

**CROSSLET.** *n.* [from *croisueil*, old  
kind of crucible.

Your *croislets*, crucibles, and cu

*B. Jonson's*

**CROSS-PURPOSE.** *n.*

1. A contradictory system.

To allow benefit of clergy, and  
strain the press, seems to have for  
of *cross-purpose* in it. *Sh.*

2. [In the plural.] A conversation  
one person does, or pretends to, in  
stand the other's meaning.

He does not know his most inti-  
quaintance by sight, or answers  
if he were at *cross-purposes*. *El*

"CROUP. *n.* - - - -

"2. The buttocks of a horse."

*crupper*, may be its meaning in *Sp.*

Him so transfixed the before her  
Beyond his *croupe* the length of  
launce.

*F. Q. B. III. C. IV*

**CROWN.** *n.* [In law.] The king's e-  
power, more especially as fountain  
fice.

Criminal law is denominated,  
in England, the pleas of the *crown*,  
the king is supposed by the law to  
person injured by every infraction  
public rights. *B.*

The court of king's bench is divid-  
a *crown* side, and a plea side.  
*crown* side, or *crown* office, it takes  
fance of all criminal causes.

[It may be remarked here, how  
this noun is used adjectively, yet  
considered as an adjective.]

"CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n.* . . . .

Bold oxlips, and

The *crown imperial*.

*Shakspere's Wint*

The *crown imperial*, (as the ste-  
Advanc'd with stateli, but b  
pride. *Cleve*

"CROWNET. *n.* . . . .

"1. The same with coronet."

Sixty and nine that wore

Their *crownets* regal.

*Shaksp. Prologue to Troil. a*

**CRUCHED.** *adj.* [from *crux*, La  
title of an order of Friars.

Their first cloister was at Co-  
their greatest monastery was near  
Tower-hill, London, as yet call-  
name of *Cruched* Friars.

**CRUDITIES.** *n. pl.* An indigeste  
cation.

## CUM

The modestest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*.

*Shafesbury.*

\* **CRU'MPLING.** *n.* A small degenerate apple." Yet one sort of it is in esteem.

Norfolk's the place for a pudding or dumpling,

Stepney's the place for a cake or a bun ;

Kent is the place for a codling or *crump-ling*. *Song on Farinelli.*

\* **CRUSA'DE.** *n.* . . . . .

\* **1.** An expedition against the infidels."

Motives of bigotry, not of policy, produced all those enterprizes, which in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, under the name of *crusades*, almost dispeopled Europe. *Lyttelton.*

Nicetas was present at the sacking of Constantinople by the barbarians of Baldwin's *Crusade*.

*Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

**CRUSA'DER.** *n.* One employed in a crusade.

They sent distaffs to all the young men of their acquaintance or neighbourhood, who had not yet enrolled themselves among the *crusaders*. *Lyttelton.*

They obtained commercial privileges and establishments of great consequence in the settlements which the *crusaders* made in Palestine. *Robertson.*

**CU'B-DRAWN.** *part. adj.* Suckt dry by her whelp.

This night wherein the *cu'b-drawn* bear would couch. *Shak. Lear.*

**CU'LLIS.** *n.* A kind of jelly.

*Cullises* made of dissolved pearls and bruised amber ; the pith of parkets, and candied lambstones are his perpetual meats.

*Marston's Fawne.*

First a strong *cullis*

In his bed, to heighten appetite.

*Massinger's Emp. of the East.*

\* **CU'LPRI'T.** *n.* [about this word there is "great dispute. It is used by the judge at "criminal trials, who, when the prisoner "declares himself not guilty, and puts him- "self upon his trial, answers, *culprit*, &c.""] What could possess *Johnson* to attribute to the judge himself what is done by the clerk of arraigns ? *Blackstone* supposes the word compounded of two abbreviations : *Cul.* (for culpable, which the clerk declares the prisoner to be) and *pri't*, (Fr. for ready to prove him so.)

\* **CULTIVATION.** *n.* . . . . .

\* **1.** The art, or practice of improving soils." The state of *cultivation* among this rude people was so imperfect that it was with difficulty they could afford subsistence to their new guests. *Robertson.*

\* **CUMBER.** *n.* . . . . . Distress.

"Thus *laid thy helps*, and thus thy *cum-*

## CUR

"*bers spring*."

*Spenser.*

This line is not in *Spenser* but in *Fairfax*, B. II. ft. 73.

\* **CU'NNING.** *n.* . . . . .

"2. Art ; skill."

In the boldness of my *cunning* I will lay myself in hazard. *Shakf. Meas. for Meas.*

I have some sport in hand,

Wherein your *cunning* can assist me much.

*Introduction to the Taming of the Shrew.*

\* **CUPI'DITY.** *n.* . . . . . Unlawful longing."

If prescription be once shaken, no species of property is secure, when it becomes an object large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke.*

**CU'RB-STONE.** *n.* A thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

**CU'R-DOG.** *n.* A Dog of the cur kind.

Thereto right well this cur-dog by my cost

(Meaning the fox) will serve my sheep to gather. *Spenser's Hubb.*

**CU'RIET.** *n.* [either a diminutive of *cuiras* or from *cuisse*, Fr.] Armour for the thighs. And put before his lap an apron white Instead of *cuirets* and bales for the fight.

*Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. V. ft. 20.*

\* **CURIO'SITY.** *n.* . . . . .

"1. Inquisitiveness."

I know as much as my *curiosity* requires.

*Congreve.*

*Curiosity* methinks should lead us to trace this matter both in its principles, and its conclusion. *Conybeare's Sermons.*

\* **CU'RANT.** *n.* [*ribes*, Lat.]"

The barberry and *currant* must escape, Though her small clusters imitate the grape. *Tate's Coriol.*

**CU'RRICLE.** *n.* [*curriculum*, Lat.]" An open two wheeled chaise, made to be drawn by two horses abreast.

**CU'RSE.** *n.* One that curses.

A man of pleasure, in the vulgar acceptance of that phrase, means only, a beastly drunkard, an abandoned whore-master, and a profligate swearer and *curser*.

*Chapman's*

**CU'RSING.** *n.* The act of uttering curses. Somewhat allied to this, though in an inferior degree, is the offence of profane and common swearing and *cursing*.

*Blackstone.*

**CU'RTAL.** *n.* A small horse docked.

Enters a dwarf, post from hell, riding on a *curtail*. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

More strange horse tricks, than *Bankes's curtail* did ever practise. *Dickens.*

I'd give bay *curtal* and his furniture, My mouth no more were broken than these boys. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

**CURTAX.** *n.* [the same as **CURTELAX** in *Johnson*.] A cutlass.

With *curtax* used Diamond to smite.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. R. 4.*

**CUR'TILAGE.** *v.* [*curtillage*, old Fr.]

## C U T

garden, yard, field, or piece of void ground, lying near, and belonging to the messuage.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**CUT'RULE.** *adj.* [*curulus*, Lat.] The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried.

And Tully's *curule* chair and Milton's golden lyre. *Akenfide.*

**CUSP.** *n.* . . . A term used to express the "points or horns of the moon or other luminary."

I'll find the *cusp* and alfridaria.

*Albumazar.*

**CUT'STARD-CO'FFIN.** *n.* Cruft made to hold a custard.

It is a paltry cap,

A *custard-coffin*.

*Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

**CU'STOM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To accustom one's self.

For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight.

*Spr. F. 2. B. V. C. l. ft. 7.*

**TO CU'STOM.** *v. a.* To enter at the custom-house.

Thy ships are safe

Riding in the Malta road, and all the merchants

With other merchandize are safe arriv'd,  
And have sent me to know, whether yourself

Will come and *custom* them.

*Marlow's Jew of Malta.*

**CUSTOMARY-TENANT.** *n.* [in law.]

A Copyholder.

Copyholders and *customary-tenants* differ not so much in nature as in name.

*Calborne on Copyholds.*

**CUT.** *n.* [formerly] A jade of a horse.

The milk-maid's *cuts* shall turn the wenches off.

*Merry Devil of Edmontan.*

**TO CUT.** *v. a.* [perhaps in a sense peculiar to Ireland.] To levy.

## C Z A

I have known, when these lords have had the leadings of their own followers, that they have for the same *cut* upon every plow-land within their country forty shillings. *Sp. Ireland.*

**"CUTTER.** *n.* . . . ."

5. A swaggering fellow.

By *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another.

*Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

[From this sense of the word Cowley named the principal character in his comedy, called '*Cutter* of Coleman Street.']

**"CY'CLOID.** *n.* . . . . A geometrical curve, &c."

A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola, or a *cycloid*, from the mathematical definition of those figures.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

**CYNORRHODON.** *n.* [Gr.] The rose of the wild-briar.

The *Cynorrhodon* with the rose

For fragrance vied.

*Armstrong.*

**CYTISUS.** *n.* A shrub, of which are many varieties.

There tamarisks with thick-leav'd box are found;

And *Cytisus*, and garden pines abound.

*Congreve.*

**"CZAR.** *n.* . . . . The title of the Emperor of Russia."

Which I can shew in my now ruined gardens at Say Court, thanks to the *Czar* of Muscovy.

*Evelyn.*

**"CZARINA.** *n.* . . . . The Empress of Russia."

Sweden hath already felt the effects of the *Czarina's* calling herself the guarantee of its present form of government.

*Chesterfield.*

**CZARISH.** *adj.* Of the dignity of a *Czar*, I learn'd it from his *Czarish* Majesty's retinue.

*Congreve.*

## A D D E N D A in C.

**CALEVA'NCE.** *n.* A vegetable production of the island of Savu.

They engaged to supply annually a certain quantity of rice, maize, and *calcevances*.

*Hawkefworth.*

**CA'LTHA.** *n.* Marsh marygold.

Wanting the sun why does the *Caltha* fade?  
*Prior's Solomon.*

## D.

### D A C

**"D'A'CTYLE.** *n.* . . . A poetical foot "consisting of one long syllable and "two short."

*They found the heroic foot (which in-*

cludes the spondee, the *da'ctyle*, and the anapaest) to be majestic and grave.

*Harris's Philol. Inq.*

**DA'DO.** *n.* [Ital.] The plain part of a side

### D A D

## D A M

of a room between the bafe and a cornice.  
 "DÆ/DAL. *adj.* . . . .

"1. Variegated."

Then doth the *dadale* earth throw forth  
 to thee

Out of her fruitful lap abundant flowres.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 45.*

"2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning nor  
 "should be imitated." Yet (besides *Jobn-*  
*son's* example from *Philips*) it has the au-  
 thority of *Spenser*.

All were it *Zeuxis* or *Praxiteles*,

His *dadale* hand would fail.

*F. Q. Introduction to B. III.*

DÆ/MONISM. *n.* Worship of *Dæmons*.

All these sorts, both of *demonism*, poly-  
 theism, atheism, and theism may be mixed.

*Shaftebury.*

DÆ/MONIST. *n.* A worshipper of *Dæmons*.

Perfect *Dæmonists* undoubtedly there are  
 in religion.

*Shaftebury.*

To DAFFE. *v. a.* [*Jobnson* has strangely  
 turned this *Shaksperean* word into *daft*, by  
 attending only to the passages where the  
 preterite occurs, and overlooking those  
 where the present tense is used. Neither  
 does it only mean to *throw off*, but also]  
 To put off evasively.

Canst thou so *dafe* me.

*Much ado. A. V.*

"DAG. *n.* [*dague*, Fr.]

"1. A dagger."

*Dags*, and pistols!

To bite his thumb at me.

*Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.*

"2. A handgun; a pistol."

Whilst he should shew me how to hold  
 the *dag*,

To draw the cock, to charge and set  
 the flint.

*Jack Drum.*

To DA/GGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
 wound with a dagger.

How many gallants have drank healths  
 to me

Out of their *dagger'd* arms?

*Dekker's Honest Whore.*

To DAGGLE. *v. a.* . . . . To bemire."

A pettifogger is a kind of dirty *daggled*  
 skirt or tail to the long robe.

*Butler's Characters.*

DAMAGE-FEA/SANT. *adj.* [a law term,  
 Fr.] Doing damage.

The law allows a man to be his own  
 avenger in distraining another's cattle *dam-*  
*age-feasant*, that is, doing damage or  
 trespassing upon his land.

*Blackstone.*

DA/MNABLY. *adv.* . . . .

3. Excessively.

I find I am *damnably* in love.

*Congreve.*

DA/MNATORY. *adj.* . . . . Contain-  
 ing a sentence of condemnation."

All the preachers in the world, whether  
 jocosé, satiric, severe, or *damnatory*, will  
 never be able to bring about a reformation  
 of manners. *Walpole in the World, No. 160.*

## D A T

DA/MOSEL. *n.* [Fr.] *Damsel*.

I present was, and can it witness well,  
 When armes he swore, and straight did  
 enterprize

Th' adventure of the errant *Damsel*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 19.*

I was taken with a *damsel*.

*Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

DA/NCING. *adj.* Fit for a dancer.

Our mother unadvis'd

Gave you a *dancing* rapier by your side.

*Thus Andronicus.*

DARII. *n.* A logical term.

I could, thou seest, in quaint dispute,  
 By dint of logic, strike thee mute,  
 With learned skill now push, now parry,  
 From *Darii* to *Bocardo* vary.

*Prior's Alma.*

DA/RING-HARDY. *adj.* Fool-hardy.

On pain of death no person be so bold  
 Or *daring-bardy*, as to touch the lists.

*Shaksp. Rich. II.*

"To DARRA'N. *v. a.*" As to the *deriva-*  
*tion* of this verb, it most probably comes  
 from *defrainer*, old Fr. *detendre en justice*.

DARREIN-PRESENTMENT. *n.* [law  
 Fr.] The last presentation to a benefice.

An affize of *darrein-presentment*, or last  
 presentation lies, when a man, or his an-  
 cestors upon whom he claims, have pre-  
 sented a clerk to a benefice, who is insti-  
 tuted, and afterwards upon the next avoid-  
 ance a stranger presents a clerk.

*Blackstone.*

"DART. *n.* . . . .

"2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon."

And from about her shot *darts* of desire  
 Into all eyes, to wish her still in fight.

*Milton.*

"DASH. *n.* . . . ."

3. Entrance on any undertaking.

She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*.

*Shaksp. Henry VI. P. I.*

DA/SHING. *adj.* [from *to dash*.] Hasty; in-  
 considerate.

Deserving the secular applause of *dashing*  
*Machiavelian* politicians.

*Burke.*

DA'TA. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Allowed premises.

Like those who explain the structure of  
 the human body, and the nature of diseas-  
 es and medicines from mere *Mathematics*  
 without sufficient *data*.

*Butler's Analogy.*

These are geometrical *data*; and we  
 may learn from geometry, what is deter-  
 mined by their means.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

2. It is also used in its Latin singular num-  
 ber.

All the rules relating to purchases per-  
 petually refer to this settled law of inheri-  
 tance, as a *datum* or first principle.

*Blackstone.*

"DATE. *n.* . . . .

"1. The time at which a letter is writ

## D E A

"marked at the end or the beginning."  
Why confined to a *letter*, when all law-instruments should have dates to them?

Lastly comes the conclusion, which mentions the execution or *date* of the deed, or the time of its being given or executed.

*Blackstone.*

"2. The time, at which any event happened."  
Chronology fixes the *dates* and facts.

*Chesterfield.*

Those, to whom I allude, were of earlier *date*.

*Bryant on Troy.*

To **DATE**. *v. n.* To begin dating.

The Turks *date* from their Hegira.

*Chesterfield.*

**DATE**. *n.*

1. The fruit of the date-tree.

2. The tree itself.

The fig and *date* why love they to remain

In middle station and an even plain?

*Prior's Solomon.*

"**DATE-TREE**. *n.*"

The olive is said to grow under the *date-tree*.

*Evelyn.*

"**DAUGHTER**. *n.* . . . . .

"4. [In poetry.] Any [*female*] descendant."  
Adam, the goodliest man of men since born

His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.

*Milton.*

**DAUPHIN**. *n.* [from *Dauphiny*.] Their apparent to the crown of France.

Tell us the *Dauphin's* mind.

*Shakspeare's Hen. V.*

**DAUPHINESS**. *n.* The wife or widow of the Dauphin of France.

The latter concluded with a representation by wax figures, moving by clock-work, of the whole labour of the *Dauphiness*.

*Walpole in the World, No. 6.*

**DAWNING**. *n.* [from to *dawn*] Dawn of day.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the *dawning* as we do.

*Shakspeare's Hen. V.*

**DAY-DREAM**. *n.* A vision to the waking senses.

Here shadowy glades,

Where the tremulous foliage darts the ray,

That gilds the poet's *day-dream*.

*Mason's English Garden.*

"**DEACONESS**. *n.* . . . . . A female officer "in the ancient Church."

In his examination of the two unfortunate women, who were *deaconesses*, and assisted at their private assemblies, he shews a more than ordinary cruel purpose.

*Bryant.*

"**DEAD**. *adj.* . . . . ."

18. Inanimate by nature.

If in that picture *dead*

*Such life you read.*

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. IX. ft. 3.*

## D E B

The very *dead* creation from thy touch  
Assumes a mimic life.

*Thomson's Summer.*

19. Unvaried.

In a *dead* plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth.

*Bacon.*

**DEAD-KILLING**. *part. adj.* Killing at once.

Or else I swoon with this *dead-killing* news.

*Shaksf. Rich. III.*

**DEADST**. *n.* [from the *dead* of.] The midst.

*Sicknefs's pale hand*

Laid hold of thee even in the *deadst* of feasting.

*Dekker's Honest Whore.*

"**TO DEAL**. *v. a.* . . . . .

"4. To distribute the cards." This sense should have been ranked with those of the verb *neuter*.

Sal found her deep-laid schemes were vain;

The cards are cut—come *deal* again.

*Shenstone.*

"**DEA'RLY**. *adv.* . . . . ."

3. Earnestly.

Her fca-god fire she *dearly* did persuade  
T' endow her sonne with treasure and rich store.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. IV. ft. 21.*

**DEA'TH-MARKED**. *part. adj.* Made famous by deaths.

The fearful passage of their *death-mark'd* love.

*Shak. Proh. to Rom. & Jul.*

**DEATH-PRACTISED**. *adj.* Intended to be killed.

With this ungracious paper strike the fight

Of the *death-practised* duke.

*Shakspeare's Lear*

"**TO DEBA'TE**. *v. n.* . . . . ."

3. To fight.

With him in bloody armes they rashly did *debate*.

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. VIII. ft. 11.*

"**DEBA'TEFUL**. *adj.* . . . . .

"2. [Of things.] Occasioning quarrels."

*Debateful* strife, and cruel enmitie,

The famous name of knighthood foully shend.

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. VI. ft. 35.*

"**DEBA'TEMENT**. *n.* . . . . . Controversy. . . . ."

2. Fight.

He with Pyrrochles sharpe *debatement* made.

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. VI. ft. 39.*

"**DEBA'TER**. *n.* . . . . . A disputant."

Rather, 'One who takes part in a debate.'

It is only knowledge and experience, that can make a *debater*.

*Chesterfield.*

**DEBO'SHED**. *adj.* [from *debauché*, Fr.]

1. Debauched.

Thou *debo'sh'd* fiff.

*Shakspeare's Tempest.*

*Debo's* and daily drunkards.

*Beaum. and Fletch. Monf. Thomas.*

2. Spoil for service.

Last year his barks and galleys were *debo's*.

*Fuinus Troes.*

DEBTEE. *n.* One to whom a debt is owing.

If a person indebted to another makes his creditor or *debtee* his executor, the law gives him a remedy for his debt, by allowing him to retain so much as will pay himself, before any other creditors, whose debts are of equal degree.

*Blackstone.*

\* DECA'NTER. *n.* . . . . . A glass vessel "made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees." The doctor seems here to have sacrificed common English to etymological conjecture. Every body knows that a *decanter* means

A glass vessel for holding decanted, or other liquors.

7. DECA'RD. *v. n.* [a term at cards.] To put a card out of one's hand.

Can you *decard*, Madam?

*Macbin's Dumb Knight.*

DECA'YEDNESS. *n.* Decayed state.

A fourth duty to the parent is to assist, and minister to them in all their wants; whether weakness and sickness of body, *decayedness* of understanding or poverty, or lowness in estate.

*Whole Duty.*

DECAYING. *n.* Decay.

These indeed are not

So subject to *decayings*, as the face.

*Maffinger's City Madam.*

\* DECE'MVIRATE. *n.* . . . . . The dignity and office of the ten Governors of Rome, appointed instead of Consuls."

To prevent the introduction of any new invented magistracy, such as the *decemvirate* had been, without the controul of an appeal to the people.

*Lyttelton.*

DECE'MVIRI. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Ten supreme magistrates, that were once chosen in ancient Rome to govern the people for two years, and make laws for the commonwealth.

Restraining the power of dictators to six months, and that of the *decemviri* to two years.

*A. Sidney.*

DECE'NNARY. *n.* [from *decem*, Lat.] A tithing, consisting of ten freholders and their families.

No man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he was enrolled in some tithing or *decennary*.

*Blackstone.*

\* To DECIDE. *v. a.* . . . . .

\* 2. To determine a question or dispute."

In this sense *decide* is surely a verb *neuter*, and *Johnson's* instance makes it so.

\* DECISIVELY. *adv.* . . . . . In a conclusive manner."

You will have full two years good, but *no more*, to form your character in the

world *decisively*.

*Chesterfield.*

DE'CKING. *n.* [from *to deck*.] Ornament. Our temples shall their costly *deckings* miss.

*Fairfax.*

DECLA'MANT. *n.* [from *declaim*.] A declaimer.

The company was a little surprised at the sophistry of our declaimant.

*Shenstone.*

" DECLARATION. *n.* . . . . .

3. [In law.]" *Johnson's* definition from *Covel* not being clearly expressed, add the following.

The first of the pleadings is the *declaration*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length.

*Blackstone.*

" DECLINABLE. *adj.* . . . . . Having "variety of terminations."

The numbers, cases, modes, times, and other inflexions of the *declinable* parts of speech are also marked.

*Tyrwhitt.*

DECLI'NATORY. *adj.* [from *to decline*.] An epithet formerly given to certain pleas at law.

Formerly the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a *declinatory* plea.

*Blackstone.*

\* To DE'CORATE. *v. a.* . . . . . To "adorn; to embellish."

This essay is not *decorated* with many comparisons.

*J. Warton's Pope.*

*Decorated* with honour, and fortified with privilege.

*Burke.*

\* DECRE'E. *n.* . . . . .

3. The determination of a suit or litigated cause."

When all are heard, the court pronounces the *decree*.

*Blackstone.*

To DECRE'W. *v. n.* [from *decreſco*, Lat.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegal renew'd

His strength still more, but she still more decrew'd.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 12.*

DECRO'WNING. *n.* [from *de*, Lat. and crown.] The act of depriving of a crown.

He holds it no more *sin* the *decrowning* of kings, than our puritans do the suppression of bishops.

*Overbury.*

DEED-ATCHIE'VING. *adj.* That accomplishes great deeds.

By *deed-atchieving* honour newly nam'd.

*Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

DEED-PO'LL. *n.* [in law.] A deed, described in the passage following.

A deed made by one party only is not indented, but polled, or shaved quite even; and is therefore called a *deed-poll*.

*Blackstone.*

DEEP. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Deeply.

Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so deep.

*Milton.*

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

*Pope.*

DEEP-DRAWING. *adj.* Sinking deep into water:

## DEF

And the *deep-drawing* barks do there  
disgorge  
Their warlike fraughtage.

*Shaksp. Prol. to Troil. and Cress.*

**DEEP-REVOLVING.** *adj.* Deeply considering.

The *deep-revolving* witty Buckingham  
No more shall be the neighbour to my  
counsell. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

**DEEP-THROATED.** *adj.* With deep throats.

Immediate in a flame,  
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all  
heav'n appear'd,  
From thosc *deep-throated* engines belch'd.

*Milton.*

**DEEP-VAULTED.** *adj.* Formed like a deep vault.

And led their march

From hell's *deep-vaulted* den to dwell in  
light. *Milton.*

\* **TO DEFACE.** *v. a.* . . . . . To disfigure."

2. [Figuratively by *Spenser.*] To break, or infringe.

But thou thy treason's fruit (I hope)  
shalt taste

Right four, and feele the law, the which  
thou hast *deface*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 31.*

**TO DEFAIL.** *v. a.* [from *defulquer*, Fr.] in its old meaning of supprime.] To overcome.

Which to withstand I boldly enter thus;  
And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.

*Machin's Dumb Knight.*

[A note to this passage (not the editor's own) construes *defail* here in a sense directly opposite to the context.]

\* **DEFATIGA'TION.** *n.* . . . . . Weariness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception.

*Bacon.*

\* **DEFAULT.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 1. Omission of that which we ought to do."

Or is guilty of other delays, or *defaults*.

*Blackstone.*

**TO DEFAULT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To commit inadvertently.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash default,

That he gainst courtesie so foully did *default*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 21.*

\* **DEFEASANCE.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 3. The writing in which a *defeasance* is contained."

A *defeasance* is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which it may be defeated; or totally undone. *Blackstone.*

\* **DEFECTURE.** *n.* . . . . . Change of "feature."

## DEF

2. [From to *defeat.*] Frustration.  
Certes, some hellish fury, or some fiend  
This mischief fram'd for their first love's  
*defeature.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 17.*

\* **DEFENCE.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 4. Resistance."

Nor tempt the danger of my true *defence*.

*Shaksp. K. John.*

\* 5. [In Law.] The defendant's reply."  
*Defence* in its true legal sense, signifies merely an *opposing* or *denial* (from the French verb *defendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone.*

7. Military skill.

He is (said he) a man of great *defence*.

Expert in battles, and in deeds of arms.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 5.*

\* **TO DEFEND.** *v. a.* . . . . .

6. To keep off.

And all the margent round about was  
fett

With shady laurell trees, thence to *defend*

The sunny beames, which on the billows  
bett.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 63.*

But rather fought

Himself to save, and danger to *defend*.

*Ib. B. IV. C. III. ft. 32.*

But his approach

Darkness *defends* between till morning  
watch. *Milton.*

\* **TO DEFER.** *v. n.* . . . . .

\* 2. To pay a deference."

I certainly *defer* to Dr. Price's authority a good deal more in these speculations, than I do in his general politics. *Burke.*

**DEFERMENT.** *n.* [from *defer*.] Delay.

But, sir, my grief join'd with the instant  
business.

Begs a *deferment*.

*Suckling.*

**DEFERRER.** *n.* [from *defer*.] One given to put things off.

A great *deferer*. *B. Jonson's Horace.*

\* **TO DEFINE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

3. To determine.

These warlike champions, all in armour  
shine,

Assembled were in field, the challenge to  
*define*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 3.*

**DEFINEMENT.** *n.* [a Shaksperean word, formed for the purpose of ridiculing affected language.] Description.

Sir, his *definement* suffers no perdition in  
you. *Hamlet.*

\* **DEFINITIVE.** *adj.* . . . Determinate;  
"positive; express."

2. Denoting one kind of sentence in some  
courts of law.

A single judge forms his interlocutory  
decree, or *definitive* sentence, at his own  
discretion. *Blackstone.*

\* **DEFLORA'TION.** *n.* . . . . .

## D E I

“**3.** The act of deflouring.”  
 I will not undertake, like Hercules, fifty  
 deflorations in one night. *Chesterfield.*  
**To DEFLO’RE, v. a.** [*deflorer, Fr.*] To fully.  
 The wondrous pattern, wherefore it be,  
 Whether in earth laid up in secret store,  
 Or else in heaven, that no man may it  
 see  
 With sinful eyes for fear it to deflore,  
 Is perfect beauty which all men adore.

*Spenser’s Hymns.*  
**To DEFO’RCE, v. a.** [a law term, from  
*deforcer, old Fr.*] To keep out of the pos-  
 session of land by *deforcement*.

Deforcement may be grounded on the  
 disability of the party *deforced*. *Blackstone.*  
**DEFO’RCIANT, n.** [a law term.]

In levying a fine of lands, the person,  
 against whom the fictitious action is brought,  
 is called the *deforciant*. *Blackstone.*

**To DEFOU’L, v. a.** [from *de, Lat.* and  
*fouler, Fr.*] To defile.

Ah! dearest God, me grant, I dead be  
 not defoul’d. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 42.*

Where when they saw that goodly boy  
 with blood defoul’d.

*Ib. B. III. C. V. ft. 38.*

“**To DEFRA’Y, v. a.** . . . . To bear the  
 “charges of. . .”

**2.** To satisfy.  
 That thought but due revenge his anger  
 mote defray.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 31.*

**3.** [A Gallicism.] To fill up.  
 Here in this bottle, said the sorry mayd,  
 I put the teares of my contrition,  
 Till to the brim I have it full defray’d.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 24.*

“**DEGE’NERACY, n.** . . . A departure  
 “from the virtue of our ancestors.”

Describing no fewer after the grandfa-  
 ther, than three successions of degeneracy.

*Harris’s Philol. Inquiries.*

“**To DEGE’NERATE, v. n.** . . . .  
 “**1.** To fall from the virtue of ancestors.”

What would the Romans have been,  
 had they degenerated in this proportion for  
 five or six generations more.

*Harris’s Philol. Inqui.*

**DEGE’NERATELY, adv.** [from *degenerate,*  
*adj.*] In a base manner.

That saw not, how degenerately I serv’d.  
*Milton’s Samp. Agonistes.*

**DEGE’NERED, adj.** [from *degener, Lat.*]  
 Degenerated.

And if than those may any worse be red,  
 They into that ere long will be *degenerated*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. Introduction.*

**DEHO’RS, prep.** [law Fr.] Foreign to.

Causes of granting a new trial are at pre-  
 sent wholly extrinsic, arising from matter  
 foreign to or *dehors* the record. *Blackstone.*

“**To DEIG’N, v. a.** To grant; &c.”

**2.** To take delight in.  
 Thou hast eistrang’d thyself

## D E L

And *deignest* not our land.

*Spenser’s Thestylis.*

Thy palate then did *deign*  
 The roughest berry on the rudest hedge.  
*Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**DEI’STIC, adj.** Of Deists.

Which ended, not barely in the confuta-  
 tion of all *deistic* cavils, but in the enlarge-  
 ment of Christian knowledge.

*G. Hall’s Sermon.*

“**DELA’TION, n.** . . . .

“**2.** An accusation.”  
 They are close *delations*, working from  
 the heart. *Shak. Othello.*

“**To DELAY, v. a.** . . . .

“**2.** To hinder.  
 I am but sorry, not afeard; *delay’d*,  
 But nothing alter’d.”  
*Shaksp. Winter’s Tale.*

**4.** To do away.  
 Those dreadful flames she also found *de-*  
*lay’d*  
 And quenched quite.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 42.*

“**DE’LEGATES** [*court of*]” The defini-  
 tion of this court from *Ayliffe* is incomplete;  
 for it is a court of appeal from that of the  
 admiralty, as well as from those of ecclesiastical  
 jurisdiction.

Upon appeal to the chancery [from the  
*admiral-court*] the sentence definitive of the  
*delegates* appointed by commission shall be  
 final. *Blackstone.*

“**DE’LEGATION, n.**” To the three un-  
 supported explanations of this word, add  
**4.** The entrusting another with a general  
 power to act for the good of those that de-  
 pute him.

Whether when the people have discharg-  
 ed themselves of their original power by an  
 habitual *delegation*, no occasion can possibly  
 occur, which may justify their resumption  
 of it. *Burke.*

**To DELI’BATE, v. a.** [from *delibo, Lat.*]  
 To take a taste of.

When he has travelled, and *delibated* the  
 French and the Spanish. *Marm. Antiquary.*

“**DELI’BERATIVE, adj.** . . . . Pertain-  
 “ing to deliberation.”

That nobler species of eloquence, I mean  
 the popular and *deliberative*, was, with all  
 things truly liberal, degenerated and sunk.  
*Harris’s Philol. Inquiries.*

“**DELICACY, n.** . . . .

“**7.** Politeness of manners.”  
 The more essential points of *delicacy* in  
 manners are truly ascertained by our in-  
 ternal sense. *Lancaster.*

“**DELICATE, adj.** . . . .

“**3.** Choice.”  
 A topic, that in former ages was thought  
 too *delicate* and sacred to be profaned by  
 the pen of the subject. *Blackstone.*

“**4.** Pleasing to the senses.”  
 O most *delicate* sound!



# DEM

Who is't can read a woman!

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**DELICATE/SSE.** *n.* [Br.] Niceneis.

Which required abundance of finesse and delicate/sse to manage with advantage.

*Swift's "T. of a Tub."*

**DELIGHTED.** *adj.* [Two passages in *Shakespeare* prove him to have used this word for] Full of delight.

Whom best I love, I cross; to make my gift,

The more delay'd, *delighted.*

*Cymbeline. A. V. sc. 4.*

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,  
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black. *Othello.*

**"DELIVERY.** *n.* . . . . .

1. The act of delivering."

A deed takes effect only from the tradition or *delivery.* *Blackstone.*

**"DE/LVER.** *n.* . . . . . A digger.

Nay, but hear you, goodman *delver.*

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**"DELUSION.** *n.* . . . . .

1. The act of deluding."

Give thy fond arts, and thy *delusions* o'er.  
*Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**"DEMA'ND.** *n.* . . . . .

2. A question."

I perceive by this *demand* you are not altogether of his counsel. *Shakspeare's All's Well.*

**DEMA'Y'NE.** *n.* [from *demainement*, old Fr. etat.]

1. Behaviour.

The whiles the Faery knight did entertaine  
Another damsell of that gentle crew,  
That was right faire, and modest of *demayne.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. st. 40.*

2. Situation.

Where at his feet with forrowful *demayne*  
And deadlie hue, an armed corse did lie.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. st. 23.*

"To **DEMEA'N.** *v. a.* . . . . ."

3. To treat.

The whiles that mighty man did her *demean*  
With all the evil termes, and cruel mean  
That he could make.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 39.*  
Cause have I none, quoth he, of cancered will

To quit them ill, that me *demean'd* so well. *Spenser's Colin Clout.*

**DE/MI-GROAT.** *n.* Half a groat.

E'en for a *demi-groat* this open'd soul,  
This boon companion, this elastic breaſt.  
Revibrates quick. *Shenstone.*

**"DEM/SE.** *n.* . . . . . Death; de-  
" cease. It is seldom used but in formal  
" and ceremonious language." This is a

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by *demise* is that of a crowned hea  
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*crown itself*, which suffers a *demise* c  
fer by the death of the wearer of it.

When we say the *demise* of the cro  
mean only, that in consequence of  
union of the king's body natural f  
body politic, the kingdom is *transf*  
*demised* to his successor. *B.*

**DE/MISSIVE.** *adj.* [*demissus*, Lat.] F  
The subjects very orderly, repent  
*demissive*; the governess more rigid;  
perious than ever.

**DE/MOCRAT, DEMOCRATIS**  
[new-coined words from *democra*  
riend to popular government.

You will smile here at the consil  
those *democratis*.

**DE/MOCRATIC.** *adj.* [an abbrevia  
Democratical.

Here be it thine to calm and guid  
The swelling *democratic* tide!

England would have had the ho  
leading up the death-dance of *democ*  
volution.

**DEMOCRATICALLY.** *adv.* In a  
cratical manner.

This democratical embassy was  
*cratically* received. *A.*

**DE/MOCRATIE.** [coined by *Mil*  
Democracy.

Thence to the famous orators rep  
Those ancient, whose reſtleſs elc  
Wielded at will that fierce *democ*  
*Par. Regained. B. IV.*

**DEMY-NA'TURED.** *adj.* Of one fi  
ing.

He grew unto his feat;  
And to such wondrous doing l  
his horſe,  
As he had been incorp's'd, and a  
*tur'd*  
With the brave beast.

*Shakspeare's*

To **DENA'Y.** *v. a.* [from *denegare*, L  
disavow; to refuse.

And the sharp Steele doth rive h  
in tway

All for the Scudamore will not *de*  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI*

What were those thu  
The which thy proffer'd curte  
*nay'd?* *Ib. C. VII*

And none be left, that pilgrims  
*denay*

To see Chrift's tomb, and promis'  
to pay. *Fairfax, B. I*

To **DENAY.** *v. n.* To refuse; to say  
He look'd, he listen'd, yet his tl  
*denay'd*

## DEP

To think that true, which he did hear and see. *Fairfax*. B. XVIII. ft. 25.

But I *denay'd*; for what can maids do less. *Ib.* B. XIX. ft. 96.

[Had *Johnson* taken any notice of this old verb, he could never have given so ridiculous an etymology of the noun, as he has in his dictionary.]

\* **DE'NIZEN.** *n.* . . . . ."

2. [In law.]

A *denizen* is an alien born, but who has obtained *ex donatione regis* letters patent to make him an English subject. *Blackstone*.

\* **TO DENO'TE.** *v. a.* . . . . . To mark."

That can denote me truly.

*Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

**DENT.** *n.* [perhaps altered from *dint* for rhyme's sake.]

1. A stroke.

That all his mail yriv'd, and plates yrent,

Shew'd all his body bare unto the cruel dent.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 15.*

2. Indentation. This is a common use of the word, as colloquial; but whether a corruption of *dint*, or a contraction of *indenting*, is not easy to say.

**DE'NTIFRICE-MA'KER.** *n.* One that makes dentifrices.

All the *dentifrice-makers* discover much absurdity in the choice of substances.

*Berdmors.*

**DE'NTIST.** *n.* [from *dens*, Lat.] A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.

To bring teeth which are ill set into beautiful order at any time of life is promised every day in the public papers by several people, who profess themselves *dentists*.

*Berdmors.*

\* **DENTITION.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 1. The act of breeding the teeth."

The first sprouting of the teeth through the gums is called the first *dentition*.

*Berdmors.*

\* **DENUNCIATION.** *n.* . . . A public "menace."

2. A public sanction.

She is fast my wife,

Save that we do the denunciation lack

Of outward order.

*Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

\* **TO DEPA'RT.** *v. n.* . . . . ."

7. To part.

Which we much rather would *depart* withal. *Shakspeare's Love's Lab. Lost.*

I may *depart* with little, while I live.

*Two Noble Kinsmen. A. II. first line.*

-Faith, I can hardly *depart* with ready money.

*B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

\* **TO DEPA'RT.** *v. a.* . . . . . To separate. A chymical term." This was formerly the most general sense of the word. [See Glossary to *HOCCEVE*.] In *Spenser* it signifies

## DEP

To divide; to separate; to remove.

Which Severn now from Logris doth *depart*. *F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 14.*

To whom himselfe he hastily did draw, To weet the cause of so uncomely fray, And to *depart* them, if so be he may.

*Ib. B. VI. C. II. ft. 4.*

That nought but death her colour mote *depart*. *Ib. B. III. C. IV. ft. 6.*

Till death us *depart*. *Matrimonial Service.*

—But altered to *do part*.

\* **DEPA'RTURE.** *n.* . . . . ."

4. [In law.] Where one stage of a party's pleading varies from another.

In the several stages of pleading it must be carefully observed not to depart or vary from the title or defence which the party has once insisted on: for this (which is called a *departure* in pleading) might occasion endless altercation. *Blackstone.*

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Or greedily *depa'sturing* delight.

*F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 73.*

**TO DEPA'STURE.** *v. n.* To feed.

If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze, and *depa'sture* in his grounds, &c.

*Blackstone.*

**TO DEPI'CTURE.** *v. a.* [*de*, Lat. and *picture*.] To represent in painting.

They crackt apieces the glass-windows, wherein the effigies of our blessed Saviour hanging on the crosse, or any one of his saints was *depicted*. *Weaver.*

\* **TO DEPLU'ME.** *v. a.* . . . . . To strip "of its feathers."

Their wings *deplum'd* for starting from them. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**DEPO'NENT.** *adj.* [*deponens*, Lat.] Denoting particular verbs in Latin.

A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive, and yet in signification is but either active or neuter. *Lilly.*

\* **DEPO'NENT.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 1. One that deposes his testimony in a "court of justice." For a more accurate and technical explanation, add

Deposition is the testimony of a witness, taken in writing by way of answer to interrogatories exhibited in chancery, where such witness is called a *deponent*.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**TO DEPO'PULATE.** *v. n.* [from the verb active.] To become dispeopled.

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry, whether the country be *depopulating* or not. *Goldsmith.*

**DEPO'SING.** *n.* [from *deposi*.] The act of dethroning.

There should'st thou find one heinous article

Containing the *deposing* of a king.

*Shakspeare's Rich. II.*

\* **DEPO'SITE.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 1. Any thing committed to the trust and

# DEM

Who is't can read a woman!

*Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

**DELICATE/SSE.** *n.* [Br.] Niceness.

Which required abundance of finesse and delicate to manage with advantage.

*Swift's "1. of a Tub."*

**DELIGHTED.** *adj.* [Two passages in *Shakspeare* prove him to have used this word for] Full of delight.

Whom best I love, I cross; to make my gift,

The more delay'd, *delighted.*

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If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,  
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.

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"1. The act of delivering."

A deed takes effect only from the tradition or *delivery.*

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Nay, but hear you, Goodman *delver.*

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Give thy fond arts, and thy *delusions* o'er.

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"2. A question."

I perceive by this *demand* you are not altogether of his counsel.

*Shakspeare, All's Well.*

**DEMA'YNE.** *n.* [from *demaînement*, old Fr. *etat*.]

1. Behaviour.

The whiles the Faery knight did *entertayne*

Another damself of that gentle crew,  
That was right faire, and modest of *demaayne.*

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IX. ft. 40.*

2. Situation.

Where at his feet with forrowful *demaayne*

And deadlie hue, an armed corse did lie.

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The whiles that mighty man did her *demean*

With all the evil termes, and cruel mean  
That he could make.

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Cause have I none, quoth he, of *cancred* will

To quit them ill, that me *demean'd* so well.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

**DE/MI-GROAT.** *n.* Half a groat.

E'en for a *demi-groat* this open'd soul,  
This boon companion, this elastic brea<sup>f</sup>.  
Revibrates quick.

*Shenstone.*

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"cease. It is seldom used but in formal  
"and ceremonious language." This is a

# DEN

very insufficient, and inaccurate definition, tending to make nothing clear upon the subject, except the consummate ignorance of the writer. The only *decease* expressed by *demi* is that of a crowned head; and the word is much oftener used of the crown itself, which suffers a *demi* or transfer by the death of the wearer of it.

When we say the *demi* of the crown, we mean only, that in consequence of the disunion of the king's body natural from his body politic, the kingdom is transferred or *demi*ed to his successor.

*Blackstone.*

**DEM/SSIVE.** *adj.* [*demi*ssive. Lat.] Humble.

The subjects very orderly, repentant, and *demi*ssive; the governers more rigid and imperious than ever.

*Shenstone.*

**DE/MOCRAT, DEMOCRATIST.** *n.*

[new-coined words from *democracy*.] A friend to popular government.

You will smile here at the consistency of those *democratists*.

*Burke.*

**DE/MOCRATIC.** *adj.* [an abbreviation of]

Democratical.

Here be it thine to calm and guide

The swelling *democratic* tide!

*Alcock.*

England would have had the honour of leading up the death-dance of *democratic* revolution.

*Burke.*

**DEMOCRATICALLY.** *adv.* In a democratical manner.

This democratical embassy was *democratically* received.

*A. Sidney.*

**DEMOCRATIE.** [coined by Milton for]

Democracy.

Thence to the famous orators repair,  
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence  
Wielded at will that fierce *democratic.*

*Par. Regained. B. IV. v. 269.*

**DEMY-NA/TURED.** *adj.* Of one same being.

He grew unto his seat;

And to such wondrous doing brought  
his horse,

As he had been incorp'd, and *demy-natur'd*

With the brave beast.

*Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

To **DENAY.** *v. a.* [from *denegare*, Lat.] To disavow; to refuse.

And the sharp Steele doth rive her hart  
in tway

All for the Scudamore will not *denay.*

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XI. ft. 11.*

What were those three

The which thy proffer'd curtesie *denay'd*?

*Ib. C. VII. ft. 57.*

And none be left, that pilgrims might

*denay*

To see Christ's tomb, and promis'd vows

to pay.

*Fairfax, B. I. ft. 23.*

To **DENAY.** *v. n.* To refuse; to say no.

He look'd, he listen'd, yet his thoughts  
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# DEP

To think that true, which he did hear  
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2. [In law.]

A *denizen* is an alien born, but who has  
obtained *ex donatione regis* letters patent to  
make him an English subject. *Blackstone*.

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All the *dentifrice-makers* discover much  
absurdity in the choice of substances.

*Berdmore.*

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who confines his practice to the teeth.

To bring teeth which are ill set into  
beautiful order at any time of life is pro-  
mised every day in the public papers by se-  
veral people, who profess themselves *den-  
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The first sprouting of the teeth through  
the gums is called the first *dentition*.

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“menace.”

2. A public sanction.

She is fast my wife,

Save that we do the *denunciation* lack

Of outward order.

*Shakspeare. Measure for Measure.*

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7. To part.

Which we much rather would *depart*  
withal. *Shakspeare. Love's Lab. Lost.*

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*Two Noble Kinsmen. A. II. first line.*

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money.

*B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

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“rate. A chymical term.” This was  
formerly the most general sense of the  
word. [See Glossary to HOCCEVE.] In  
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# DEP

To divide; to separate; to remove.

Which Severn now from Logris doth  
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To whom himselfe he hastily did draw,  
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,  
And to *depart* them, if so be he may.

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If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to  
graze, and *depa'sture* in his grounds, &c.

*Blackstone.*

To DEPI'CTURE. *v. a.* [*de*, Lat. and *pic-  
ture*.] To represent in painting.

They crackt apieces the glass-windows,  
wherein the effigies of our blessed Saviour  
hanging on the cross, or any one of his  
saints was *depicted*.

*Weever.*

\* To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* . . . . . To strip  
“of its feathers.”

Their wings *deplum'd* for starting from  
them. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

DEPO'NENT. *adj.* [*deponens*, Lat.] Deno-  
ting particular verbs in Latin.

A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a pas-  
sive, and yet in signification is but either  
active or neuter. *Lilly.*

\* DEPO'NENT. *n.* . . . . .

\* 1. One that deposes his testimony in a  
“court of justice.” For a more accurate  
and technical explanation, add

Deposition is the testimony of a witness,  
taken in writing by way of answer to in-  
terrogatories exhibited in chancery, where  
such witness is called a *deponent*.

*Termes de la Ley.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. n.* [from the verb  
active.] To become dispeopled.

This is not the place to enter into an in-  
quiry, whether the country be *depopulating*  
or not. *Goldsmith.*

DEPO'SING. *n.* [from *deposi.*] The act of  
dethroning.

There should'st thou find one heinous  
article

Containing the *deposing* of a king.

*Shakspeare's Rich. II.*

\* DEPO'SITE. *n.* . . . . .

\* 1. Any thing committed to the trust and

## D E R

- "care of another."  
Trustees for the sacred *deposit* of the monarchy. *Burke.*
- DEPOSITION. *n.* . . . . .  
2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty."  
The *deposition* of the king without any appearing opposition was voted by parliament. *Hume's History.*
- TO DEPRAVE. *v. a.* To vitiate: to "corrupt."  
2. To defame; to vilify.  
I have heard his doings *depraved* of some, who did rather of malicious mind, or private grievance, seek to detract from the honour of his deeds and counsels, than of any just cause. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
That lye, and cog, and flout, *deprave*, and slander. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*  
Some tongues will grutch,  
That to the world thou shouldst reveal so much,  
And thence *deprave* thee and thy work. *B. Jonson's Epigrams.*  
If affection lead a man to favour the less worthy in desert, let him do it without *depraving* or disabling the better deservr. *Bacon.*  
Unjustly thou *deprav'st* it with the name Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains. *Milton.*
- DEPRAVER. *n.* . . . . A corrupter."  
2. A villifier.  
I am not so ill bred, as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness. *B. Jonson's Case is alter'd.*
- DEPRAVITY. *n.* . . . . Corruption."  
The causes of ill success may not lie altogether in the *depravity*, perverseness, or stupidity of mankind. *Shaftesbury's Pref. to Which.*  
I believe the instances of eminent *depravity* may be as rare among them; as those of transcendent goodness. *Burke.*
- DEPREHENSION. *n.* . . . . .  
1. A catching or taking unawares."  
Dog-draw, is an apparent *deprehenſion* of an offender against venison in the forest. *Termes de la Ley.*
- TO DEPRESS. *v. a.* . . . . .  
1. To press, or thrust down."  
Unless an age too late, or cold Climate, or years, damp my intended wing *Depress'd.* *Milton.*
- DER-DO'ING. *adj.* [seems to be a word made by *Spenser* (to suit his metre) from *derring*, (which see) and *do.*] Adventurous.  
Me ill befits, that in *der-doing* armes And honour's suit my wonted daies do spend,  
Unto thy bounteous baits and pleasing charmes,

## D E R

- With which weak men thou witchest, to attend.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VII. st. 10.*
- TO DERE. *v. a.* . . . . To hurt." This verb does not seem to have been in use since *Chaucer's* time. *Johnson* (in his example of it from *Spenser*) is obliged to take *derring* (part of the noun *derring-do*) for its participle, which by proper formation would be *derring*.
- DERELICTION. *n.* . . . . .  
1. The act of leaving; abandonment."  
Lands newly created by the *dereliction* of the sea. *Blackstone.*  
The voluntary *dereliction* of the owner, and delivering the possession to another individual, amount to a transfer of the property. *Ib.*
- DERISORY. *adj.* . . . . Ridiculing."  
The comic or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method. *Shaftesbury.*
- TO DERIVE. *v. a.* . . . . .  
7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin."  
I have thought it sufficient to mark shortly the original language, from which each word is probably to be *derived*. *Tyrrhwitt's Gloss. to Chaucer.*
- DERN. *adj.* . . . . .  
1. Sad; solitary.  
2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete." This is the whole of *Johnson's* explanation, without any example of either sense. *Dern* in *Chaucer* (agreeably to its Saxon original) means secret. In any later writer the compiler has not found this identical adjective; but from the sense of some of its derivatives concludes, that it might have meant *sad*. Of *barbarous* or *cruel* he can find no traces. By a sentence in Cartwright's *Ordinary* (put into the mouth of Moth, who talks nothing but old English) one might suppose one of its old senses to be *dear*.  
Hent him, for *dern* love hent him.  
To DERNE. *v. n.* [from *dyfnan*, Sax. occultare.] To skulk.  
But look how soon they heard of Holoferne,  
Theyr courage quail'd, and they began to *dern*.  
*Hudson in England's Parnassus.*
- DERNFUL. *adj.* [from *dern*.] Sorrowful.  
The birds of ill presage  
This luckless change foretold  
By *dernful* noise. *Spenser's Thestylis.*
- DERNLY. *adv.* [from *dern*. *Johnson* interprets *dernly* by secretly; privately; unseen: all which suit much better with the word's Saxon etymology, than with its use in the extract from *Spenser* there adduced.]  
1. It may mean either privately, or dearly.  
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise  
Their puissance, whilom full *dernly* tried.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. st. 14.*

## DES

### 2. Anxiously.

Next stroke him should have slain,  
Had not the ladie which by him stood  
bound

*Dernly* unto her called, to abstain

From doing him to die.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 34.*

**DE'ROGATELY.** *adv.* [from *derogate*.]

With derogation.

That I should

Once name you *derogately*.

*Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**DE'RRING.** *n.* [from *derran*, Sax. *audere*.]

Contention (of any sort) for superiority.

From thence I durst in *derring* to compare

With shepherd's swain whatever fed in  
field. *Spenser's Decem.*

**DE'RRING-DO.** *n.* [from *derring* and *do*.] Adventures.

And soothly it was said by common fame,

So long as age enabled him thereto,

That he had been a man of mickle name,

Renowned much in armes and *derring-do*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 37.*

**DERRING-DOER.** *n.* [from *derring-do*.] Fighter.

All mightie men and dreadful *derring-doers*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 38.*

**DESCENDIBILITY.** *n.* from *descendible*.] Conformity to rules of descent.

He must necessarily take the crown subject to these laws, and with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility*. *Blackstone.*

\* To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* . . . .

\* 1. To mark out.

*Describe* the skies,

And where the stars descend, and where  
they rise. *Dryd. Virg.*

\* 4. To define in a lax manner."

One out of its many beauties you may  
see not ill *described* by Mr. Whately under  
the name of the new Weir. *Gray.*

To DESCRIVE. *v. a.* [for *describe*.] To delineate.

How shall frail pen *descrive* her heav'nly  
face,

For feare through want of skill her beautie  
to disgrace.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 25.*

\* DESECRA'TION. *n.* . . . . The abolition of consecration."

They sentenced Zolius to suffer by fire, as  
the due reward of his *desecrations*.

*Parnel.*

To DESE'RT. *v. n.* "To quit the army, or  
regiment, in which one is enlisted."

If any militia man having joined the  
corps, shall *desert* during the time of annual  
exercise, &c. *Stat. Militia Act.*

[This interpretation is by Johnson (or  
his editor) erroneously made a 3d sense of  
the verb *active*.]

\* DESE'RTION. *n.* . . . ."

## DES

3. [From *desert*, *v. n.*] Quitting the army,  
or regiment in which one is enlisted.

*Desertion* from the king's armies in time  
of war is by the standing laws of the land  
made felony. *Blackstone.*

DESE'RTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *desertless*.]

Without desert.

Now people will call you valiant *desert-*  
*lessly*.

*Beaum. & Fletcher. King & no King.*

DESE'RVING. *n.* [from *deserve*.] Desert.

This seems a fair *deserving*, and must  
draw me

That which my father loses.

*Shakspere's Lear.*

Nor will be given for our own *deserving*.

*R. Newton's Sermons.*

"DESIDERA'TUM, *n.* [Lat.] Somewhat

"which enquiry has not yet been able to  
settle or discover. . . . ."

There seems to be no remedy for this,  
unless the decisions of common sense can  
be brought into a code, in which all reason-  
able men shall acquiesce: this would  
supply a *desideratum* in Logic. *Reid.*

A clear explication and enumeration of  
the principles of common sense is one of  
the chief *desiderata* in Logic.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

"DESIGN. *n.* . . . . An intention; a  
purpose."

Leave these sad *designs*

To him that hath more cause to be a  
mourner. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

\* DESIGNER. *n.*

"3. One that forms an idea of any thing in  
painting or sculpture." This limitation to  
*painting* and *sculpture* is inaccurate; as the  
term is equally applicable to planning archi-  
tects, and gardeners, and similar artists.

In pursuance of our present taste in gar-  
dening, every good painter of landscape  
appears to me the most proper *designer*.  
*Sherburne.*

\* DESOLATE. *adj.*

"3. Solitary."

*Desolate, desolate* will I hence and die.

*Shaksp. Rich. II.*

DESPISING. *n.* [from *despise*] Contempt.

All my contempts and *despisings* of thy  
spiritual favours have not yet made thee  
withdraw them. *Whole Duty of Man.*

\* DE'SPITE. *n.*

"2. Defiance." *Despite* (or *despight*) in this  
sense is frequently used (at least by *Shakspere*)  
adverbially for in *despight*. The two  
instances adduced by *Johnson* from that  
poet are both of this kind, and also the two  
following:

I'll keep my own *despight* of all the world.  
*Taming of the Shrew.*

Some good I mean to do

*Despight* of mine own nature. *Lear.*

\* DESPO'NDENCY. *n.* . . . . Despair."

Self condemnation works most strongly

on him,

Even to *despondency*. *Mason's Elfrida*.  
DESPONDINGLY. *adv.* In a desponding manner.

If I had writ *despondingly* to him, it is easy to see what turn would have been given to such a conduct. *Bolingbroke*.

DE'SPOT. *n.* . . . An absolute prince. . . . "This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince." The foregoing remark was true enough at the time it was written; but the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title.

A procession of what his friends call aristocrats and *despots*. *Burke*.

DESPOTICALLY. *adv.* In a despotical manner.

Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despotically* regal, and a political or civil monarchy. *Blackstone*.

DESPOTISM. *n.* . . . Absolute power."

The invention of these juvenile pretenders to liberty was in reality nothing more than a servile imitation of one of the poorest resources of doting *despotism*. *Burke*.

DESSE. *n.* [*deis*, old Fr.] A foot-stool, whether only fixt to the front of a chair at bottom, or covering part of a room.

Ne ever durst her eyes from ground up-rear,

Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 50.*

DESTROYING. *n.* [*from destroy*] Destruction.

For only in *destroying* I find ease. *Milton*.

"To DETA'IN. . . . .

"4. To hold in custody."

Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, even by forcibly *detaining* one in the public streets. *Blackstone*.

DETA'IN. *n.* [*from the verb*] Detainment.

And can enquire of him with milder mood

The certain cause of Arthegal's *detain*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 15.*

DETA'INDER. *n.* The name of a writ "for holding one in custody."

*Johnson* must have consulted some very bad lawyer, or rather no lawyer at all, when he wrote this. *Detainer* is only a vulgar corruption of *detainer*: nor is there a writ of *detainer*, but of *detinue*.

DETA'INER. *n.* [*In law*] The act of keeping unlawful possession of any property belonging to another.

Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust *detainer* of another's goods.

*Blackstone*.

A forcible entry with strong hand on lands or tenements, or a forcible *detainer* after peaceable entry. *ib.*

DETA'INMENT. *n.* [*from detain, v.*] The

act of detaining.

Though the original taking was lawful, my subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful. *Blackstone*.

"To DETE'CT. *v. a.* . . . ."

3. [Formerly.] To suspect.

I never heard the absent Duke much *detected* for women. *Shaksp. M. for M.*

[This is spoken by the Duke himself (while disguised like a friar,) therefore could not have been intended for a perversion of speech.]

"To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* . . . . To deprive of regal dignity."

In proportion as the Queen became the object of public hatred, the *dethroned* King was regarded with pity. *Hume's History*.

DEVASTA'TION. *n.* [*In law*] Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator.

Necessary funeral expences are allowed previous to all other debts and charges, but if the executor or administrator be extravagant, it is a species of *devastation*, or waste of the substance of the deceased. *Blackstone*.

DEVI'CEFUL. *adj.* [*from devise*] Full of contrivance.

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,  
The goodly service, the *devicefull* fights  
The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 3.*

Some clarks doe doubt in their *devicefull* art,

Whether the heav'nly thing whereof I treat,

To weeten Mercie, be of justice part.

*ib. C. X. ft. 1.*

DEVIS'ABLE. *adj.* [*from devise*] Capable of being devised.

It seems sufficiently clear, that before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will.

*Blackstone*.

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To consider, to contrive. . . . ."

2. To treat.

There chaunced to the prince's hand to rise  
An auncient booke hight *Briton Moniments*,

That of that land's first conquest did *devise*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 59.*

"To DEVISE. *v. a.* . . . . To grant by will. A law term."

Upon the introduction of the military tenures the restraint of *devising* lands naturally took place. *Blackstone*.

"DEVISEE'. *n.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will."

Creditors may maintain their actions jointly against both the heir and the *devisee*.

*Blackstone*.

DEVISO'R. *n.* [*in law*] He that makes a devise.

In *devises* of lands subscription is now

## D I C

absolutely necessary by statute, in order to identify a conveyance, which in its nature can never be set up till after the death of the *devisor*. *Blackstone*.

[*Johnson* against all legal authority makes this word *devisour*.]

**DEVOIRE**. *n.* [law Fr.] A duty or tax of custom.

*Devoire* is as much as to say a duty. It is used in the Statute 2 R. II. ch. 3. where it is provided, that all western merchants shall pay customs, and subsidies and other *devoires* of Calais. *Termes de la Ley*.

\* **DEVOTEE**. *n.* . . . . A bigot."

Zealots and devotees, who are such mighty advocates for the fervour of devotion. *Shenstone*.

**DEVOTE'MENT**. *n.* [from *devote*.] Vowed dedication.

Thou dost too hastily

Make this *devotement* of thy soul to heaven. *Mason's Argemile*.

**DEVOTIONIST**. *n.* [from *devotion*.] A devout person.

Let us behold the truly humble *devotionist* going to address himself to his almighty creator. *R. Newton's Sermons*.

**DE'W-BESPANGLED**. *adj.* Bespangled with dew.

Now the golden morn aloft

Waves her dew-bespangled wing. *Gray*.

**DE'W-SPRINKLED**. *adj.* Sprinkled with dew.

The sweets of a dew-sprinkled rose.

*Shenstone*.

**DEY**. *n.* The supreme governor in some of the Barbary states.

The income of the *Dey* of Algiers amounts to about £150,000 a year.

*Guthrie*.

**DIACODION**. *n.* [Gr.] Syrrup of poppies. You had best take a little *diacodion* and cowslip water.

*Congreve*.

[*Johnson* has the Latin word *diacodium*, but unexemplified.]

\* **DIALECTICK**. *n.* . . . . Logick."

No man pretends to dispute the rules of reasoning laid down by Aristotle, and repeated by every writer in *dialectics*. *Reid*.

\* **DIALOGIST**. *n.* . . . . A speaker in "a dialogue. A writer of dialogues."

He assures Hylas, his fellow *dialogist*, &c.

*Reid*.

The characters, or personages, employed by our new orthodox *dialogists* carry with them little proportion or coherence.

*Sbafebury*.

\* **D'APHRAGM**. *n.* . . . .

\* 1. The midriff."

The least motion of the muscles of the thorax and *diaphragm* must change the dimensions of the cavity of the thorax.

*Arbutnot*.

**D'ICING-HOUSE** *n.* [from *dice* and *house*.]

A gaming-house.

## D I L

As if a privy-counsellor should at the table take his metaphor from a *dicing-house*.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries*.

" **DIFFUSE**. *adj.* . . . .

" Not concise."

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive, the style *diffuse* and verbose.

*J. Warton's Essay on Pope*.

**DIGA'MMA**. *n.* [from *dig* and *gamma*, Gr. on account of its shape.] A letter (in sound like f) added to the Latin alphabet, by Claudius Cæsar.

While tow'ring o'er your alphabet, like Saul,

Stands our *digamma*, and o'ertops them all. *Pope's Dunciad*.

" **TO DIGEST**. *v. a.* . . . .

1. . . . . To range, or dispose methodically."

An excellent play, well *digested* in the scenes. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.

I never found, that a multiplicity of instances and illustrations were so convincing, as a few well *digested* arguments, fairly stated, and strongly enforced. *Bryant*.

" **TO DIGHT**. *v. a.* . . . .

1. To dress; to deck. . . . . It seems "always to signify the *pass*." This opinion is directly confuted by the very first passage (as well as others) where the word occurs in Spenser's *Fairy Queen*.

Some pranke their ruffles, and others trimly *dight*

Their gay attire. B. I. C. IV. st. 14.

When this maiden faire

Was *dighting* her.

*Id. B. VI. C. XII. st. 15.*

3. To prepare; to make ready.

With which his hideous club aloft he *dight*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. st. 18.*

" **DIGIT**. *n.*

" 2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon."

The apparent diameter of the disk of the sun or moon is by astronomers divided into 12 equal parts, which are called *digits*.

*Adams*.

**DILATANTE**. *n.* [Ital.] A promoter of science.

Under this name a respectable set of Noblemen and Gentlemen formed themselves into a society (still flourishing) about the year 1760.

**DILATIBILITY**. *n.* Capability of being dilated.

By this continual contractibility, and *dilatibility* by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in constant motion. *Arbutnot*.

**DILATORY**. *adj.* [In law.] Denoting a sort of plea.

*Dilatory* pleas are such as tend merely to delay, or put off, the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy. *Blackstone*.

**DILIGENCE**. *n.* [Fr.] One of the names of



## DIP

a stage-coach.

I shal' make my lord very merry with our adventures in the *diligence*.

*Smollet's Roderick Random.*

**TO DILUTE.** *v. n.* To attenuate itself.

When I see it at a greater distance, the joinings of the stones are less distinct, and the colours of the stone and of the cement, begin to *dilute* into one another.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

**DIMBLE.** *n.* [dim hol, Sax. antrum.] A dingle: which see in *Johnson*.

And in a *dimble* near an ivy-ceiled bower.

*Drayton.*

Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell.

*B. Jonf. Sud Shepheard.*

[Some commentators on meeting with *dimble* in our early writers have supposed it an erratum for *dingle*, merely because *Milton* uses the latter word and not the former; but what plausible reason is there to be given against the existence of both words?]

**DIMENSION.** *n.* . . . . . It is seldom "used but in the plural." *Shakspeare* and *Milton* however use it in the singular.

And in *dimension* and the shape of nature A gracious person.

*Twelfth Night.*

A dark

Limitable ocean, without bound, Without *dimension*.

*P. L. B. II.*

These as a line their long *dimension* drew.

*Ib. B. VIII.*

**DIMETER.** *adj.* [from *dis* and *metron*, Gr.] Consisting of two poetic measures.

Instead of a *dimeter* iambic, it is a *dimeter* Trochaic catalectic.

*Tyrbitt on Chaucer.*

**DIMINUTE.** *adj.* Diminutive.

The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*.

*Sir A. Gorges.*

**DIMINUITION.** [In law] is, where the plaintiff or defendant in a writ of error alleges, that part of the record remains in the inferior court not certified. *Termes de la Ley.*

If the whole record be not certified, or not truly certified, by the inferior court, the party injured thereby may allege a *diminution* of the record, and cause it to be rectified.

*Blackstone.*

**TO DING.** *pret. dung.* It has also *pret.* and *part. dinged* and *part. dung.*

Which paunch'd his horse and *ding'd* him to the ground.

*Span. Tragedy.*

Is *ding'd* to hell, and vulture eats his heart.

*Marston Sat. 5.*

Which hath *dung* me in a manner down to the infernal bottom of desolation.

*Nash's Lenten Stuff.*

[The foregoing are all examples of *Johnson's* first sense of *ding*, that is, 'to dash with violence.']

**DIPLOMA'TIC.** *adj.* [from *diploma*.] Privileged.

Henceforth we must consider them as a

## DIS

kind of privileged persons, as no inconsiderable members in the *diplomatic* body.

*Burke.*

**DIPPER.** *n.* [from *dip*.] A spoon made in a certain form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books.

**DIRECT.** *adj.* . . . . .

"4. Not collateral."

Lineal consanguinity is that, which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a *direct* line from the other.

*Blackstone.*

**DIRECTION-GIVER.** *n.* A director.

Therefore, sweet Proteus, my *direction-giver*,

Let us into the city.

*Shakspeare. Two Gen. of Verona.*

**DIRECTORY.** *adj.* [from *to direct*.] Enjoining.

Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one *declaratory*, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another *directory*, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs.

*Blackstone.*

**DIRECTRESS.** *n.* [from *director*.] A directing female.

Sweet music, founder of delightful pleasure,

Earth-scanning nymph, *directress* of all measure.

*Storer.*

Another now took the lead, and seizing an embroidered handkerchief completely hoodwinked the *directress*.

*Shenstone.*

**TO DIRKE.** *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin.

"Thy waste bignets but cumber the "ground,

"And *dirks* the beauties of my blossoms "round.

*Spenser.*

This example (and *Johnson* produces no other reason of any kind) by no means warrants the interpretation given. *To dirke* is to obscure, and is derived from *dirk*, *adj.*; which is used by *Spenser* for *dark* in his September—a pastoral purposely filled with old words. See also *glossary* to *Hoccleve*.

**TO DISACCORD.** *v. n.* [*dis* and *accord*] To refuse consent.

But she did *disaccord*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. st. 7.*

**TO DISADVANCE** or **DISAVANCE.** [from *disavanzare*, Ital.] To draw back; to stop the progress of.

Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,

And vaulted spear estfoons to *disadvantage*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. st. 7.*

Rather let try th' extremities of chance Than enterprized praise for dread to *disadvantage*.

*Ib. B. III. C. XI. st. 24.*

**TO DISAFFIRM.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *affirm*.] To contradict.

Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm*

# DIS

the antiquity of the reports of the law.

*Davies Preface to Reports.*

To DISALLY'. v. a. [*dis* and *ally*.] To form with mis alliance.

Nor both so loosely *disally'd*

Their nuptials.

*Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

\* DISARRAY. n. . . . .

\* 2. Undress."

And him behind a wicked hag did stalk  
In ragged robes, and filthy *disarray*."

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 4.*

To DISBOWEL. v. a. [*dis* and *bowel*.] To gut.

But half *disbowel'd* lies above the ground.

*Spenser's Ruins of Rome.*

To DISBURDEN. v. n. To ease the mind.  
In a troubled sea of passion tost,

Thus to *disburden* fought with sad complaint.

*Milton.*

\* 2. To throw off a load.

Where nature multiplies

Her fertile growth, and by *disburdening*  
grows

More fruitful.

*Milton.*

DISCERNING. n. [from *discern*.] Faculty.  
Either his notion weakens, or his *discernings*

Are lethargied. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

\* To DISCHARGE. v. a. . . . .

\* 1. To give an account of.

Or come before high Jove her doings to  
*discharge*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 17.*

\* DISCHARGE. n. . . . .

\* 2. An acquittance.

Of what's past, is, and to come, the *discharge*.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To DISCIDE. v. a. [*discindo*, Lat.] To slit in two.

And as her tongue, so was her heart *discided*,

That never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ft. 27.*

\* To DISCIPLINE. v. a. . . . .

\* 2. To punish; to discipline." So far *Johnson* is right; but by way of example mis-quotes a line from *Spenser*, and in it turns *disciple* into *disciple*. The real passage will occur under *DISPLE*; but to supply the deficiency of an authentic example here, add

By which frail youth is oft to follie led,  
Through false allurements of that pleasing bait;

That better were in virtues *discipl'd*,

Than with vaine poemers' weeds to have  
their fancies fed.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. Introduc.*

\* To DISCIPLINE. v. a. . . . .

\* 3. To punish; to correct; to chastise."

Has he not *disciplin'd* Aufidius soundly?

*Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

To DISCLAIM. v. n. To disavow all part.

# DIS

Nature *disclaims* in thee.

*Shakespeare's Lear.*

Thus to *disclaim* in all th' effects of pleasure.

*B. Jonson's Case is altered.*

" DISCLAIMER. n. . . . .

" 2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowel.*"

This is not the full legal meaning of the word: add therefore -

Equivalent, both in its nature and its consequences, to an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil crime of *disclaimer*; as where a tenant, who holds of any lord, neglects to render him the due services, and upon an action brought to recover them, disclaims to hold of his lord. Which *disclaimer of tenure* in any court of record is a forfeiture of lands to the lord.

*Blackstone.*

" To DISCLOSE. v. a. . . . .

\* 1. To unfasten. A latinism.

Full oft about her waste she it *enclos'd*;  
And it as oft was from about her waste

*disclous'd*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 16.*

DISCOLOURED. adj. [from *discolorius*, Lat.]—Variegated.

Bestrew'd with fragrant flowers all along,  
And diaped like the *discolour'd* mead.

*Spenser's Epithalamion.*

So fair a church as this had *Venus* none,  
The walls were of *discolour'd* Jasper stone.

*Marlow.*

And deck thy statues in *discolour'd*  
flowers.

*B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.*

To DISCOMPANY. v. a. To clear of company.

This is, if she be alone now and *discompany'd*.

*B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.*

DISCONNECTED. adj. [from *dis* and *connect*.] Dissolved.

The commonwealth itself would in a few generations be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuals.

*Burke.*

DISCONNECTION. n. [*dis* and *connection*.]

Want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion.

*Burke.*

DISCONTENT. n. [from the adj.] A discontented person.

Of fickle changelings, and poor *discontents*.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.*

What! play I well the free-breath'd *discontent*!

*Marlow's Malcontent.*

DISCONTENTEDLY. adv. In a discontented mood.

Chloris in despair drowns herself; and prince prettyman *discontentedly* walks by the river side.

*Reber's sat.*

DISCORDFUL. adj. Full of discord.  
And rather stirr'd by his discordful

# DIS

dame.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 3.*  
DISCO'VEMENT. *n.* [from *discover*.]

Discovery.

Nor the fix'd time hath Titan's gliding  
fire

Forth meted yet for this *discoveryment*.

*Fairfax. B. XV. ft. 39.*

"DI'SCOUNT. *n.* . . . . The sum re-  
funded in a bargain."

2. A deduction (according to the rate of inter-  
est) from money advanced beforehand.

"To DI'SCOUNT. *v. a.* . . . . To pay  
"back again."

3. To pay beforehand, deducting an equiva-  
lent for doing so.

To DIS'COUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
To make a practice of advancing money  
upon discount.

To DISCOU'R. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for  
rhyme's sake instead of] To discover.

There Merlin stay'd,

As overcome of the spirit's powre,

Or other ghastly spectacle dismay'd

That secretly he saw, yet n'ote *discourse*.

*F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 50.*

"DIS'OURSE. *n.* . . . ."

5. [*Discorso*, Ital.] Traversing to and fro.

At last the captive, after long *discourse*

When all his strokes he saw avoided  
quite,

Resolv'd in one t' assemble all his force.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 14.*

"To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* . . . ."

4. To shake off. A latinism.

That all regard of shame he had *discust*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 48.*

"To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* . . . . To deem un-  
worthy of one's character." *Spenser* uses  
this verb for to deem unworthy, without any  
limitation of that sense.

God hath *disdeigned* the world of that no-  
ble spirit, which was the hope of all learned  
men, and the patron of my young muses.

*Dedication of the Ruines of Time.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. n.* To think it an indig-  
nity.

That to be less than gods

*Disdain'd.*

*Milton's Par. Lost, B. VI. v. 367.*

*Disdain'd*

Not to be trusted. *Ib. B. X. v. 876.*

DISDA'INED. *part. adj.* Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* con-  
tempt

Of this proud king.

*Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. I.*

[This is the same kind of Shaksperian  
language, as *delighted* for full of delight.]

"DISEA'SE. *n.* . . . . Sickness."

2. Uneasiness.

So all that night they pass in great  
*dis ease*,

Till that the morning, bringing early  
light

# DIS

To guide men's labours, brought them  
also ease.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 40.*

"DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* . . . . Divested of  
"the body."

2. [Of a collective body of persons.] Discharg-  
ed from keeping together.

And if the same [corps] shall be embo-  
died, then within two months after it shall  
be *dismembodied*, and returned to the respec-  
tive counties.

*Militia Act, 2 Geo. III. ch. 20.*

To DISENTRAIL *v. a.* [*dis* and *entail*.]  
To extract from the vitals.

And all the while the *disenstrayled* blood  
Adown their sides like little riven  
stream'd.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 22.*

As if he thought her soul to *disenstrayle*.

*Ib. C. XI. ft. 16.*

"To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* . . . . To  
"deprive of privileges."

Any particular member may be *disfran-  
chised*, or lose his place in the corporation,  
by acting contrary to the laws of his socie-  
ty, or laws of the land. *Blackstone.*

To DISGA'VEL. *v. a.* [in law.] To exempt  
from the tenure of gavelkind.

By statute 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3. for *disga-  
velling* the lands of diverse lords and gentle-  
men in the county of Kent, they are di-  
rected to be descendible for the future like  
other lands. *Blackstone.*

"DISH. *n.* . . . ."

3. Once a fashionable term for a cup of tea,  
coffee, or chocolate.

First serv'd—though in a *dish* of coffee.

*Shenstone.*

"DISHE'RISON. *n.* . . . . The act of  
"debarring from inheritance."

Not tending to the *disheerison* of the right-  
ful heir. *Blackstone.*

DISHO'NOURABLY. *adv.* [from *dishonour-  
able*.] Shamefully.

Ten times more *dishonourably* ragged  
than an old faced ancient.

*Shakspeare. Hen. IV. P. I.*

To DISINTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inthrone*.]  
To unthrone.

Either to *disinthrone* the king of heaven,  
We war, if war be best, or to regain

Our own lost right. *Milton.*

DISLE'AL. *adj.* [Ital.] Dishonourable.

*Disleal* knight, whose cowheard corage  
chose

To wreck itselfe on beast all innocent  
And shun'd the marke at which it should  
be ment.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. V. ft. 5.*

"To DISLYKE. *v. a.* . . . . To disap-  
"prove."

2. To disorder.

I'll do it; but it *dislikes* me.

*Shakspeare's Othello.*

DISLOV'GNE'D. *part. adj.* [from *desloier*, old

## D I S

- Fr. *defunir, separer.*] Secluded.  
 Low looking dales, *disseign'd* from common gaze.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 24.*
- "DISLO'YAL: *adj.* . . .  
 "4. False in love; not constant."  
 The lady is *disloyal*.  
*Shakspeare's Much Ado.*
- To DISMA'IL. *v. a.* To strip of mail.  
 Their mightie strokes their habergeons  
*dismay'd*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 29.*
- DISMAY'FULLY. *adv.* In great dismay.  
 From which, like mazed deer, *dismay-*  
*fully* they flew.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 38.*
- DISMEMBRING. *n.* [from *dismember.*] The  
 act of cutting off a limb.  
 Some, though rarely, occasion a mutila-  
 tion, or *dismembering*, by cutting off the  
 hand or ear. *Blackstone.*
- "To DISMOUNT. *v. n.* . . . . .  
 "2. To descend from any elevation."  
 Now the bright funneth to *dismount*.  
*Spenser's May.*
- To DISPA'CE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spatior*,  
*Lat.*] To bestir.  
 Thus-wise long time he did himself  
*dispace*  
 There round about. *Spenser's Gnat.*
- DISPARAGE. *n.* [abbreviated for *metre's*  
*sake from*] Disparagement.  
 Her friends with counsel sage  
 Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 50.*
- "DISPENSE. *n.* . . . . . Expence; cost;  
 "charge; profusion." *Johnson* produces  
 but one example to vouch this *quadruple* in-  
 terpretation. There wants at least one or  
 more to exemplify the sense of *profusion*.  
 Dealing his dreadful blows with large  
*dispenfe*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 45.*
- DISPLA'NTING. *n.* [from *displant.*] Remo-  
 val.  
 Even out of that will I cause these of Cy-  
 prus to mutiny; whose qualification shall  
 come into no true taste again; but by the  
*displanting* of Caffio. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
- "To DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* . . . . .  
 6. To Discover.  
 But kept their forward way  
 Through many covert groves, and  
 thickets close,  
 In which they creeping did at last *display*  
 That wanton ladie with her lover loose.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 76.*
- To DIS'PLE. *v. a.* [contracted from *disciple*,  
*v.*] To chastise.  
 And bitter Penance with an iron whip  
 Was wont him once to *disple* ev'ry day.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 27.*
- DISPLU'MED. *adj.* Strip of plumes.  
 You have sent them to us with their  
 arms reversed, their shields broken, their

## D I S

- impresses defaced: and so *displumed*, de-  
 graded, and metamorphosed, such unfea-  
 thered two-legged things, that we no longer  
 know them. *Burke.*
- To DISPROFE/SS. *v. a.* To give over the  
 profession of.  
 His armes which he had vow'd to *dis-*  
*profess*,  
 She gather'd up, and did about him  
 drefs.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 20.*
- "DISPROPORTIONAL. *adj.* . . . . .  
 "Disproportionable."  
 Taken altogether, it is very *dispropor-*  
*tional* to the understanding of childhood.  
*Locke.*
- To DISPUNGE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spunge.*]  
 To shed, as from a full sponge squeez'd.  
 O sov'reign mistress of true melancholy,  
 The pois'nous damp of night *dispunge* up-  
 on me. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- DISPURVE'YANCE. *n.* [*dis* and *purvey-*  
*ance.*] Want of provision.  
 No fort so fencible, no walls so strong,  
 But that continual battery will rive,  
 Or daily siege through *dispurveyance* long,  
 And lack of rekwes, will to parley  
 drive.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 10.*
- DIS'PUTABLE. *adj.* [Of persons.] Fond  
 of disputation.  
 He is too disputable for me.  
*Shakspeare's As you Like it.*
- "To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* . . . . . To de-  
 "grade from his rank. *Diſt.*" In the on-  
 ly place where the compiler has met with  
 this word, it signifies,  
 To put out of order.  
 And not *disfrank* one hair of your phy-  
 siognomy. *Green's Tu Quoque.*
- "DISSATISFACTORY. *adj.* . . . . .  
 "That which is unable to give content."  
 There must be so much the more subjeſt  
 for *dissatisfactory* reflection, the more any  
 false principle of honour, any false religion,  
 or superstition prevails. *Shafesbury.*
- To DISSE'AT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *seat.*] To dis-  
 lodge from a seat of any kind.  
 This push  
 Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now.  
*Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
- Seeks all foul means  
 Of boist'rous and rough jad'ry, to *disseat*  
 His lord, that kept it bravely.  
*Two Noble Kinsmen.*
- DISSEISSE'E. (*n.*) is he that is put out of  
 his land. *Termes de la Ley.*
- DISSE'MBLING. *n.* [from *disssemble.*] Dis-  
 simulation.  
 Play one scene  
 Of excellent *disssembling*: and let it look  
 Like perfect honour.  
*Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- "DISSE'NTER. *n.* . . . . .  
 "2. One who refuses the communion of

## D I S

"the Church of England."

On the anniversary of the revolution in 1688 a club of *dissenters* have long had the custom of hearing a sermon in one of their churches. *Burke.*

"DISSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* . . . . . Hurtful."

If there be any one supernumerary, or weak, or anywise *disserviceable*. *Shaftebury.*

To DISSI'MULE. *v. a.* [from *diffimulo*, Lat.] To dissimble.

In the church, some errors may be *diffimuled* with less inconvenience, than they can be discovered.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

DISSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *sociable*.] Difuniting.

It must be of all other affections the most *dissociable*, and destructive of the enjoyments of society. *Shaftebury.*

DISSOCIATION. *n.* [from *dissociate*.] Disunion of a society.

It will add infinitely to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederated republics. *Burke.*

DISSOLUTION. *n.* . . . . .

"9. The act of breaking up an assembly. A *dissolution* is the civil death of a parliament. *Blackstone.*

"DISTANT. *adj.* . . . . .

"2. Remote in time."

At once shall rise,  
Whom *distant* ages to each other's sight  
Had long denied.

*Glynn's Day of Judgment.*

"DISTEMPERATE. *adj.* . . . . Immoderate."

2. Vitiated.

Is it possible there can be (even to the most *distemperate* palate) any such sweetness in it? *Whole Duty of Man.*

"DISTENT. *part. pass.* . . . . Spread."

2. Swollen.

Th' effusive south  
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void  
of heaven

Breathes the big clouds, with vernal  
showers *dissent*. *Thompson's Spring.*

"DISTINCTION. *n.* . . . . .

"3. Honourable note of superiority." The subject turned upon the nature of societies, ranks, orders, and *distinctions* amongst men. *Shenstone.*

DISTORT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Distorted. Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort*.

*Sp. F. & B. V. C. XII. ft. 36.*

"To DISTRA'IN. *v. a.* . . . .

"2. To rend; to tear. *Spenser.*"

For that same net so cunningly was  
wound,  
That neither guile nor force might it  
*distraîne*.

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. XII. ft. 82.*

3. To embrace.

Thus spake the prince, and gently 'gan

## D I V

*distrain*

Now him, now her, between his friendly arms. *Fairfax.*

DISTRA'IT. *adj.* [F.] Absent in thought, He told me then, that in company you were frequently most provokingly inattentive, absent, and *distrait*. *Chesterfield.*

"DISTRAUGHTED. *part. adj.* . . . . . "Distracted."

Which in my weak *distraughted* mind I see. *Spens. Hymns.*

To DISTREA'M. *v. n.* [a poetical word.] To make a spreading stream.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone.*

"DISTRESS. *n.* . . . . .

"3. The thing seized by law."

A *distress* of household goods ought to be impounded in a pound-covert. *Blackstone.*

DISTRI'NGAS. [Lat.] is a writ directed to the sheriff, or any other officer commanding him to *distrain* for a debt to the king, &c. or for his appearing at a day. *Termes de la Ley.*

DISTROU'BLE. *part. adj.* [*dis* and *trouble*.] Variously agitated.

Both coolen passions of *distroubled* spright,  
*Sp. F. & B. III. C. IV. ft. 12.*

"DISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* . . . . . In a "distrustful manner."

Many are they  
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say,  
No help for him in God there lies.

*Milton's Psalms.*

DISTRU'STLESS. *adj.* Void of distrust. Poets ever kind,

Guileless, *distrustless*, scorn the treasured  
gold. *Shenstone.*

"DISTURBANCE. *n.* . . . . .

4. [In law.]

*Disturbance* is a wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament, by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular, and lawful enjoyment of it. *Blackstone.*

"DITHYRA'MBIC. *n.* . . . . .

"1. A song in honour of Bacchus. . . . . Hymns and *dithyrambics* were for Gods. *Roscommon.*

"2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm."

Pindar and other writers of *dithyrambics*. *Watts.*

"DIVA'N. *n.* . . . . .

"1. The council of the oriental princes." This interpretation would more properly stand first in Johnson's sense No. 2. of this word: its *primary* meaning seems to be council-room.

Six other viziers, grave men, that have perhaps had charges and offices, and are knowing in the laws, sit together with the first vizier in the *divan*, or court where causes are tried. *Rycart.*

To DIVE'RSE. *v. n.* [from *diversis*, Lat.] To turn aside.

## DOG

The red-cross knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. III. ft. 63.*

\* To DIVIDE. *v. a.* . . . . .

§. To diffuse.

And all the while most heavenly melody  
About the bed sweet musick did divide,  
Him to beguile of grief and agony.

*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. V. ft. 17.*

\* To DIVIDE. *v. n.*

\* 1. To part; to sunder."

To right and left the front  
Divided, and to either flank retir'd.

*Milton.*

\* DIVISION. *n.* . . . . .

\* 1. The act of dividing any thing into parts."

My having is not much;  
I'll make *division* of my present with you.

*Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

\* DIVORCE. *n.* . . . . .

\* 3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved."

Mark your *divorce*, young sir.

*Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

No alimony will be assigned in case of a  
*divorce* for adultery on her part.

*Blackstone.*

\* To DIVORCE. *v. a.* To separate husband or wife from the other."

I here *divorce* myself

Both from thy table, Henry, and thy bed.

*Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. III.*

\* DIZZARD. *n.* . . . . . A blockhead;  
"a fool."

What a revengeful *dizzard* is this!

*Brewer's Lingua.*

DIZZY-EYED. *adj.* Making eyes dizzy.

*Dizzy-eyed* fury, and great rage of heart  
Suddenly made him from my side to start

Into the clust'ring battle of the French.

*Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. I.*

To DO right. *v. a.* To pledge in drinking.

Do me right, and dub me knight.

*Shaksp.peare.*

Have you *done* me right, gentlemen?

*B. Jonson's Epicene.*

I'll be your taster,

For I know the fashion—now you must  
do me right.

*Massinger's D. of Flor.*

To DOCKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark by a docket.

Whatever letters and papers you keep,  
*docket* and tie them up in their respective  
classes.

*Chesterfield.*

DOG-HOUSE. *n.* A kennel for dogs.

Not only those curs at the *dog-house*, but  
those within the walls, are to serve in their  
places at their several huntings.

*Overbury.*

DOG-WHIP. *n.* A whip for whipping dogs with.

Let him blood with a *dog-whip*.

*Beaum. & Fletcher's Philaster.*

\* DOGGEDLY. *adv.* . . . . . Sourly."

He pincheth most *doggedly*.

*Overbury.*

## DOM

\* DOGMA. *n.* [Latin.] *Johnson's* example from *Dryden* makes the plural *dogmas*; but the Latin plural is also used.

In such a history what would be of the greatest moment is not so much a minute detail of the *dogmata* of each sect, as a just delineation of the spirit of the sect. *Reid.*

\* DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n.* . . . . The quality of being dogmatical."

Instead of saying 'this is my opinion,' which has the air of *dogmaticalness*, we say, 'I conceive it to be thus.' *Reid.*

DOGMATISM. *n.* [from *dogmatize*.] Dogmatical assertions.

They will not now alter it from a pious implicit faith in the *dogmatism* of philosophers.

*Burke.*

DOG'S-EAR. *n.* The crease of a leaf in a book by being thumb'd, or turned down.

Books of a lighter digestion have the *dog's ears*.

*M. of Halifax.*

Under a tea-cup he might lie

Or creas'd like *dog's ears* in a folio.

*Gray's Long Story.*

\* DO'ILY. *n.* &c."

2. Linen made into a small napkin.

DOLPHINET. *n.* The female dolphin.

The lion chose his mate, the turtle-dove

Her dear, the dolphin his own *dolphinet*.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

To DOLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To waste time foolishly.

Than in these trifles to have *dolted* so much.

*New Custom.*

DO'MAGE. *n.* [from *domare*, Lat.] Subjugation.

Every man naturally endeavours, as far as he dares, to extort a greater value from his contempters by *domage*.

*Hobbes.*

\* DOMA'IN. *n.* . . . . .

\* 3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord."

But now nor shaggy hill, nor pathless plain,

Forms the lone refuge of the sylvan game;

Since Lyttelton has crown'd the sweet *domain*

With softer pleasures, and with fairer fame.

*Shenstone.*

\* DOME. *n.* . . . .

\* 2. A cupola."

And urns, and *domes*, and cells and grottoes.

*Shenstone.*

His honour posts o'er Italy and France,  
Measures St. Peter's *dome*, and learns to dance.

*Seame Fenys.*

DOME'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *domestical*.] Relatively to domestic matters.

Make yourself familiarly and *domestically* useful to them, by offering yourself for all their little commissions, and assisting in doing the honours of their houses.

*Chesterfield.*

\* To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* . . . . .

## D O R

2. To make as familiar as if of the family.

*Domesticate* yourself there, while you stay at Naples. *Cibberfield.*

**DOMICILIARY.** *adj.* [from *domicile*, Fr.] Intruding into private houses.

Supervisors of *domiciliary* visitation.

*Burke.*

[This word is a new offspring of the French republican tyranny.]

**DOMINANT.** *adj.* . . . . Predominant; "ascendant."

There are different orders of monads, some higher, and others lower: the higher orders Leibnitz calls *dominant*; such is the human soul. *Reid.*

**DOMINICAN.** *n.* A friar of the order of *Dominic*.

Their rule and habit was much what like that of the *Dominicans*. *Waver.*

**DONE.** The old infinitive of *do*.

Nc to your lady will I service *done*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 28.*

As Maydens used to *done*.

*Ib. C. II. ft. 23.*

**DONE'E.** [from *dono*, Lat.] One to whom a gift is made.

Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and grantors, as the *donees* or grantees. *Spelman.*

**DO'NZEL.** *n.* [Ital.] A young attendant.

No you shall spare his dowcets, my dear *donzels*. *Beaum. and Fletch. Philaster.*

He is esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damfels. *Butler's Chazarat.*

**DOOLE.** *n.* [*deuil*, Fr.] Sorrow.

That angry foole

Which follow'd her, with curf'd hands unclean

Whipping her horse, did with his smarting toole

Oft whip her dainty selfe, and much augment her *doole*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 39.*

**DO'PPER.** *n.* [from *dop*, old Eng. for *dip*.] An anabaptist.

Ha' you *doppers*?—A world of *doppers*: but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only, that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophecy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

**DO'RIC.** *adj.* [from *Doris*.] Denoting the most simple of the three Grecian orders of architecture.

Where pilasters round

Were set, and *Doric* pillars overlaid

With golden architrave. *Milton.*

**DO'RMANT.** *adj.* . . . .

"Leaning; not perpendicular." *Jonson* thought, he had sufficiently illustrated this interpretation by a passage from *Cleveland*, which mentions *dormant* windows; as if such windows were not upright themselves,

## D O U

though belonging to a *leaning* roof. These windows were probably called *dormant* from being supported by a beam formerly so named.

**DO'RMANT.** *n.* A large beam.

For in that place the Painims rear'd a post,

Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for mast,

And over it another beam they cross'd,

Pointed with iron sharp to it made fast

With ropes, which, as men would, the *dormant* tols'd.

Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast.

*Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 80.*

**DO'RMAR.** *n.* [the common name, perhaps by corruption, for]

1. A dormant window.

2. A beam.

In a parlour belonging to a farm-house there was a remarkably large *dormar* of chestnut. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

**DO'RMITIVE.** *n.* [from *dormio*. Lat.] A medicine to promote sleep.

Does any distress'd patient want an emetic, a sudorific, an anti-hyp, a diuretic, a purge, or a *dormitive*. *Arbutnot.*

**DO'SSER.** *n.* [*dossier*, Fr.] A panier.

The milk-maids' cuts shall turn the wench's off,

And lay their *dossers* tumbling in the dust.

*Merry Dev. of Edmonton.*

[*Jonson* has made a deal of confusion with *Dorsel*, *Dorser*, and *Dosset*: he interprets the two first by *pannier*, but supposes them both corrupted into the last. Yet he has properly explained *Dosset* by *pledget*.]

**DOTATION.** *n.* . . . . The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Diā.*" Here *Jonson's* authority seems to have misled him. Blackstone uses the word in the general sense of *endowment*.

As to eleemosynary corporations, by the *dotation* the founder and his heirs are of common right the legal visitors.

*Commentaries, B. I. ch. 18.*

**DOTES.** *n. pl.* [Lat.] Natural endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the *dotes* of such a servant.

*B. Jonson's Epigrams.*

**DOU'BLE-FACED.** *adj.* With two faces.

Fame, if not *double-fac'd* is double-mouth'd.

*Milton's Samp. Agonistes.*

**DOU'BLE-FORMED.** *adj.* Of mixt form.

Till first I know of thee,

What thing thou art, thus *double-form'd*.

*Milton.*

**DOU'BLE-MOUTHED.** *adj.* With two different mouths. See the example in *Dou-ble-Faced*.

**DOUBLETS.** *n. pl.* [from *double*.] The same number on both dice; thence also, a double meaning.

## DOW

He commonly slurs every fourth or fifth word, and seldom fails to throw doublets.

*Butler's Character of a Quibbler.*

"DOUBT. *n.* . . . ."

7. Peril.

However strong and stout

They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 47.*

"DOUBTFULLY. *adv.* . . . ."

3. Fearfully.

With that she waked, full of fearfull fright,  
And doubtfully dismay'd through that so uncouth fight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. st. 16.*

DO'VE-DRAWN. *part. adj.* Drawn by doves.

I met her deity,

Cutting the clouds tow'rs Paphos, and her son

*Dove-drawn with her. Shaksp. Tempest.*

DO'VE-LIKE. *adj.* Like a dove.

*Dove-like fast brooding on the vast abyss. Milton.*

DOUGHTY-HANDED. *adj.* [from *doughty* and *band*.] Powerful.

I thank you all,

For doughty-handed are you.

*Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

DOU'ZEPERE. *n.* [old Fr.] One of the twelve peers of France.

Big looking like a doughty *douz pere*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. R. st. 31.*

DO'WABLE. *adj.* Entitled to dower.

A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife *dowable*. *Blackstone.*

DOWCETS. *n. pl.* The testes of deer.

I gave them

All the sweet morsels, call'd tongue, ears, and dowcets.

*B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.*

"DOWER. *n.* . . . ."

2. That which the widow possesses." This is a very imperfect definition of this *legal dower*.

Tenant in *dower* is, where the husband of a woman is seized of an estate of inheritance and dies; the wife shall have the third part of all lands and tenements whereof he was seized during the coverture, to hold to herself for the term of her natural life. *Blackstone.*

DOWL. *n.* A downy particle of a feather, As diminish

One dowl that's in my plume.

*Shaksp. Tempest.*

"DOWN. *adv.* . . . ."

2. Tending towards the ground."

From his slack hand the garland wreath'd for Eve

*Down dropt. Milton.*

3. From former to latter times."

Described our pre-existing fancies

## DRE

Before this vile terrene creation;

And lest I should be wearied, Madam

To cut things short came down to Adam.

*Prior's Alma.*

DO'WN-BED. *n.* Bed of down.

If he loved too much to lie upon his own down-bed of ease, his subjects had the pleasure, during his reign, of lolling and stretching upon theirs. *Marq. of Halifax.*

DO'WN-TROD. *part. adj.* Trodden-down.

But I will lift the down-trod Mortimer As high in th' air as this ungrateful king.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.*

DO'ZING. *n.* [from *dose*.] Sluggishness.

Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as any body can want: more is only laziness and dowing. *Chesterfield.*

DRA'BBING. *n.* Associating with drabs.

Drinking, fencing, swearing,

Quarrelling, drabbing. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

"DRACHM. *n.* . . . ."

2. The eighth part of an ounce."

The rogue has not a drachm of generous love about him. *Congreve.*

DRA'CHMA. *n.* [Lat.] A Roman coin of small value.

To ev'ry Roman citizen he gives,

To ev'ry sev'ral man seventy-five drachmas. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

DRAD. *pret. of drad. v. a.*

She weakly started, yet she nothing drad.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 45.*

DRAFT. *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] Drift.

And by his false allurements' wily draft Had thousand women of their love becraft.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. st. 10.*

DRAUGHT. *n.* [In commerce.] A bill drawn for payment of money.

In common speech such a bill is frequently called a draught. *Blackstone.*

DRAWE'E. *n.* The person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

DRAWE'R. *n.* He that draws a bill of exchange.

The person who writes this letter is called in law the drawer, and he to whom it is written the drawee. *Blackstone.*

"DRA'WING-ROOM. *n.* . . . ."

2. The company assembled there."

In winter they are an incumbrance to the playhouse, and the ballast of the drawing-room. *Marq. of Halifax.*

Oft had your drawing-room been sadly thin. *Town Eclogues.*

DRAY. *n.* The nest of a squirrel.

Whilst he from tree to tree, from spray to spray,

Gets to the wood, and hides him in his dray. *W. Browne.*

DREAD-BOLTED. *adj.* Having a dreadful bolt.

To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder. *Shak. Lear.*

"DREA'DFUL. *adj.* . . . ."

3. Full of fear.



# DRI

*Dreadfull* of danger that mote him betyde.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 37.*

This to me

In *dreadful* secrecy impart they did.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**DREA'RILY.** *adv.* [from *drear*.] Dismally.

Comes the breme winter with chamfred  
brows,

Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows,

*Drearily* shooting his stormy dart,

Which cruddles the blood and pricks the  
heart.

*Spenser's February.*

**DRE'ARING.** *n.* [from *drear*.] Dismalness.

All were myself through grief in deadly  
*drearing*.

*Sp. Daphnids.*

**"DREGS.** *n.* . . .

1. The sediment of liquors." An editor of  
*Shakspere* should have known, that *dreg* in  
the singular number occurs in *Troilus* and  
*Cressida*.

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet la-  
dy in the fountain of our love? A. III. sc. 2.

\* **DRENT.** *participle.* Probably corrupted from  
"drenched, to make a proverbial rhyme  
"to brent." This is very idle stuff indeed.  
*Spenser* frequently uses *drent* without *brent*,  
and for *drowned*.

But nought that falls into this dreifull  
deepe,

Ne that approacheth nigh the wyde def-  
cent;

May backe retourne, but is condemned to  
be *drent*.

*F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 6.*

Nor so great wonder and astonishment

Did the most chaste Penelope possesse,

To see her lord, that was reported *drent*.

*Id. B. V. C. VII. ft. 39.*

[*Johnson* has made an egregious blunder  
in deriving *drench* from the Saxon *drencan*  
(to drink) instead of *drencean*, to immerse.]

To **DRESS.** *v. n.* To be over attentive to  
dres; to pay a due regard to dress.

My hair I'd powder in the women's way,  
And *dress*, and talk of *dressing* more than

they.

*Bramston.*

Dance, *dress*, present yourself habitually  
well now, that you may have none of  
these things to think of hereafter.

*Chesterfield.*

**DRE'SSING.** *n.* [from *dress*.] Outward ap-  
pearance.

Even so may Angelo,

In all his *dressings*, characts, titles, forms,  
Be an arch villain.

*Shaksp. Measure for measure.*

**DRE'SSY.** *adj.* [a colloquial word.] Shewy  
in dress.

"To **DRINK.** *v. n.* . . .

3. To be an habitual drunkard. A collo-  
quial phrase." Yet this colloquial sense  
might have been exemplified from *POPE's*  
*Ethic Epistles*,

First for his son a gay commission buys;

Who *drinks*, whores, fights, and in a duel  
dice.

# DRY

**DRINKING.** *n.* [from *drink*, *v. n.*] The  
habit of drinking strong liquors to excess.

I then considered *drinking* as a necessary  
qualification for a fine gentleman and a man  
of fashion.

*Chesterfield.*

"To **DRIVE.** *v. n.* . . .

3. To pass in a carriage." It should rather  
have been (even according to the passages  
adduced) 'to regulate the course of a car-  
riage;' and much more so, to suit the fol-  
lowing:

And if Hippolitus can but contrive

To buy the gilded chariot, John can *drive*.  
*Prior.*

**"DRO'LLERY.** *n.* . . .

2. A puppet-show. To which alludes the fol-  
lowing expression in *Shakspere*.

A living *drollery*. *Tempst. A. III. sc. 3.*

**DRO'VER.** *n.* A boat driven by a current.

At last when droncke with drowfines he  
woke

And saw his *drover* drive along the streame,  
He was dismay'd.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IH. C. VIII. ft. 22.*

[This word seems to have been fabricated  
only for the occasion.]

**DRO'WSY-FLIGHTED.** *adj.* Moving  
drowsily.

Gave respite to the *drowsy-slighted* steeds  
That draw the litter of close curtain'd  
sleep.

*Milton's Comus.*

**DRU'G-DAMNED.** *adj.* Infamous for poi-  
sons.

That *drug-damn'd* Italy hath outcrafted  
him.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

**DRU'ID.** *n.* [from *drus*, Gr. or some British  
word of the same import.] A priest of an-  
cient Britain.

Where your old bards, the famous *druids*,  
lie.

*Milton's Lycidas.*

**DRU'IDICAL.** *adj.* Relating to the Druids.

Any *druidical* anecdotes I can meet with  
I will be sure to send you.

*Gray's Letters.*

**DRU'IDISM.** *n.* The religion of the Druids.

It was reserved for Dr. Borlase to lay  
open the whole system of *druidism*.

*Gough.*

**DRUM.** *n.* [a word once in vogue for] A  
large assembly of visitors.

From the Dutchess at her *drum* to the  
landlady behind her bar.

*Fielding's Tom Jones.*

And oft though Juno beg'd she'd come  
To Mount Olympus to her *drum*

Yet she refus'd.

*Mason's Poems.*

**"DRUNKEN.** *adj.* . . .

2. Given to habitual ebriety."

Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?

*Shaksp. Tempest.*

"To **DRY.** *v. n.* To grow dry.

The fountain, from the which my cur-  
rent runs,

Or else *dries* up.

*Shaksp. Othello.*

**DRY'-FOOT.** *n.* [a term of the chase.]

Hunting by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet  
draws *dry-foot* well.

*Shak. Com. of Errors.*

## D U M

- I care not for his *dry-foot* hunting.  
*Macbin's Dumb Knight.*
- To DRY-RUB. *v. a.* To rub clean without wetting.  
 At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able  
 To turn a pancake, or *dry-rub* a table.  
*Anon, in Deddley.*
- DRY'AD. *n.* [from *deus*, Gr.] A wood-nymph.  
 What though nor fabled *dryad* haunt their grove,  
 Nor naiad near their fountains rove.  
*Shenstone.*
- "DUBI'OUS. *adj.* . . .  
 "1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion."  
*Dubious* he stray'd, with wav'ring thoughts posselt,  
 Alternate passions struggling shar'd his break.  
*Shenstone.*
- "DU'CAL. *adj.* . . . Pertaining to a duke.  
 He then made himself hereditary duke of that country, which is thence called *Ducal* Prussia.  
*Chesterfield.*  
 Losing the *ducal* in the royal dignity.  
*Blackstone.*
- "To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water."  
 Cucking stool is now corrupted into *duck-ing* stool, because she so placed therein shall be plunged into the water for her punishment.  
*Blackstone.*
- DU'EFUL. *adj.* [from *due*, *adj.*] Fit.  
 All which that day in order seemly good Did on the Thames attend, and waited well  
 To doe their *duefull* service, as to them befell. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 44.*
- "DU'EL. *n.* . . . A combat between two."  
 2. Any contention between two.  
 Victory and triumph to the Son of God Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms, But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.  
*Milton's Par. Reg.*
- DUE'TTE. *n.* [from *due*, Ital.] A song or air in two parts.
- "DU'KEDOM. *n.* . . .  
 "2. The title or quality of a duke."  
 Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift.  
*Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*
- To DUMB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To silence.  
 Deep clerks the *dumbs*.  
*Pericles.*
- DUMB-DISCO'URSIVE. *adj.* [from *dumb* and *discourse*.] Silently pleading.  
 There lurks a still and *dumb-discursive* devil,  
 That tempts most cunningly.  
*Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

## D Y N

- "To DU'MB-FOUND. *v. a.* . . . To strike "dumb. A low phrase." Yet Johnson quotes the *Spectator* for it, and Lord *Chesterfield* uses it.  
 All his friends are stupefied and *dumb-founded*.  
*Vol. II. Letter 117.*
- "DUMP. *n.* . . .  
 3. A ditty, or other song.  
 To their instruments  
 Tune a deploring *dump*.  
*Shaksp. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
 Play me some merry *dump* to comfort me.  
*Romeo and Juliet.*
- DUMPLING-EATER. *n.* One that eats dumplings.  
 Nor can he fail of custom, who has hung out a sign to all true *dumpling-eaters*.  
*Arbutnot.*
- To DUP. *v. a.* To do up: thence to open by lifting up any thing.  
 Will they not *dup* the gate to day?  
*Damon and Pythias.*  
 Then up he rose, and don'd his cloths,  
 And *dup't* the chamber-door;  
 Let in the maid, that out a maid  
 Never departed more. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- "DU'RESSE. *n.* . . .  
 "1. Imprisonment."  
 Right feeble through the evill rate  
 Of food, which in her *durese* she had found,  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 19.*
- DU'SKINESS, *n.* [from *du/sky*.] Tendency to darkness.  
 The *du/skiness* and dews of the evening had rendered his walk uncomfortable. *Shenstone.*
- DUTCH. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis for] The Dutch language, or language of the Seven Provinces.  
 Thy plays are such  
 I'd swear, they were translated out of  
*Dutch.* *Dorset.*
- "DUTCHESS. *n.* . . .  
 "2. A lady, who has the sovereignty of a "dukedom."  
 The only remedy for these evils, was concluded to be the espousals of the *Dutchess* of Brittany and the King of France.  
*Hume's History.*
3. A title of dignity for a female.  
 What think you of a *dutchess*? have you limbs  
 To bear that load of title?  
*Shakspere's Hen. V. III.*
- DYNA'STICAL. *adj.* [from *dynasty*.] Relative to mode of government.  
 The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, topographical, *dynastical*, and political. *Title to Duke's Harwich.*

## ERRATA in D.

- DILATIBILITY. *n.* An erratum for *dilatability*; but the article should be expunged, being already in *Johnson* with the same example from *Arbutnot*.
- "DISH." 3. an erratum for 5.
- "DISPENSE. an erratum for *dispencc*.
- "DISTRAUGHTED" should not be marked with inverted commas, not being quoted from *Johnson*.

# E.

## E D D

**E'A'GLE-SIGHTED.** *adj.* With a sight like an eagle's.

What peremptory *eagle-fighted eye*

Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,

That is not blinded by her Majesty?

*Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

**E'A'GLE-WINGED.** *adj.* With the wings of an eagle.

At his right hand Victory

Sat *eagle-winged.* *Milton.*

**E'A'LDERMAN.** *n.* The name of a Saxon Magistrate."

*Ealderman* among the Saxons was as much as Earl among the Danes. *Termes de la Ley.*

**E'AN.** *v. n.* [from *canian*, Sax. eniti.] To lamb.

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,

Who, then conceiving, did in *eaning* time,  
Fall party-colour'd lamba.

*Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

**E'ANLING.** *n.* [from *ean*.] A lamb just dropt.

That all the *conlings*, that were streak'd and py'd

Should fall as Jacob's hire.

*Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

**E'AR-KI'SSING.** *adj.* Heard in a whisper.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean, the whispered ones; for they are yet but *ear-tissing* arguments. *Shaksp. Lear.*

**E'AR-PIERCING.** *adj.* Having a thrill found.

Th' *ear-piercing* hiss. *Shaksp. Othello.*

**E'ARNE.** *v. n.* [from *gyrnan*, Sax. gef-tire.]

1. To have a great longing.

Als Una *earn'd* her travaill to renew.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 18.*

And ever his faint hart much *earned* at the fight. *Id. B. III. C. K. ft. 21.*

2. To feel great anxiety.

Then gan her heart to faint, and quake, and *earne*,

And inly troubled was the truth to learne.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 24.*

**E'A'SEL.** *n.* The frame on which artists place their canvas to paint on.

**E'BON.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Made of ebony.

And from the golden quiver at her side

Rattles the *ebon* arrow's feather'd pride.

*Prior.*

**E'DDER.** *n.* Such fence-wood as is common-

ly put upon the top of fences. Not in "use." It is such wood as is worked along

the top of the hedge-stakes to keep the *whole* tight. The word too must necessa-

## E G O

rily be *in use*, where hedging itself is. But Londoners are amazingly ignorant of country terms. Not many years ago, a King's Counsel at Hertford Affizes thought a witness crazy, for talking of stakes and *edders*.

**E'DILESHIP.** *n.* The office of Edile in ancient Rome.

Haply eyed at distance

Some *edileship*, ambitious of the power  
To judge of weights and measure.

*Gray's Agrippina.*

**To EEK.** *v. a.* . . .

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece."

Or how their lives were *ekt*, she did not tell. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 53.*

**EE'LSKIN.** *n.* The skin of an eel.

My arms such *eel-skins* stuff.

*Shaksp. K. John.*

When he's drunk, you may thrust your hand into him like an *eel-skin* and strip him inside outwards. *Ooerbury.*

**EFFE'MINATELY.** *adv.* [from *effeminate*.]

By means of a woman.

What boots it at one gate to make defense,  
And at another to let in the foe,

*Effeminately* vanquished?

*Milton's Sampson Agonistes.*

**EFFIERCED.** *adj.* [from *perce*.] Made furious.

That with fell woodness he *effierced* was.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 27.*

**EFFRA'ID.** *part. adj.* [from *effrayer*, Fr.] Frightened.

Their dam upstart out of her den *effraide*. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 16.*

**EFT.** *adv.* Quickly; shortly."

2. Again.

*Eft* looking back would faine have runne away. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 25.*

3. Afterwards.

*Eft*, when yeares

More ripe as reason lent to chose our peares,

Ourselves in league of vowed love we knitt. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 18.*

4. Likewise.

Yet seem'd the soyle both fayre and frutefull *eft*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 1.*

**E'GG-BIRD.** *n.* A bird of the Pacific Ocean.

Under the low trees sat infinite numbers of a new species of tern or *egg-bird*.

*Cook and King's Voyage.*

**EGOIST.** *n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] A peculiar kind of Cartesian.

Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the

# E L E

existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists*. *Reid.*

**EIGHT.** *n.* [more properly *cyott*, which see.]

Some do also plant others on their *eight*, like quick fetts. *Evelyn.*

**MILD.** *n.* [eld, Sax. *ætta*.] Age in its general meaning.

His crown, and me (poor orphan) left alone

My uncle governed in my tender *aid*.

*Fairfax. B. IV. st. 44.*

\* To ELA'TE. *v. a.* . . . .

\* 1. To elevate with success."

Though elated by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation.

*Hume's History.*

**ELDER-GU'N.** *n.* A pop-gun made of elder.

Who disinherited one son

For firing off an *elder-gun*.

*Churchill's Ghost.*

**ELECTIONE'ERING.** *n.* Concern in parliamentary elections.

Adieu, say I, to all *electioneering*.

*Soame's Jynns.*

\* **ELECTOR.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 2. A prince who has a voice in the choice "of the German Emperour."

The *Electors* of the empire are nine in number. *Guthrie.*

\* **ELECTORAL.** *adj.* having the dignity "of an elector." Rather "Belonging to an Elector or to the body of Electors of Germany."

The Emperor gave the solemn investiture of the *Electoral* dignity to the plenipotentiary of Ernest Augustus.

*Collins's Peerage.*

Of the three Colleges of the empire the first is the *Electoral*.

*Guthrie.*

**ELE'CTRAL.** *adj.* [for *electric* or *electrical*] occurs in a poem of *Shenstone's*, published after his death, but is an unnecessary and a misformed word.

What *electral* fire

Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?

*Oeconomy, P. I.*

**ELE'CTRESS.** *n.* The wife or widow of a German Elector.

The *Electress* Palatine has sent me six wild boars' heads.

*Chesterfield.*

The act of parliament settled the crown on the *Electress* Sophia and her descendants, being protestants.

*Burke.*

\* **ELEEMO'SYNARY.** *adj.* . . . . .

\* 2. Given in charity. This is the present "use." But *Johnson* produces no example of such use, and has confounded the true meaning of the word by his definition of it; which ought to have been

*a.* Relative to charitable donations.

Which your majesty must entertain in the highest degree for those great personages,

# E L I

whose respectable names stand upon your *elemosynary* list. *Chesterfield.*

The *elemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of free alms. *Blackstone.*

\* **EL'EGI'AC.** *adj.* . . . .

\* 1. Used in elegies."

The pentameter verse is the *elegiac*.

*Recommon.*

\* 2. "Pertaining to elegies."

The true *elegiac* dignity and simplicity are preserved.

*Preface to Hammond's Elegies.*

**EL'E'GIT.** *n.* [Lat.] A certain kind of title to an estate.

Another conditional estate, created by operation of law, for security and satisfaction of debts, is called an estate by *elegit*.

*Blackstone.*

\* **E'LEGY.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies."

A verification is desirable, which, by indulging a free and unconstrained expression, may admit of that simplicity, which *elegy* requires. *Shenstone.*

\* **E'LEMENTARY.** *adj.* . . . . .

\* 2. Initial; rude." For *rude* substitute *rudimental*.

It is probable, that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry, which are now lost. *Reid.*

Neither are they consonant to the design of these *elementary* disquisitions. *Blackstone.*

\* **To ELEVATE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

\* 2. To exalt."

A gentleman of the popular faction had been long declaiming against any kind of honours, that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

**EL'E'VE.** *n.* [Fr.] Disciple.

He attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *élèves*.

*Chesterfield's Characters.*

\* **ELF.** *n.* . . . .

\* 3. [Figuratively.] A diminutive person.

Though now he crawl along the ground so low,

Nor weeting how the Muse should soar on high,

Wistheth, poor starvling *elf*, his paper-kite may fly. *Shenstone.*

**E'L'FIN.** *n.* [from the *adj.*] Little urchin.

And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore

The times, when truth by popish rage did bleed. *Shenstone.*

**E'L'FISH.** *adj.* [from *elf*, Sax. *larva*.] Clad in disguise.

Thou talk'st it smoothly, stripling; yet we fear

Thou art some *elfish* truant.

*Maçon's Argenteile.*

**EL'ISORS.** *n. pl.* [law Fr.] Two persons ap-

## E M B

pointed by a Court of judicature, and sworn, to return a jury, where both the sheriff and coroners are held legally unfit to do so.

These two, who are called *Elisors*, or electors, shall indifferently name the jury, and their return shall be final. *Blackstone.*

**ELLIPSE**, *n.* [See **ELLIPSIS** 2 in *Johnson*.] An oval figure.

A circle seen obliquely will appear an ellipse. *Reid.*

**ELLIPTICAL**, *adj.* According to ellipsis the rhetorical figure.

See where this *elliptical* phrase is expressed at length. *Tyrwhitt.*

**ELOIGNMENT**, *n.* [from *to eloin*.] Remotion.

He discovers an *eloinment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

"ELSE, *adv.* . . . .

4. Elsewhere.

But if thee list to see thy courser ronne,  
Or prove thyselfe, this sad encounter shonne,

And seek *else* without hazard of thy hede.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. st. 17.*

"TO E'MANATE, *v. n.* . . . . To issue, or flow from something else."

They have their residence in a city, whose constitution has *emanated*, neither from the charter of their king, nor from their legislative power. *Burke.*

**EMBA'ROUEMENT**, *n.* [Fr.] Embargo or obstacle.

*Embarquements*: all of fury.

*Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

**EMBA'SSADE**, *n.* [Fr.] Embassy.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,

Lord! how sweet music that unto them lends!  
*Spenser's Hymns.*

"EMBA'SSADRESS, *n.* A woman sent on "a public message."

2. The wife of an ambassador.

Do you frequent the Dutch Ambassador  
or *Embassadress*. *Chesterfield.*

**EMBA'SSAGE**, *n.* [accented on the second syllable.] Conveyance of thoughts.

And ever and anon, when none was ware,  
With speaking looks, that close *embassage* bore,

He rov'd at her, and told his secret care.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. st. 28.*

**EMBA'TTLED**, *part. adj.* [in heraldry.] Indented like battlements.

Wearing a diademe *embattill'd* wide

With hundred turrets, like a turribant.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. st. 28.*

**EMBLEMENTS**, *n.* [in law.] The profits of lands sowed.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the *emblemments*, or profit of the crop.

*Blackstone.*

## E M O

The doctrine of *emblemments* extends not only to corn sown, but to roots planted, or other annual artificial profit. *Id.*

"TO E'MBOWEL, *v. a.* . . . . To emigrate."

2. To bury within any solid substance.

His dreadfull hand he heaved up aloft,  
And with his dreadfull instrument of yre  
Thought sure have powdered him to powder soft,

Or deepe *embowel'd* in the earth entyre.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 15.*

TO E'MBOWER, *v. n.* To bower.

But the small birds in their wide boughs  
*embowering*

Chaunted their sundry tunes with sweet consent. *Spenser's Gnat.*

"TO EMBRACE, *v. a.* . . . .

8. [From *imbracciare*, Ital.] To put on.

Who seeing him from far so fierce to pricke,

His warlike armes about him gap *embrace*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 26.*

"EMBRACEMENT, *n.* . . . ."

6. Willing acceptance.

Both of them being God's instruments for the conversion of the Northumbrians to the *embracement* of Christian religion. *Wesley.*

**EMBRACERY**, *n.* [in law.] An offence of the kind following:

*Embracery* is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments and the like. *Blackstone.*

"EMBRASURE, *n.* . . . . An aperture in "the wall through which the cannon is "planted."

This fort, which is faced with stone, has eighteen or twenty *embrasures*.

*Carteret's Voyage in Hawkefworth.*

2. [In *Shakspeare*.] Embrace.

Beguiles our lips

Of all rejoindure, forcibly prevents

Our lock'd *embrasures*.

*Troilus and Cressida*, A. IV. sc. 4.

"EMENDATION, *n.* . . . ."

"2. An alteration made in the text by verbal "criticism."

Who, in his *emendations* upon Suidas has shewn a critical acumen.

*Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

**E'MIGRANT**, *n.* One that emigrates.

All these *emigrants* were to receive pay and subsistence for some years at the public expence. *Robertson.*

**E'MIR**, *n.* [among the Turks.] A title given to those who claim to be of the race of Mahommed.

We may here bring in the *Emirs* into the number of religious men, because they are of the race of Mahomet, who for distinction sake wear about their heads turbants of a deep sea-green. *Rycaut.*

**EMOLUMENTAL**, *adj.* [from *emolument*.] Useful.

# ENC

Who receive and promote his dictates in all that is laudable, and truly *emolumental* of this nature. *Boolyn's Preface.*

\* **EMPARLANCE.** *n.* &c."

2. A parly in the midst of a conflict.

Full often times did Britomart assay  
To speak to them, and some emparlance move.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 31.*

**EMPA'SSIONATE.** *adj.* [from *empassion.*]  
Strongly affected.

With the neare touch whereof in tender hart

The Briton Prince was sore *empassionate*,  
And wore inclined much unto her part.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 46.*

\* **EMPRESS.** *n.* . . . ."

2. The queen of an emperor." A strange jumble of titles.

**EMPERISH.** *part. adj.* [from *perish.*] Perished.

That his sad mother seeing his sore plight  
Was greatly woe-begon, and gan to feare

Least his fraile senses were *emperisht* quight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 20.*

\* **EMPHA'TICALLY.** *adv.* . . . ."

3. With emphasis.

This introduced pretty generally the right of disposing one's property by testament, according to the pleasure of the deceased; which we therefore *emphatically* style his will. *Blackstone.*

\* **EMPLOYMENT.** *n.* . . . ."

5. Implement.

My stay hath been prolonged  
With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments.*\*

[\* An iron crow and a halter.]

*Chapm. Widow's Tears.*

\* **To EMPOISON.** *v. a.* . . . ."

2. To taint with poison. This is the more "usual sense." It frequently occurs with a metaphorical meaning in poetry.

One doth not know,

How much an ill word may *empoison* liking. *Shak. Much adv.*

Or want's *empoison'd* arrow, ridicule. *Shenstone.*

**To E'MPTY.** *v. n.* To become empty.

The chapel *empties*; and thou may'st be gone

Now, Sun. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**ENACTURE.** *n.* [from *enact.*] Effect.

The violence of either grief or joy  
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy. *Shak. Hamlet.*

\* **To ENCHASE.** *v. a.* . . . ."

4. To mark by incision.

They took their fwords again, and each *enchas'd*

Deep wounds in the soft flesh of his strong foe. *Fairfax.*

5. To delineate.

# END

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base,

Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchase*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XII. ft. 23.*

**ENCLOUDED.** *adj.* Covered with clouds.

The heavens on ev'ry side *enclosed* be.

*Spenser's Gnat.*

**ENCOFFINED.** *adj.* Enclosed in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until  
The dissolution, when for the gain of the  
lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water.

*Waver.*

**ENCOMBERMENT.** *n.* [Fr.] Molestation.

The best advizement was of bad, to let her

Sleepe out her fill without *encomberment*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 38.*

**ENCRA'DLED.** *adj.* Put into a cradle.

Begin we first, where he *encradled* was  
In simple cratch. *Spenser's Hymns.*

**END-ALL.** *n.* Absolute conclusion.

That but this blow

Might be the be-all, and the *end-all*, here.

*Shaksp. Macbeth.*

**ENDANGERMENT.** *n.* [from *endanger.*]  
Peril.

And bad his servant Talus to invent

Which way he enter might without *endangerment*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 20.*

**To ENDEAVOUR.** *v. a.* To attempt, to assay."

2. To try at getting.

I'll *endeavour* his acquaintance.

*Congreve.*

**ENDEAVOURMENT.** *n.* [from *endeavour.*]  
Labour.

The husband-man was meanly well content,

Tryal to make of his *endeavourment*.

*Spenser's Hubbard.*

**To ENDE'NIZEN.** *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To naturalize.

It is virtue that gives glory; that will  
*endenizen* a man every where. It is only that can naturalize him.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

**To ENDE'W.** *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] Endow.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while

Till morrow next that I the elfe subdew,  
And with Sansjoy's dead dowry you

*endew.* *F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 51.*

**EN'DING.** *n.* [from *end*, *v. n.*] Termination.

The fight was deep imprinted in their hearts,

Who saw this bloody fray to *ending* brought. *Fairfax.*

**To ENDO'SS.** *v. a.* [*endusser*, Fr.] To mark by incision.

Her name in every tree I will *endossa*,

# ENG

That, as the trees do grow, her name  
may grow. *Sp. Colin. Clout.*  
**To ENDU'RE.** *v. a.* [a latinism, from *induro*.] To harden.

And manly limbs *endur'd* with little care  
Against all hard mishaps, and fortuneless  
misfare.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 27.*  
**To E'NERGISE.** *v. n.* [from *energy*.] To  
act with energy.

These heroic virtues could never have  
had existence, had not those things called  
evils first established them into habits, and  
afterwards given occasion for them to *ener-*  
*gize*. *J. Harris in J. Warton's Pope.*

**"ENERVATION.** *n. . . .*  
**"2.** 'The state of being weakened.'

This colour of meliority and prehem-  
inence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.  
*Bacon.*

**ENFA'MOUSED.** *adj.* Made famous.  
To Padus' silver stream then glides she on,  
*Enfamoused* by reckless Phæton.

*W. Browne.*  
**ENFE'LONED.** *adj.* [from *felony*.] Full of  
felonious rage.

With that, like one, *enselon'd* or distraught,  
She forth did roam.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. st. 48.*  
**"ENFEO'FFMENT.** *n.*" *Johnson* gives this  
word two senses, and exemplifies neither.  
The word used in the best law books is  
*seoffment*.

**ENFIE'RCED.** *adj.* Made fierce.  
But, more *enfierced*, by his curriish play,  
Him strongly grip'd.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. st. 8.*  
**To ENFREE'DOM.** *v. a.* To make free.  
I mean setting thee at liberty, *enfreesdom-*  
*ing* thy person.

*Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*  
[This unusual word (being put into the  
mouth of Armado) is probably meant for  
the coinage of affectation.]

**To ENGIL'D.** *v. a.* [from *gild*.] To illumi-  
nate.

Fair Helena, who more *engilds* the night  
Then all yon fiery o's and eyes of light.

*Shaksp. Mid. Night's Dream.*  
**"ENGINE.** *n. . . .*  
**"1.** Any mechanical complication, in which  
various movements and parts concur to  
"one effect."

In all *engines* it must be considered, what  
weight every beam is to carry. *Adams.*

**"ENGINEERY.** *n. . . .*

**3.** Machination in general.  
Imbibe the novel daylight, and expose  
Obvious the fraudulent *engin'ry* of Rome.  
*Shenstone.*

**To ENGIRT.** *v. a.* To engird.  
That gold must round *engirt* these brows  
of mine. *Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. II.*  
[*Johnson* has produced this passage for an  
example of *engird*.]

# ENQ

**ENGLE'SHERIE.** *n.* [in law.] The being  
English.

*Engle'sherie* is an old word, which sig-  
nifies the being an Englishman.

*Termes de la Ley.*  
**E'NGLISH.** *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, for]  
The English language.

I can speak *Engliſh*, Lord, as well as you.  
*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.*

There are in *Engliſh* twenty-six letters.  
*Lowth.*

**"To ENGROSS.** *v. a. . . .*

**"5.** To purchase the whole of any commo-  
dity for the sake of selling it at a high  
"price." In this definition of the *legal*  
term, *the whole of* are superfluous words.  
This sense may be exemplified (in *John-*  
*son's* own method) by the following passage;  
since *engrossing* there is rather a *verbal noun*,  
than a participle.

*Engrossing* is the getting into one's posses-  
sion, or buying up of corn, or other dead  
victuals, with intent to sell them again.

*Blackstone.*  
**To ENHA'RBOUR.** *v. a.* To harbour in.

O true delight, *enbarbouring* the breasts  
Of those sweet creatures with the plummy  
crests. *W. Browne.*

**To ENLA'RD.** *v. a.* [en and *lard*.] To pam-  
per.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.  
*Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

**"To ENLIVEN.** *v. a. . . .*  
**"1.** To make alive."

There warm'd alike by Sol's *enliv'ning*  
power,

The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower.  
*Shenstone.*

**ENNU'L.** *n.* [Fr.] The lassitude of fastidi-  
ousness.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which  
is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*,  
which makes one form certain little wishes,  
that signify nothing. *Gray's Letters.*

**ENORM.** *adj.* [*enormis*, Lat.] Wicked be-  
yond measure.

I will, I will, if your courageous force  
Dareth so much as it can well perform,  
Tear out his cursed heart without re-  
morſe,

The nest of treason false, and guile *enorm*.  
*Fairfax.*

**To ENOUN'CE.** *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To de-  
clare.

Listen to your Maker's voice  
Mellifluous, which aloud the mild award  
*Enounces* through your regions.

*Bally's Day of Judgment.*  
He does not fear to *enounce* himself with  
shouts of exultation. *A. Smith.*

**Writ of ENQUIRY.** *n.* This is a writ, by  
which a jury is summoned for the sole pur-  
pose of *ascertaining* damages.

The entry of the judgment is, that the  
plaintiff ought to recover his damages (in-

## ENS

definitely), but, because the court know not what damages the said plaintiff hath sustained, therefore the sheriff is commanded, that by the oaths of twelve honest and lawful men, he enquire into the said damages, and return such inquisition, when taken, into court. This process is called a *writ of enquiry*. *Blackstone*.

To ENRA/CE. *v. a.* [*enraciner*, Fr.] To root. Whence he it scetch out of her native place,

And did in stocke of earthly flesh *enrace*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 52.*

To ENRA/NGE. *v. n.* To range.

Where, as this day I was *enraunging* it,  
I chaunst to meet this knight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 9.*

To ENRA/PTURE. *v. a.* To transport "with pleasure."

Oft gazing on her shade, th' *enraptur'd*  
fair

Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care. *Sbenstone*.

To ENRE/GISTER. *v. a.* To register.

And in the same, as in a brasen book,  
To read *enregister'd* in every nook

His goodness, which his beauty doth declare. *Spenser's Hymns*.

To ENRI/VE. *v. a.* [from *rive*.] To force asunder.

And made a griesly wound in his *enriven*  
side. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 34.*

To ENSE/AM. *v. a.* To sew up."

2. To contain.

And bounteous Trent, that in himselfe  
*enframes*

Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 35.*

[Upton's glossary interprets *enfram* here by *fatten*; which interpretation or the reasons of the glossarist the compiler can by no means adopt.]

ENSEI/NT. *adj.* [law Fr.] With child.

A. died without issue born, but leaving his wife *enseint*, or big with child.

*Blackstone*.

E/NSIGN. *n.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag."

Young Pain, whom I have made an *Ensign*, was here upon the spot. *Chesterfield*.

ENSKY/ED. *part. adj.* [*en* and *sky*.] Carried to heaven.

I hold you as a thing *ensky'd* and fainted.

*Shakf. Measure for Measure*.

To ENSNA/RE. *v. a.* [See INSNARE in JOHNSON, who there says, 'Ensnare is more frequent; yet entirely omits it in its place.']

To ENSNA/RLE. *v. a.* [*en* and *snarl*.] To entangle.

They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 9.*

To ENSTY/LE. *v. a.* [*en* and *style*.] To denominare.

## ENT

High on the plains of that renowned ile,  
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot  
*entyle*. *W. Browne*.

ENSU/RANCE. Exemption from hazard."

There will be no *ensurance* here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire.

*Marq. of Halifax*.

ENTA/IL. *n.*

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate."

Which declares a fine duly levied by tenant in tail to be a complete bar to him and his heirs, and all other persons claiming under such entail. *Blackstone*.

To ENTA/IL. *v. a.*

4. To carve for ornament.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which  
were *entayld*

With curious antickes, and full fayre  
aumayld. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 27.*

To ENTERTA/IN. *v. a.*

8. To make choice of.

But when he lookt about on every syde,  
To weet which way were best to *entertaine*,

To bring him to the place where he  
would faine,

He could no path nor tract of foot descry.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 24.*

ENTERTA/IN. *n.* Entertainment.

But needs, that answers not to all requests,  
Bad them not looke for better *entertaine*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.*

ENTERTA/INMENT. *n.*

1. Conversation."

The queen desires you to use some gentle  
*entertainments* to Laertes, before you fall to play. *Shakf. Hamlet*.

3. Hospitable reception."

His office was to give *entertainment*  
And lodging unto all that came and  
went. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 37.*

To ENTERTA/KE. *v. a.* To entertain; to receive.

And with more myld aspect those two to *entertaine*. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 35.*

To ENTHTRO/NIZE. *v. a.* To enthrone.

Right princely virtue, fit to reign,  
*Entbroniz'd* in her spirit remain.

*Davis's Astraea*.

ENT/IRE. *adj.*

9. Inward.

Deep in the closet of my parts *entire*  
Her worth is written with a golden quill.

*Sp. Sonnet 34.*

ENT/IRETY. *n.* [from *entire*.] Complete-  
ness.

This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and *entirety* of their interest. *Blackstone*.

ENTRA/IL. *n.* [from *entrelas*, Fr.] A knot.

Whose folds displaid  
Were stretcht now forth at length with-  
out *entraile*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 16.*



# ENW

To **ENTRA'IL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To twist together.

Before they fastened were under her knee

In a rich jewel, and therein *entrayl'd*  
The ends of all the knots.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. st. 27.*

"**ENTRE'ATY**. *n.* . . . Petition, &c."

2. Treatment.

Yet if those cunning palates hither come,  
They shall find guests' *entreaty*, and good room.

*B. Jonf. Epicane.*

**ENTRY**. *n.* . . . .

"3. The act of taking possession of any estate."

*Entry* is, where a man enters into any lands or tenements, or takes possession of them.

*Termes de la Ley.*

6. A musical air.

Among the different airs, (such as sonatas, *entrys*, and farabands) there are different and distinct species.

*Shaftebury.*

To **ENVE'RMEIL**. *v. a.* [from *vermeil*, Fr.]

To colour as with vermilion.

That lovely dye

That did thy cheek *envermeil*.

*Milton.*

"**ENVY'RONS**. *n.* . . . The neighbourhood."

[This word (thoroughly *Anglicised*) might have its accent, as put by *Johnson*, but is always pronounced as *French* in polite society.]

When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the *environs* of it.

*Chesterfield.*

"**ENUNCIATION**. *n.* . . .

"3. Expression;" manner of utterance.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation* all your elegance of style in speaking is not worth one farthing.

*Chesterfield.*

To **ENU'RE**. *v. a.* [*en* and *ure*.] To put in practice; to promote habitually.

The wanton boy was shortly well *recured*

Of this his malady;

But he soon after fresh again *enured*

His former cruelty.

*Spenser's Sonnets.*

Ne certes can that friendship long endure,

However gay and goodly be the style,

That doth ill cause or evil end *enure*.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. II. st. 29.*

"To **ENVY**. *v. a.* . . ."

4. [According to *Spenser*, who (for rhyme's sake) lays the accent on the last syllable] To emulate.

Let later age that noble use *envy*,

Vyle rancor to avoid and cruel surquedry.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 13.*

"To **ENVY**. *v. n.* . . . To feel envy."

2. To shew ill will.

For that he has from time to time

*Envied* against the people.

*Shakf. Coriolanus.*

**ENWA'LLOWED** *part. adj.* [from *en* and *wallow*.] Wallowing.

*Enwallow'd* in his own blacke bloody gore.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 14.*

# EPO

**EPAULET**. *n.* [Fr.] A military shoulder-ornament.

Their old vanity was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*.

*Burke.*

**E'PHORI**. *n. pl.* [*ἑφοροι*, Gr.] Magistrates (five in number) of ancient Sparta, that inspected over their kings and people.

The second Agis was most unjustly put to death by the *Ephori*.

*A. Sidney.*

It does not appear by whom the *Ephori* were created.

*Stanyan.*

**E'PICED**. *n.* [*ἑπικεινός*, Gr.] A funeral song. And on the banks each Cypress bow'd his head,

To hear the swan sing her own *epiced*.

*W. Browne.*

**EPICURE'AN**. *adj.* Containing, or attached to, the doctrines of Epicurus.

The *Epicurean* doctrine, as explained by Lucretius, though widely different from the Peripatetic in many things, is almost the same in this.

*Reid.*

Whilst some sects joined in with the superstition and enthusiasm of the times, the *Epicurean* and others were allowed to use all the force of wit and raillery against them.

*Shaftebury.*

**EPICURE'AN**. *n.* One of the *Epicurean* sect.

Thus the atomist or *Epicurean* pleading for a vacuum.

*Shaftebury.*

**EPICURE'ANISM**. *n.* An attachment to *Epicurean* doctrines.

These lines can never be tortured into *Epicureanism*.

*Ja. Harris.*

**EPICU'RISM**. *n.* [accented on the third syllable.] The principles of Epicurus.

The first book of the *Enquiry* ends with a sentence far remote from irreligion and *Epicurism*.

*J. Warton's Pope.*

**EPIGLO'TTIS**. *n.* [Gr.] The skin that covers the windpipe.

As yet the *epiglottis* is imperfect.

*Albumazar.*

To **EPI'LOGUIZE**. *v. n.* [from *epilogue*.] To speak something by way of epilogue.

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguizes*.

*Stage-direction in Milton's Comus.*

**EPINI'CION**. *n.* [Gr.] A triumphal song.

A dancing maik of six enters, then the *epinicion* is sung by two bards.

*Stage-direction in Fuimus Troes.*

"**EPI'STOLARY**. *adj.* . . . .

"1. . . . Suitable to letters."

Replete with delicate feeling, manly sense, and *epistolary* ease.

*Mason's Life of Gray.*

**EPI'THETON**. *n.* [the Greek original of epithet, put by *Shakespeare* (wherever he got it) into the mouth of Armado.]

I spoke it, tender Juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton*.

*Love's La. Lost.*

"**E'PODE**. *n.* . . . The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe."

# ERE

The second antistrophe and *epode*; with a few lines of the third strophe of his ode, entitled the Bards, was here inserted.

*Mason's Life of Gray.*

**E'PYTHITE.** *n.* [from *ἑπύθιος*, Gr.] A lazy vagrant.

A perfect *epythite*, he feeds on draff,  
And wallows in the mire.

*Miseries of Inforced Marriage.*

**E'QUALL.** *n.* Equality.

Thou, that presum'st to weigh the world  
anew,

And all things to an *equall* to restore,  
Instead of right, me seemes, great wrong  
dost shew,

And far above thy force's pitch to fore.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 34.*

**E'QUANIMITY.** *n.* . . . . . Evenness of mind."

Religion and Philosophy taught him to  
maintain a due *equanimity*. *Wollaston's Life.*

People of this stamp, together with the  
foundest health, often enjoy the greatest  
*equanimity*. *Shenstone.*

**E'QUESTRIAN.** *adj.* . . . . .

**3.** Belonging to the second rank in Rome."

It had always been his favourite system,  
to strengthen the power of the Senate by  
a close union with the *equestrian* order.

*Lyttelton.*

A sort of *equestrian* order, who by the  
spirit of that middle situation, are the fittest  
for preventing things from running to ex-  
cess. *Burke.*

**E'QUIDISTANT.** *adj.* . . . At the same

distance."

Several ladders put in juxta position af-  
ford by their parallel and *equidistant* rounds  
a just resemblance of the disposition, in  
which the ships were drawn up.

*Bryant on Troy.*

**E'QUIPAGE.** *n.* . . . . .

**4.** Accoutrements."

A huge neat's tongue he in his right hand  
held,

His left was with a good black pudding  
fill'd:

With a grave look, in this odd *equipage*  
The clownish mimic traverses the stage.

*Prior.*

**E'QUITABLENESS.** *n.* [from *equitable*.]  
Justness.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and  
practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

**E'QUITY.** *n.* . . . . .

**3.** [In law.] The rules of decision observed  
by the Court of Chancery."

In the Court of Chancery there are two  
distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being  
a court of common law; the other extra-  
ordinary, being a court of *equity*. *Blackstone.*

**E'REBUS.** *n.* [Lat.] The most profound  
dpth of hell.

Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough,  
To hide thee from prevention.

*Shaksf. Julius Caesar.*

# EST

That the lowest bottom shock

Of *Erebus*.

*Milton.*

**E'RIACH.** *n.* [Irish.] Recompence for  
murder.

The *Brebon*, that is their judge, will com-  
pound between the murderer and the  
friends of the party murdered, which pro-  
secute the action, that the malefactor shall  
give unto them, or to the child, or wife  
of him that is slain, a recompence, which  
they call an *Eriach*.

*Spenser's Ireland*—nearly copied into *Blackstone*.  
"ERI'NGO. *n.* Sea-holly."

Whose root the *Erings* is, the reins that  
doth inflame. *Drayton.*

**ERO'TIC.** *adj.* [*ἑρῶτινος*, Gr.] Treating of  
love. This word is chiefly used in speaking  
of Greek novels, and their authors.

**ERRA'TUM.** *n.* The singular number of  
*ERRATA* in Johnson.

**ERSE.** *adj.* Old Scotch.

Have you seen the *Erse* fragments, since  
they were printed? *Gray's Letters.*

**E'RU'DITE.** *adj.* [*eruditus*, Lat.] Learned.  
It often conveys a sneer.

Your Latin lecture is as good Latin, as  
the *erudite* Germans speak or write.

*Chesterfield.*

**ERY'NNIS.** *n.* [Lat.] Fury.

And teach *Erynnis* swim, which crawl'd  
before. *Fuinus Troes.*

**ESCROW.** *n.* [law Fr.] A deed delivered  
to a third person, to be the deed of the  
party upon a future condition.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**ES'CUAGE.** *n.* [law Fr.] A composition  
in money for military service due by tenure.

Tenant by homage, fealty, and *escuage*  
was tenant by knight-service. *Blackstone.*

**ESPLE'ES.** *n.* [law Fr.] The profit or com-  
modity, which is to be taken of a thing.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**ESQUI'RE.** *n.* . . . . .

**1.** The armour-bearer or attendant on a  
knight."

It is somewhat difficult to account for  
the original of the word *esquire*; which  
formerly signified a person bearing the  
arms of a nobleman or knight; and they  
were therefore called *armigeri*. *Gutbrie.*

**E'SSAYIST.** *n.* The writer of an *essay*.

They are very grave authors.

—Grave allies! mere *essayists*! a few loose  
sentences, and that's all.

*B. Jonson's Epitane.*

Montagne the *essayist* seems to have been  
a little warmed with wine, or naturally  
hot-headed. *Butler's Characters.*

**ESSE'NTIAL.** *n.* . . . . .

**3.** The chief point."

Since numbers of men can never think  
entirely alike, they may differ in little  
things, even when they agree in *essentials*.

*Shiple-*

**E'STIMABleness.** *n.* . . . The qual-  
" of deserving regard."

## ETY

The *estimableness* of the benefits we receive is best known to the giver of them.

*R. Newton's Sermons.*

"ESTOPEL. *n.* [law term.] Such an act as "bars any legal process."

*Estoppel* is, when one is concluded and forbidden in law to speak against his own act or deed.

*Termes de la Ley.*

"ESTOVERS. *n.* . . . Necessaries allowed by law."

The Saxon word *bote* is of the same signification with the French *estovers*; and therefore house *bote* is a sufficient allowance of wood, to repair, or burn in, the house.

*Blackstone.*

ESTRAY. *n.* [from *estrai*, old Fr.]

*Estrays* are such valuable animals, as are found wandering in any manor or lordship, and no man knoweth the owner of them.

*Blackstone.*

To ESTREAT. *v. a.* [a law term, from the noun.] To extract.

The recognizance becomes forfeited; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from among the other records) and sent up to the exchequer, the party and his sureties become the king's absolute debtors.

*Blackstone.*

"ESTUARY. *n.* . . . An arm of the sea; the mouth of a river, &c."

Soon after which the river swells into a great estuary, and in sight forms the Bristol channel.

*Skrine's Tour of S. Wales.*

"ETCH. *n.* A country word, of which I "know not the meaning." It means land which has had a crop taken off of it.

ET'CHING. *n.* [from the verb *etch*.] An impression of a copper-plate, taken after the manner cited from *Harris* by *Johnson* under *ETCH. v. a.*

ETEO'STICK. [*εἰς, σῆκος*, Gr.] A short composition, wherein are contained some letters, which in their numeral capacity mark the date of the year.

Or pump'd for those hard trifles, anagrams,

Or *et'sticks*. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

"ETHICAL. *adj.* . . . Treating on morality."

The connexions and dependencies of its several parts, whether logical, *etbical*, or physical.

*Harris's Hermes.*

ETIQUE'TTE. *n.* [Fr.] Ceremonial.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires.

*Chesterfield.*

ETUI. *n.* [Fr.] a case for tweezers and such instruments.

The gold *etui*  
With all its bright inhabitants.

*Shenstone.*

"ETYMOLOGIST. *n.* . . . One who searches out the original of words."

*Etymologists* are wonderfully curious in their conjectures concerning its derivation.

*Evelyn.*

## EUR

E'VARGY. *n.* [from *ευργος*, Gr. *facilis*.] Facility.

In plainer *evargy*, what are they?

*Miseries of Inforced Marriage.*

"EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* . . . By evasion."

I answer'd *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.

*Bryant.*

EVEN-HAND. *n.* Equality.

Whofo is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *even-band* by depressing another's fortune.

*Bacon.*

E'VENING-STAR. *n.* [in astronomy.] *Hesperus*.

And now of love they treat, till th' *evening star*,

Love's harbinger, appear'd. *Milton.*

To EVENT. *v. n.* [from *eveno*, Lat.] To come forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold

The place, from whence that scalding sigh *evented*.

*B. Jonf. Cato is altered.*

"EVE'NTUAL. *adj.* . . . Consequential."

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands.

*Burke.*

"EVERLA'STING. *n.* . . . Eternity."

2. Eternal being.

"Or that the *Everlasting* had not fix'd  
His cannon 'gainst self-slaughter.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

EVERLA'STING-PEA. *n.* [*lathyrus*.] A flower.

Witness the *everlasting-pease* and scarlet bean.

*Tate's Coriary.*

E'VERY-DAY. *adj.* Usual.

I love *every-day* senses, *every-day* wit and entertainment; a man who is only good on holidays, is good for very little.

*Chesterfield.*

Men of genius forget things of common concern, which make no slight impression in *every-day* minds.

*Shenstone.*

E'VIL-EYED. *adj.* Looking with an evil eye.

Thou shalt not find me, daughter,  
After the slander of most step-mothers,  
*Evil-ey'd* unto you.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To EVI'TE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] To avoid.  
Gainst open shame no text can well be cited,

The blow once given cannot be *evited*.

*Drayton.*

EUPE'PTIC. *adj.* [*ευπεπτικός*, Gr.] Of easy digestion.

Those that are *eupeptic*, and promote concoction.

*Evelyn's Acetaria.*

EURI'PUS. *n.* [from *Euripus Euboicus*, the narrow sea that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.] Perpetual fluctuation.

They have ordained, that the provision of this establishment might be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should not fluctuate with the *Euripus* of funds

## EXC

and actions.

*Burke.*

**EWFT.** *n.* An eft, or water-newt.

Onely these marishes and myrie bogs,  
In which the fearfull *ewfts* do build their  
bowres,

Yee!d me an hostly 'mongst the croking  
frogs. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 23.*

**EXA'LTEDNESS.** *n.* [from *exalted*.] Con-  
ceited dignity.

The *exaltedness* of some minds may make  
him insensible to these light things.

*Gray's Letters.*

**EXA/LTER.** *n.* He that exalts.

Thou, Lord, art my shield, 'my glory,

'Thee through my story

Th' *exalter* of my head I count.

*Milton's Psalms.*

**EXA'MPLESS.** *adj.* Without example.

That durst to strike

At so *exampleless* and unblam'd a life.

*B. Jonson's Sejanus.*

**EXA'NIMATE.** *adj.* . . . .

*" 1. Lifeless."*

And shiver'd ships which had been  
wrecked late

Yet stuck, with carcases *exanimate*

Of such as, having all their substance  
spent

In wanton joyes and lustes intemperate,

Did afterwards make shipwreck violent

Both of their life and fame for ever sowly

blent. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 7.*

**EXCE'EDINGS.** *n.* [from *exceed*: still in use

at the Middle Temple, and signifying]

An extraordinary dish, in addition to the  
stated dinner.

The Sheriff's basket, and his broken  
meat

Were your festival *exceedings*.

*Massinger's City Madam.*

Who, finding themselves unsatisfied with  
the brevity of the Gazette, desire to have  
*exceedings* of news, besides their ordinary  
commons. *Butler's Characters.*

**EXCE'PTION.** *n.* . . . .

9. [In law.] Exception is a bar or stay to an  
action, and is divided into *exception* dilatory  
and peremptory. *Termes de la Ley.*

**EXCE'SSIVELY.** *adv.* . . . Exceedingly."

2. Voraciously.

Which having swallow'd up *excessively*,  
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 3.*

**EXCHA'NGE.** *n.* . . . .

3. [In law.] A mode of conveyance.

An *exchange* is a mutual grant of equal  
interests, the one in consideration of the  
other. The estates exchanged must be  
equal in quantity of interest; as fee simple  
for fee simple, &c. *Blackstone.*

The Court of EXCHE'QUER CHAMBER  
hath no original jurisdiction, but is only a  
court of appeal. Into this court (which  
then consists of all the judges of the three  
superior courts, and now and then the

## EXP

Lord Chancellor also) are sometimes ad-  
journd from the other courts such causes,  
as the judges upon argument find to be of  
great weight and difficulty. *Blackstone.*

**EXE'CUTORY.** *adj.* [from *execute*.]

1. Performing official duties.

What person is a king to command *exe-  
cutory* service, who has no means whatsoe-  
ver to reward it? *Burke.*

2. [In law.] To take effect on a future con-  
tingency.

Contingent or *executory* remainders are,  
where the estate is limited to take effect, ei-  
ther to a dubious and uncertain person, or  
upon a dubious and uncertain event.

*Blackstone.*

By *executory* devise, a fee, or other less  
estate, may be limited after a fee. *Ib.*

**EXHI'BIT.** *n.* [from the verb.] Any paper  
exhibited in a court of law or equity.

File is a thread or wire, upon which  
writs or other *exhibits* in courts are put.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**E'XIGENTER.** (*n.*) is a law officer (of which  
there are four) in the Court of Common  
Pleas, whose business it is to make out *exi-  
gents*. *Termes de la Ley.*

**EX-MI'NISTER.** *n.* [used of late for] One  
out of place, who has been a minister of  
state.

Here has been a congress of most of the  
*ex-ministers*. *Chesterfield.*

**E'XODE.** *n.* [Gr.] A satyric farce.

The Romans had three plays acted, one  
after another, on the same subject; the first  
a real tragedy, the second the *Atellane*,  
the third a satyr or *exode*, a kind of farce of  
one act. *Roscommon.*

**E'XORABLE.** *adj.* . . . . To be moved  
"by intreaty."

I doubt too many of you will be too *ex-  
orable* in this point.

*Harrington's Apologie of Poetrie.*

**EXO'RDIIUM.** *n.* [Lat.] . . . . A pro'mial  
"part of a composition." The Latin plu-  
ral *exordia* is sometimes used.

Observe their choice of words, their har-  
mony of diction, their method, their distri-  
bution, their *exordia*. *Chesterfield.*

To EXPE'DITATE. *v. a.* [from *ex pede*,  
Lat.]

*Expeditate* is a word often used in the fo-  
rest, signifying to cut out the balls of great  
dogs feet for the preservation of the king's  
game. *Termes de la Ley.*

**EXPLA'INER.** *n.* . . . . Expofitor."

Here we behold the rise of a second race  
of critics, the tribe of Scholiasts, Commen-  
tators, and *Explainers*.

*Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

**E'XPORT.** *n.* . . . . Commodity carried  
"out in traffick."

This revenue (or the more ancient part  
of it which arose from *exports*.) was invested  
in the king. *Blackstone.*

# E X T

\* **EXPRESSSION.** *n.* . . . . .  
 " 3. A phrase, or mode of speech."

Shakspere's energy does not arise so much from these old *expressions* (most of which were not old in his time) but from his artificial management of them.

*Mafon's Life of Gray.*

**EXPROBRATIVE.** *adj.* [from *exprobrate*.]  
 Upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendor, both in the giver and receiver, that do beare with them an *exprobrative* terme of necessitie. *Sir A. Sherley's Travels.*

\* **EXPU'GN.** *v. a.* . . . . . To take by assault."

Without much trouble he expugned the fort at Ispahan. *Sir A. Sherley.*

To **EXSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*exscribo*, Lat.] To write out.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,  
 Though not in these, in rhimes not wholly dumb,

Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, am become  
 A better lover, and much better poet.

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

\* **EXSU'FFOLATE.** *v. a.* " *Johnson* here makes a *verb* of what seems to be only an *adjective*.

\* **EXTEMPORA'NEOUS.** *adj.* . . . . . Without premeditation."

An *extemporaneous* poet is to be judged, as we judge a race horse; not by the gracefulness of his motion, but by the time he takes to finish his course. *Shenstone.*

**EXTEMPORE.** *n.* [from the *adverb*.] A composition made extempore.

I was debarred of the acumen requisite for an *extempore*. *Shenstone.*

\* **EXTENUATION.** *n.* . . . . .

" 1. Palliation."

Other artists have substituted the practice of apology or *extenuation*. *Shaftebury.*

**EXTERIORS.** *n. pl.* [from the *adjective*.] Exterior parts.

O she did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention.

*Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**EXTERMINATORY.** *adj.* [from *exterminare*.] Tending to extermination.

We should be mutually justified in this *exterminatory* war upon each other. *Burke.*

To **EXTI'NCT.** *v. a.* [from the *adjective*.] To extinguish.

Give renew'd fire to our *extinct* spirits.  
*Shakspere's Othello.*

'Time will *extinct* love's flames.

*W. Browne.*

**EXTOL'MENT.** *n.* [from *extol*.] Panegyric.

A word meant for affected, yet by no means a bad one in itself.

In verity of *extolment*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

# E Y R

**EXTORT.** *part.* [abbreviated from] Extorted.

They came unto a Citie farre up land,  
 The which whylome that Ladie's owne had bene,  
 But now by force *extort* out of her hand  
 By her strong foe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 25.*

**EXTRA'CT.** *part.* [abbreviation of *extracted*.] Descended.

From whose race of old

She heard that she was lineally *extract*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 38.*

\* **EXTRAPARO'CHIAL.** *adj.* . . . . . Not comprehended within any parish."

Some lands were never united to any parish, and therefore continue to this day *extraparo-chial*. *Blackstone.*

\* **EXTRA'VAGANCE.** *n.* . . . . .

" 3. Irregularity; wildness."

Something there will be of *extravagance* and fury, when the ideas or images received are too big for the narrow human vessel to contain. *Shaftebury.*

**EXTRA'VAGANTS.** *n. pl.* [*extravagantes*, Lat.] One portion of the Canon Law.

Gratian's decret, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants* of John and his successors, form the *corpus juris canonici*.

*Blackstone.*

**EXTRE'AT.** *n.* [*extraits*, Fr.] Extraction or descent.

Some clarkes doe doubt in their device  
 full art,  
 Whether this heavenly thing whereof  
 I treat,

To weeten Mercie, be of justice part,  
 Or drawne forth from her by divine  
*extreate*. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X.*

\* **EY'E-BRIGHT.** *n.* . . . . . A plant."

Thus lying on the grafs and sad, pray'd I,  
 Whilst nimble *Eyebright* came and stood  
 just by. *Cowley Englished.*

**EY'LIAD.** *n.* [*eyllade*, Fr.] Glance of the eye.

Who examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*.

*Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**EY'YOTT.** *n.* [Fr.] A little island.

It seems just that the *eyotts* or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the foil. *Blackstone.*

\* **EY'RY.** *n.* . . . . . The place where birds "of prey build their nests." *Johnson's* first example (from *Shakspere*) is misapplied: for the word there is *aerie*, and its sense not exactly similar to that of this article. See **ARRIE** in *Johnson*, and also in this Supplement.

# F.

## F A L

**FACES ABOUT.** [a phrase used in military exercises, and metaphorically] Change the subject.

Good captain, *faces about*; to some other discourse.

*B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.*  
Sweet virgin,

*Faces about*, to some other discourse,  
I cannot relish this.

*Marmion's Antiquary.*

\* **FACINE/RIOUS.** *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakspeare*, from *facinorous*.]

Whether this corruption did not originate with the printer, commentators differ.

"**FACI/NOROUS.** *adj.* . . . Wicked."  
And magnified for high *facinorous* deeds.

*T. Heywood's English Traveller.*

"**FA/CTORY.** *n.* . . .  
"2. The traders embodied in one place."

Dr. Shaw resided 12 years in quality of chaplain to the British factory. *Guthrie.*

**FA/DING.** *n.* An old Irish dance.

I will have him dance *fading*; *fading* is a fine jig.

*Beaumont & Fletcher. Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

See you yond' motion? not the old *fading*,

Nor captain Pod, nor yet the Ekham thing. *B. Jonson's Epigrams.*

\* **FAIL.** *n.* . . .

"2. Deficiency."

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjur'd

From thy great fail. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*

\* **FAIR.** *n.* . . .

3. The beauty of a woman.

Then tell me, love, shall I have all thy fair?

*George a green.*

My decayed fair

A sunny look of his would soon repair.

*Shakspeare. Comedy of Errors.*

**FA/IRFACED.** *adj.* Having a fair appearance.

And I shall shew you peace and fair-fac'd league. *Shakspeare. K. John.*

**FAKE/ER.** *n.* An Indian self-mortifying hermit.

A *fakier*, a religious well known in the East,

Not much like a parson, still less like a priest. *Cambridge.*

**FALL.** *n.* Something which ladies at one period wore about their necks, instead of ruffs. It is supposed to be not unlike a falling band.

There is such a deal of pinning these ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all.

*Murphy's Malescentent.*

## F A R

**FA/LLAX.** *n.* [Lat.] Fallacy. A philosophical term.

This appearance, though it seem of strength rather logical, than rhetorical, yet is very oft a *fallax*. *Bacon.*

**FA/LSING.** *part. adj.* [from *to false*.] False. Nay, not sure in a thing *falsing*.

*Shakspeare. Com. of Errors.*

**FA/ME-GIVING.** *adj.* Bestowing fame. In retirement he sigh'd for the *fame-giving* chair. *Cambridge.*

"**To FAMI/LIARIZE.** *v. a.* To make "easy by habitude."

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked with it.

*Butler's Analogy.*

I would have you *familiarize* yourself with, and learn the interior and domestic manners of people of that rank and fortune. *Chesterfield.*

**FA/MOSED.** *adj.* Famous.

About his side a thousand seagulls bred, The mevy and the halcyon *famosed*

For colours rare. *W. Browne.*

**FANA/TICAL.** *adj.* Fanatic.

They would shed their *fanatical* lugs.

*Hind & Panther transposed.*

**FA/N-PALM.** *n.* A tree in the island of Savu.

The *fan-palm* requires more particular notice, for at certain times it is a succedaneum for all other food both to man and beast. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

**FANTA/STICO.** *n.* [Ital.] One full of whims.

The pox of such antick, lipping, affecting *fantasticoes*. *Shakspeare. Romeo & Juliet.*

I have danced with queens, dallied with ladies,

Worn strange attires, seen *fantasticoes*. *Decker's Fortunatus.*

**FA/RFET.** *part. adj.* [old word for *far-fetched*.]

1. Brought from a distance. Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil. *Milton's P. Reg.*

And nat'ral history a gazette, Of tales stupendous and *far-fet*.

*Butler's Remains.*

2. Strained.

Metaphors *far-fet* hinder to be understood. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

For metaphors he uses to choose the hardest and most *far-fet* he can light upon.

*Butler's Characters.*

**FA/RDED.** *part. adj.* [from *farder*, Fr.] Painted.

There of the *farded* top and effenc'd beau, Ferocious with a stoic's frown *discoloured*.

# F E A

- Thy manly scorn.  
 "FARE. *n.* . . . ."  
 3. Expedition.  
 That nought the morrow next mote stay  
 his fare.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 16.*  
**FA'RFORTH.** *adj.* [*far* and *forth.*] In a great measure.  
 That now the hurried wight was far-  
 forth spent.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 53.*  
 "FA'RMER. *n.* . . . ."  
 3. One who rents at a certain rate an uncertain revenue.  
 To side with the *farmers* against the improvement of the revenue.  
*Marq. of Halifax.*  
**FA'SHION-MONGER.** *n.* A studier of fashions.  
 That we should be thus afflicted with these strange flies, these *fashion-mongers*.  
*Shakf. Romeo and Juliet.*  
**FA'SHION-MONGERING.** *adj.* Behaving like a fashion-monger.  
 Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-mong'ring* boys.  
*Shakf. Much Ado.*  
 "FATIGUE. *n.* . . . ."  
 1. Weariness.  
 All day the vacant eye without *fatigue*  
 Strays o'er the heaven and earth.  
*Armstrong.*  
**FATT** (*n.*) is a measure mentioned in the statutes to contain eight bushels.  
*Termes de la Ley.*  
 "FAU'LTILY. *adv.* . . . Improperly."  
 Wherein they had not so faultily deviated from their predecessors.  
*Muson.*  
**FAUN.** *n.* [*Faunus*, *Lat.*] A kind of rural deity.  
 Here han the holy *Fauns* recourse.  
*Spenser's July.*  
 Rough satyrs danc'd, and *Fauns* with cloven heel  
 From the glad sound would not be absent long.  
*Milton's Lycidas.*  
 Ye *Fauns*, and virgin Dryads, hither haste;  
 Ye deities who aid industrious swains.  
*Warton's Virgil.*  
 "FA'VOURABLENESS. *n.* Kindness; benignity." No example is produced. The word's more common sense is  
 Conduciveness.  
 I mean the consideration of the *favourableness* of the present times to the cause of Liberty.  
*Burke from Price's Sermon.*  
**FA'WNING.** *n.* [*from to fawn.*] Cringing servility.  
 Low-crooked curt'sies, and base spaniel *fawning*.  
*Shakf. Jul. Cesar.*  
 To FEAT. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*] To fashion.  
 To the more mature  
 A glass that *feated* them.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

# F E L

- FEAT'HER-CINCTURED.** *adj.* *Girt* round with feathers.  
 Their *feather-cinctur'd* chiefs and dusky loves.  
*Gray.*  
 "To FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in "countenance." For an example of this interpretation *Johnson* adduces the passage cited in this supplement under FEAT; but first altering *feated* into *featured*. As a commentator on *Shakspere* he has himself rejected this *featured*; which indeed (supposing it the true reading) would not convey the sense assigned to it in the dictionary. There is no rectifying such articles as these, but by totally expunging them.  
**FEATURED.** *adj.* Graced with good features.  
 How wife, how noble, young, how rarely *featur'd*.  
*Shaksp. Much Ado.*  
**FEBRIFIC.** *adj.* [*from febris* and *facio*, *Lat.*] Feverish.  
 The *febrific* humour fell into my legs.  
*Chesterfield.*  
**FEDERA'TION.** *n.* [*from federate.*] A league.  
 Is he obliged to keep any terms with those clubs and *federations*, who hold out to us as a pattern for imitation, the proceedings in France?  
*Burke.*  
**FE'EBLESSE.** *n.* [*from feeble.*] Feebleness.  
 They passing forth kept on their ready way,  
 With easy steps so soft as foot could stryde,  
 Both for great *feebleffe* which did oft assay  
 Fair Amoret, &c.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 37.*  
**FE'EDING.** *n.* [*from feed.*] Rich pasture.  
 He boasts himself  
 To have a worthy *feeding*.  
*Shakf. Winter's Tale.*  
 That do rely  
 Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility.  
*Drayton.*  
**FE'IGNEDNESS.** *n.* [*from feigned.*] Insincerity.  
 As selfishness increases in us, so must a certain subtlety and *feignedness* of carriage which generally accompanies it.  
*Shaftebury.*  
**FELL.** *n.* [*Sax. bilis.*] Spleen.  
 Sweet love, that doth his golden wings embay  
 In blessed nectar and pure pleasure's well  
 Untroubled of vile feare or bitter fell.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 2.*  
**FELL.** *n.* [*a Northumbrian word.*] A barren and stony hill.  
*Camden's Remains.*  
 Farmers and their families, esquires and their daughters, hastening up from the dales, and down the *falls*.  
*Gray's Letters.*  
 Greystock town and castle lie about three miles from Ulswater over the *falls*.  
 We ring you no knells  
 With our Ptolemy bells,

## F E O

Though we come from the *fells*.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

\* FE'LLOW. *n.* . . . .

" 6. One like to another."

My young remembrance cannot parallel

A fellow to it. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

FE'LLOW-MEMBER. *n.* Member of the same body or society.

We signify our being united, and knit not only to Christ our head, but also to each other, as *fellow-members*.

*Whole Duty.*

FE'LLOW-RAKE. *n.* Associate in raking. Once *fellow-rakes* perhaps, now rural friends.

*Armstrong.*

FE'LLOW-STREAM. *n.* A stream in the vicinity.

Should the fedygy power

Vain-glorious empty his penurious urn

O'er the rough rock, how must his

*fellow-streams*

Deride the tinklings of the boastive rill.

*Shenstone.*

FE'LLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fiercely.

And charging him afresh thus *felly* him bespake.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 10.*

" FELON. *adj.* . . . Cruel."

2. Resolute.

Whylome, as antique stories tellen us,  
Those two were foes the *fellonst* on ground.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 32.*

" FELUCCA. *n.* . . . . A small open boat with six oars."

His other improvements have only been, to run through all sorts of learning in a waggon, and found all depths of arts in a *felucca*.

*Butler's Characters.*

FEMI'NITY. [from *femina*, Lat.] Womanhood.

And unto Psyche with great trust and care

Committed her, yfostered to bee,

And trained up in trew *feminites*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 51.*

" FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* . . . . Capable of defence. *Addison*." *Johnson* produces no other voucher than *Addison's name*: he might have found one in *Spenser*.

No fort so *ferfible*, no walls so strong,

But that continuall battery will rive.

*F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 10.*

" FE'NCING-MASTER. *n.* . . . One who teaches the science of defence."

A *fencing-master* named *Æmilius Lepidus* kept his gladiators there.

*Roscommon.*

" FE'NNEL-FLOWER. *n.* . . . A plant."

The *fennel-flower* does next our song invite,

Dreadful at once and lovely to the fight.

*Tate's Cowley.*

" FEOD. *n.* . . . . Tenure."

*Feod* is a right which the vassal hath in land, or some immoveable thing of his

## F E R

Lord's, to use the same and take the profits thereof, rendering unto his lord such feudal duties and services, as belong to military tenures.

*Termes de la Ley.*

" FE'ODAL. *adj.* . . . Held from another."

Rather 'relative to feuds.'

It is impossible to understand the laws which regulate landed property, without some general acquaintance with the doctrine of feuds, or the *feodal law*.

*Blackstone.*

FEODA'LITY. *n.* Feodal system.

The leaders teach the people to reject all *feodality* as the barbarism of tyranny.

*Burke.*

" FE'ODARY. *n.* . . . . One who holds his " estate of a superior lord. *Hanmer*."

This interpretation seems a mistake for that of *feodatory*: at least, if the word really exists at all, *Shakspere* uses it for 'confederate.'

Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st So virgin like without?

*Cymbeline, A. III. sc. 2.*

[But whether the proper reading here is not *fed'rary* (conformable to *federary* in the *Winter's Tale*) let the poet's commentators determine.]

FE'ODATARY. (*n.*) is a tenant who holds his estate by feudal service.

*Termes de la Ley.*

FE'OFFER. (*n.*) is he that infeoffs, or makes a feoffment to another of lands or tenements in fee simple.

*Termes de la Ley.*

In FERE. *adv.* [old Eng.] In company.

What luckless planet-frowns

Have drawn him and his hogs in *fers*

To root our daifed downs?

*W. Browne.*

FERME. *n.* [*ferm*, Sax. hospitium.] Lodging.

His sinfull soule with desperate disdain  
Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of

paine. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 23.*

[*Spenser's* commentators (Upton and Church) were strangely puzzled with this passage for want of that information which has been since afforded by Mr. Manning's edition of *Lyc*.]

FE'RMIER. *n.* [Fr.] One who farms any public revenue of France.

No cups nectareous shall their toils repay,

The priest's, the soldier's, and the *fermier's* prey.

*Jo. Warton.*

FE'RN-SEED. *n.* The seed of fern.

We have the receipt of *fern-seed*: we walk invifible.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

I had

No medicine, Sir, to go invifible,

No *fern-seed* in my pocket.

*B. Jonson's New Inn.*

" FE'RRY. *n.* . . . .

" 2. The passage over which the ferry-boat passes."

Just above the ferry is the seat of *M*



# FEU

Vernon, situated on an elevation, in the centre of this enchanting view.

*Wyndham's Tour.*

"FERVID. *adj.* . . . .

"1. Hot; burning."

The mounted fun

Shot down direct his *fervid* rays to warm

Earth's inmost womb. *Milton.*

First through the shoulders, or whatever part

Was seiz'd the first, a *fervid* vapour sprang. *Armstrong.*

FE'RULE. *n.* [*frula*, Lat.] A little wooden pallet to chastise schoolboys with.

From the rod or *ferula*, I would have them free, as from the menace of them.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

FES'CENNINE. *adj.* [from *secentium*, in old Italy, where licentious songs came first in vogue.] Licentious.

Such a race

We pray may grace

Your fruitful spreading vine,

But dare not ask our wish in language *Fescennine*. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

Their *Fescennine* and Atellan way of wit was in early days prohibited. *Shafesbury.*

FES'CENNINE. *n.* [the adjective by ellipsis.] A nuptial song.

Mr. Hearsay

Told us, that Mr. Meanwell was new married,

And thought it good, that we should gratify him,

And shew ourselves to him in a *Fescennine*. *Cartwright's Ordinary.*

FE/STAL. *adj.* [*Festalis*, Barb. Lat.] Festive.

Take great care, that no complaisance, no good humour, no warmth of *festal* mirth, ever make you seem even to acquiesce. *Chesterfield.*

"FESTOON. *n.* &c."

The mere flower painter is, we see, obliged to study the form of *festons*. *Shafesbury.*

FEU'D [from *feudum*, Barb. Lat.] A conditional allotment of land.

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the military policy of the northern nations. *Blackstone.*

"FEU'DAL. *n.* A dependance, something held by tenure; a fee; a feu." The compiler of these sheets apprehends, that all this (however got in) should be totally expunged; for it only separates the following example from Hale from the preceding adjective, to which it belongs. Neither does there appear to be any such substantive as *feudal*.

FEU/DIST. *n.* A writer on feuds.

Cujacius and the *feudists* make *proprietas*, *allodium*, and *hereditas* to be all in one feudal sense. *Spelman.*

"FE/VERISHNESS. *n.*" is used metaphor-

# FIG

ically.

Satiety, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire, perpetually attend those, who passionately study pleasure. *Shafesbury.*

Te FEU'TER. *v. a.* [from *feutro*, old Fr.] To prepare.

His spear he *feutred*, and at him it bore.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. l. 45.*

"FEUTTERER. *n.* . . . . A dog-keeper."

Perhaps stumble upon a yeoman *feutrer*, as I do now.

*B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

FE/WMET. *n.* [*Johnson* has FUMET, but without an example.] Dung of a deer.

By his slot, his entries and his port, His fraying, *ferments*, he doth promise sport. *B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.*

FI/AT. [Lat.] A decree.

The fire, that rules the thunder with a nod,

Declar'd the *fiat*, and dismiss'd the god.

*Garth's Ovid.*

FI'AUNT. *n.* [*fiant*, Lat.] Warrant.

Nought suffer'd he the ape to give or graunt,

But through his hand alone must pass the *fiant*. *Spenser's Hubbard.*

FIDEJUSSOR. *n.* [Lat.] A surety.

They also take recognisances, or stipulations of certain *fidejussors* in the nature of bail. *Blackstone.*

FI/DGET. *n.* [a cant word from the verb.]

Restless agitation.

Cried the square-hoods in woeful *figet*. *Gray's L. Story.*

"FIDU/CIARY. *adj.* . . . ."

3. In the nature of a trust.

The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a trust and *fideciary* power. *Spelman.*

"FIELD-MAR/SHAL. *n.* Commander of "an army in the field." It is a rank of great eminence in the army, and does not at all depend on actual command in the field.

FIELD-PRE/ACHING. *n.* Preaching a sermon in a field or open place.

No canting, no sly jesuitical arts, *Field-preaching*, hypocrisy, learning or parts. *Cambridge.*

FIELD-SPORTS. *n.* Diversions of shooting and hunting.

All gaming, *field-sports*, and such sort of amusements I look upon as frivolous. *Chesterfield.*

FIFTEEN'TH. *n.* An old tax, being the fifteenth part of all the moveables belonging to a subject.

When of later years the commons granted the king a *fifteenth*, every parish in England immediately knew their proportion of it. *Blackstone.*

FI/GENT. *adj.* (from *figo*, Lat.) Retentive.

What kind of *figent* memory have you? *Eastward Hoc.*

# FIN

**FIG-LEAF.** *n.* Leaf of the fig-tree.

They sewed *fig-leaves* together.

*Gen. Ch. III. v. 7.*

When dress was monstrous, and *fig-leaves* the mode.

*Garth.*

**FIG-TREE.** *n.* (*figs*, Lat.) The tree that bears figs.

Although the *fig-trees* shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines.

*Habakkuk.*

There soon they chose

The *fig-tree*.

*Milton.*

**FINANCIAL.** *adj.* Relative to finance.

It remains only to consider the proofs of *financial* ability furnished by the present French managers.

*Burke.*

**FINANCIER.** *n.* . . . . . One who understands the public revenue."

A pious and venerable prelate to take upon himself the place of grand *financier* of confiscation, and comptroller general of sacrilege.

*Burke.*

"To **FIND.** *v. a.* . . . . .

"18. To approve: as to find a bill."

To find a bill there must at least twelve of the Jury agree.

*Blackstone.*

"19. To determine."

The whole petit jury *finding* him guilty on his trial.

*Blackstone.*

*Spenser* uses *find* also in another sense to determine, that is to resolve.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*, Rather than of the tyrant to be caught.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 26.*

(*Fond* is here put for *found*.)

"**FINE.** *adj.* . . . . .

"11. Applied to person, it means beautiful "with dignity."

Guido has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty on almost all his *fine* women.

*Spence's Critic.*

15. Taper.

And like a crane his necke was long and *fyne*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 21.*

No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd From thy full bosom to thy slender waste That air and harmony of shape expreis, *Fine* by degrees, and beautifully less.

*Prior.*

"**FINE.** *n.* . . . . .

"4. The end. It is seldom used but adverbially, in *fine*." *Johnson* has produced one passage himself from *Shakespeare*, where *fine* is used in this sense, not adverbially and without *in*. He might have added more of the same kind from the same author, as well as from *Spenser* and *Fairfax*.

The *fine* is, I will live a bachelor.

*Shaksp. Much Ado.*

Is this the *fine* of his fines, and the recovery of his recoveries?

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

And all men's eyes and hearts, which there among

Stood gazing, filled were with rufull time

# FIR

And secret seare to see their fatall *fire*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 37.*

Whence barons bold, and worthies shall descend,

Who many great exploits shall bring to *fire*.

*Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 19.*

**FINE.** *n.* (In law.) A final agreement, sometimes called a *seoffment* of record, of which there are divers kinds.

A *fine* is so called because it puts an end, not only to the suit commenced, but also to all other suits and controversies concerning the same matter.

*Blackstone.*

**FINE-DRESSED.** *adj.* Drest in fine clothes.

Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of *fine-dressed* and *fine-spoken* *chevaliers d'industrie*.

*Chesterfield.*

**FINE-SPOKEN.** *adj.* Affectedly polite. See **FINE-DRESSED.**

**FINELESS.** *adj.* Unlimited.

But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter, To him that ever fears he shall be poor.

*Shaksp. Othello.*

**FIR.** *n.* (from *finis*, Lat.) To come to an end; to die.

I had you down, and might have made you *finish*.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

**FIR-NISHING.** *n.* (from *finish*.) The last touch of a composition either of artist or penman.

When some rough strokes of the pencil have made the several parts of the picture look a little hard, it is a justice to reconcile men to it by the last *finishing*.

*M. of Halifax.*

**FIR-CROWNED.** *adj.* Covered with *fire*. No *fir-crowned* hills could give delight,

No palace please mine eye. *Shenstone.*

**FIR-TREE.** *n.* The tree called *Fir*.

Yea, the *fir-trees* rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon. *Isaiab, C. XIV.*

**FIRE-BOTE.** *n.* [*fire* and *bote*, Sax. compensation.] Sufficient firing.

*Fire-bote* is necessary wood to burn, which by the common law lessee for years or for life may take in his ground.

*Termes de la Ley.*

"**FIRE-DRAKE.** *n.* . . . A fiery-serpent."

2. Ignis fatuus or Will a' wisp.

Who should be lamps to comfort out our way.

And not like *fire-drakes* to lead men astray.

*Miserics of Inforced Marriage.*

**FIRE-O'RDEAL.** *n.* Trial by fire.

Ordeal was of two sorts, either *fire-ordeal* or water-ordeal, the former being confined to persons of high rank, the latter to common people.

*Blackstone.*

**FIRM.** *n.* [from the *adj.*] The name or names under which any house of trade is established. A commercial word.

The agents for the **GLOBE DEPOSIT BANK** at Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, Halifax, Hull, and fifty other great trading

## FLA

towns, would become the substitutes for the respectable *Firms*, who are now found to be the fittest depositaries of the surplus cash of the surrounding districts.

*Stonefleet's Portentous Globe.*

**FIRMAN.** *n.* A declaration in writing issued by Asiatic potentates. They are mostly grants of privileges.

**FIRMLESS.** *adj.* [the noun *firm* and *less*.] Detached from substance.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind controul. *Pope.*

**FIRST-FRUIT** [in law] are the profits of every spiritual living for a year, which were anciently given to the pope, but are now transferred to the king. *Termes de la Ley.*

**FISC.** *n.* [*fiscus*, Lat.] Public treasury.

They had resolved to appropriate to the *fisc* a certain portion of the landed property of their conquered country. *Burke.*

**FISCAL.** *adj.* [from *fisc*.] Concerning the public revenue.

We proceed now to examine the king's *fiscal* prerogatives, or such as regard his revenue. *Blackstone.*

\* **To FISH.** *v. n.* . . . . .

\* **To be employed in catching fishes.**

Common of piscary is a liberty of *fish*ing in another man's waters. *Blackstone.*

**FISHGARTH.** *n.* [from *fish* and *geard*, Sax. *sepa*.]

*Fishgarth* is a dam or wear in a river, made for the taking of fish.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**FISHWOMAN.** *n.* A woman that sells fish about the streets.

In the other kind of burlesque, that of Scarron, Dido and Æneas spoke like *fish-women* and porters.

*J. Warton's Essay on Pope.*

\* **FIT.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 6. It was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission."

Come to the bride; another *fit*

Yet thou, sirs, of your country wit.

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**FIVE-FOLD.** *adj.* Five in one.

And bids his men bring out the *five-fold* twilt. *W. Browne.*

\* **FIVES.** *n.* . . . . .

1. A kind of play with a *bowl*. Did *Johnson* or his editor really not know the difference between a *bow* and a *ball*?

**FIXURE.** *n.* [from *fix*.] Stable state.

Ren'd and deracinate

The unity and married calm of states  
Quite from their *prime*.

*Shakspeare's Titulus and Cressida.*

[*Johnson* has arbitrarily altered this word into *fixtures*, in order to produce this passage as an example of a third meaning of the word.]

**FLAGELLANTS.** *v. pl.* [*flagellatus*, Lat.] A set of Christians that used to scourge themselves.

## FLI

\* **To FLAME.** *v. n.* . . . . .

\* 3. To burst out in violence of passion."

Much was he moved at that rueful sight;  
And, *flam'd* with zeal of vengeance inwardly,

He askt, who had that dame so foully dight. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. l. ft. 14.*

**FLAME-COLOUR.** *n.* The colour of flame.

The first was Splendor in a robe of *flame-colour*. *B. Jonson's Masques at Court.*

**FLAP-JACK.** *n.* [a provincial term for] An apple-puff.

We'll have flesh for holy-days, fish for fasting-days, and moreover puddings and *flap-jacks*. *Pericles. A. II. sc. 1.*

Cream and Custards, *flap-jacks* and puddings. *Jovial Crew.*

**FLAPPER.** *n.* One employed to flap another.

I will positively not keep you a *flapper*.  
You may read in Dr. Swift the description of these *flappers*, and the use they were of.

*Chesterfield.*

\* **FLASKET.** *n.* . . . . .

2. A long shallow basket. *Ray.* This indeed is the most common usage of the word.

**FLATCAP.** *n.* [at one time from their wearing *flat-caps*.] A London shopkeeper.

Wealthy *flat-caps* pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe.

*Marston's Dutch Courtizan.*

**FLATTLING.** *adv.* Flatly.

Tho' with her sword on him she *flatling* strooke.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 18.*

**FLAX-WENCH.** *n.* [literally a woman who spins flax, but once a kind of proverbial phrase for] an incontinent female.

My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name As rank as any *flax-wench*, that puts to Before her troth-plaint.

*Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

\* **To FLECKER.** *v. a.* The existence of this word rests solely on a mis-quotation of *Johnson's* from *Romeo and Juliet*; where the editions which bear his own name jointly with that of *Steevens* have *flecked* and not *flecked'd*.

\* **To FLEET.** *v. n.* . . . . .

3. To Float.  
Which did a heap of stately stones  
uprear,  
That seemed amid the surges for to *fleet*.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

Ere my sweet Gaveston shall part from me,  
This isle shall *fleet* upon the ocean,  
And wander to the unfrequented Inde.

*Marlow's Edward II.*

**FLESH-BRUSH.** *n.* A soft brush to rub the flesh with.

The *flesh-brush* us'd with decent state  
To make the spirits circulate.

*Churchill's Ghost,*

# F L O

“ FLIGHT. *n.* . . . . .”

11. A fleet arrow.

Here be of all sorts; *flights*, rovers, and butthafts. *B. Jonson's Cymb. Revels.*

FLI'MZINESS. *n.* [from *flimsy*.] Easy texture.

There is a certain *flimziness* in poetry, that seems expedient in a song. *Shenstone.*

“ To FLIRT. *v. n.* . . . . .”

2. To engage in amorous conversation. Such either is, or was once a fashionable sense of the word.

“ FLIR'TATION. *n.* . . . . .”

2. A kind of amorous parley. Such *was* at least some years ago the word's colloquial meaning.

“ FLIT. *adj.* . . . . . Nimble.”

2. Unsubstantial.

That on the rocks he fell so *flit* and light,  
That he thereby received no hurt at all.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 57.*

FLORA'LIA. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Public exhibitions (among the old Romans) in honour of the Goddess Flora.

The face of greatness would affright them, as Cato did the *Floralia* from the theatre. *Marmion's Antiquary.*

“ FLO'REN. *n.* . . . . . A gold coin of Edward III.” The right word is *Florence*.

The king anno 1342 commanded *Florence* of gold to be made at the tower of London. *Leake from Stow.*

“ FLORENCE. *n.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth. *Diet.*”

2. A kind of wine imported thence in flasks.

FLOTE. *n.* [flot, Fr.] Wave.

For the rest o' the fleet

Which I dispers'd, they all have met again.

And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*  
Bound sadly home for Naples.

*Shaks. Tempst.*

FLO'TSAM. *n.* [from *float*.] Wreck floating on the sea.

*Flotsam* is, where wrecked goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves.

*Blackstone.*

FLOWER-DELI'CE. *n.* [which *Spenser's* notes to his Shepherd's Calender, makes a translation of *flos deliciarum*.] The flower-de-luce.

And all embost with lyons, and with  
*Flourdelice.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 27.*

FLOWER-GE'NTLE. *n.* The amaranthus. *Flower-gentle* last on lofty stem did rise.

*Tate's Cowley.*

FLOWER-INWOVEN. *part. adj.* Stuck with flowers.

With *flower-inwoven* tresses torn

The Nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton.*

FLO'WER-SOFT. *adj.* Soft as a flower.

The silken tackles

# F O L

Swell with the touches of those *flower-soft* hands,

That yarely frame the office.

*Shaks. Antony and Cleopatra.*

FLO'WERY-KIRTLED. *adj.* [flowery and kirtle.] Robed in flowers.

Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades.

*Milton's Comus.*

[*Johnson* separates this compound word, to make the line an example of *flowery*, and by such separation entirely alters the sense of the passage.]

“ FLU'ENTLY. *adv.* . . . . . Readily.”

Mr. Pelham told me that you speak German and French as *fluently* and correctly, as a Saxon or a Parisian. *Chesterfield.*

“ FLU'ID. *n.* . . . . .

“ Any thing not solid.”

All the substances in nature are either solid, fluid, or in the form of expandible fluids. *Adams.*

“ FLUSH. *n.* . . . . .”

3. [From *fluxio*, Lat.] A flight of fowls.

As when a falcon bath with nimble flight

Flowne at a *flush* of ducks.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. st. 54.*

FLU'TTERING. [from *flutter*.] Agitation. And all the horrors that the guilty feel,  
With anxious *flutt' rings* wake the guiltless breast. *Armstrong.*

FLU'XIVE. *adj.* [from *flux*.] Void of solidity.

Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table, which with your finger you may drain as you will.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

FLY-FLAP. *n.* Any thing to flap flies with. I have a *fly-flap* here. *Congreve.*

To FOE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be a foe to.

Sith in his powre she was to *foe* or friend.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. st. 6.*

“ FOG. *n.* . . . . . Aftergrafs.” If *aftergrafs* is ever meant by this word, such is not the usual sense of it, but ‘long grafs remaining in pasture till winter.’

*Ray's North Country Words.*

“ FOIN. *n.* [from the *verb*.] A thrust; a push.”

They move their hands, stedfast their feet remain,

Nor blow, nor *foin*, they struck or thrust, in vain. *Fairfax.*

To FOLIAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manufacture like foliage.

Replete with dust

The *foliag'd* velvet. *Shenstone.*

FOLK-LAND. *n.* [in law.]

The other species was called *folk-land*; which was held by no tenure in writing, but distributed among the common *folk* or people at the pleasure of the lord, and returned at his discretion. *Blackstone.*

# FOR

**FO'LLIFUL.** *adj.* Full of folly.

The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and *follicif* they use indiscriminately. *Shenstone.*

"To **FOLLOW.** *v. a.* . . . . .

5. To go after, as a teacher." The words as a teacher should be expunged, as contradictory to the examples of this sense.

"To **FOLLOW.** *v. n.* . . . . .

3. To be posteriour in time."

Living carcases design'd

For death, the following day, in bloody fight. *Milton.*

**FOOL.** *n.* [probably from *fouler*, Fr.] A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, and of cream.

Thou full dish of fool.

*Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Fall to your cheefe cakes, curds, and clouted cream,

Your fool, your flauens.

*B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.*

"**FOPPERY.** *n.* . . . . .

"Shewy folly."

And as my satire bursts amain,  
See feather'd *fopp'ry* strew the plain.

*Shenstone.*

Cambrics, lace, velvets, and many other prohibited *fopperies*. *Gutbrie.*

"**FO'PPISHLY.** *adv.* . . . Ostentatiously.

Then rarely approach, and respectfully bow,

But not fulsomely pert, nor *foppishly* low.

*Lady M. W. M.*

"**FO'PPISHNESS.** *n.* . . . . . Ostentatious vanity.

I have seen parts of dress, in themselves extremely beautiful, which at the same time subject the wearer to the character of *foppishness* and affectation. *Shenstone.*

"**FOR** *why.* Because."

2. Wherefore. [For this and other old senses of this double word, see *Glossary* to *Hoccleve*.]

Retourned home the royall infant fell  
Into her former fitt; *for why* no powre  
Nor guidance of herself in her did dwell.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 49.*

**FO'RAGER.** *n.* Any living creature that forages.

Down so smooth a slope

The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browfe.

*Milfon's Englis Garden.*

"To **FORBE'AR.** *v. a.* . . . . ."

5. To part with.

My wombe her burdein would *forbear*,  
And bad me call Lucina to me neare.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 53.*

But why have ye (said Arthegall) *forborne*

Your owne good shield in dangerous diismay? *Ib. B. V. C. XI. ft. 52.*

**FOR'BY.** *prep.* [the *for* being an expletive] By.  
He took her up *forby* the lilly hand,

# FOR

And her recomforted the best he might.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 17.*

"**FORCE.** *n.* . . . . .

"6. Fatal compulsion."

What you will have, I'll give, and willing too;

For do we must, what force will have us do. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

"To **FORCE.** *v. n.* To lay stress upon.

"This word I have only found in the following passage." Which passage is from *Camden's Remains*. Camden's usage of the word was not quite so singular, as Johnson imagined.

I *force*, not I, so the villaine were dead.

*New Custom.*

2. To strive.

Forcing to doe that did him fowle misseme.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 26.*

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. *Spenser's April.*

**FORDO'NNE.** *n.* (from the participle of *fordo*, misprinted in Johnson *forde*.) Destruction.

The second was to Triamond beight,

For that he sav'd the victour from *fordonne*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 7.*

"To **FORECLO'SE** a mortgage is to cut off "the power of redemption." This is not technically stated. The mortgage (not the mortgage) is properly said to be *foreclosed*.

The mortgagee may call upon the mortgager to redeem his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for *over foreclosed* from redeeming the same. *Blackstone.*

**FORECLO'SURE.** *n.* The act of foreclosing. A common legal word.

To **FORECONCEIVE.** *v. n.* To preconceive.

Expecting or *foreconceiving*, that Nemesis and retribution will take hold of the authors of our hurt. *Bacon.*

"**FOREGO'ER.** *n.* . . . . . Ancestor."

2. One that goes before another.

And all the followers their heads do lay  
On their *foregoers'* backs.

*Davies on dancing.*

**FO'REHORSE.** *n.* The horse in harness that goes foremost.

I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock.

*Shaksp. All's Well.*

**FOREJU'DGMENT.** *n.* Judgment formed beforehand.

But seldom seen, *forejudgment* proveth true. *Spenser's Muirpatmos.*

To **FO'RELEND.** *v. a.* (*fore* and *lend*.) Previously to consign.

As if that life to lose they had *forelent*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 6.*

**FOREMEANT.** *adj.* Meant beforehand.

As being the place by destiny *foremeant*.

*B. Jonson's Masques at Court.*

**FOREMOTHER.** *n.* A female ancestor.

He honours his forefathers and *foremo-*

## FOR

*shows*, but condemns his parents as too modern.  
*Butler's Characters.*  
**FORENE/ST.** *prop.* [*fore* and *anest.*] Opposite to.

The lands *foreneft* the Greekish shore he held,

From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall. *Fairfax.*

**To FORE-RE/AD.** *v. a.* To foretaken.

Which his young toward years,

Did largely promise, and to him *fore-re-d.*

*Spenser's Muirpalmos.*

**FORESE/ER.** *n.* One that foresees things.

There are some such very great *foreseers*, that they grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing is to be seen.

*M. of Halifax.*

**FORESHE/W.** *n.* [*fore* and *few.*] Sign.

With vermil drops at e'en his tresses bleed, *Foreshears* of future heat.

*Fairfax. B. XIII. ft. 34.*

**FO'RESIDE.** *n.* [*fore* and *side.*] Specious outside.

These counterfeiters were thus uncafed

Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 39.*

**To FORESLA/CK.** *v. a.* . . . . To neglect by idleness." The existence of this verb depends entirely on the accuracy of the printer of *Spenser's Island*: whereas what occurs twice in the same sense in the *Fairy Queen* is in all the editions *forshack*.

**To FO'RE-SPEAK.** *v. a.* . . . .

"2. To forbid. [From *for* and *speech.*]" This derivation, and *Johnson's* own note to the passage here brought from *Shakspeare*, make the word (in this sense) to be *forfspeak*.

**FORE-SPENT.** *adj.* . . . .

"1. Wasted; tired." In this sense it should clearly be *forfspent*.

**FO'RESTER.** *n.* . . . .

"2. An inhabitant of the inland country."

Do you hear, *forester*!

*Shaksp. As you like it.*

3. A forest-tree.

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers, and the herbaceous offspring, than in *foresters*.

*Evelyn.*

**To FORETE/LL.** *v. a.* . . . .

"To foretaken."

These ill prophetic signs have oft *foretold*.

*J. Warton's Virgil.*

**FO'RETHOUGHT.** *n.* . . . .

"2. Provident care."

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction, than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advice.

*Blackstone.*

**To FO'REWASTE.** *v. a.* . . . . "To defoliate." *Johnson* must have transcribed this verb from some very bad edition of *Spenser*, since all the good ones concur in reading *forwasted*, which is certainly more conformable to *Johnson's* interpretation.

## FOR

**To FO'REWEARY.** *v. a.* [*for* and *weary.*] To "dispirit with labour." Here is the same kind of blunder, as in **FOREWASTE**, and the more inexcusable, because the derivation is given right.

**FO'RE-WIND.** *n.* A wind that blows a vessel right forward in its course.

A *fore-wind* is the substance of his creed, and fresh water the burden of his prayers.

*Overbury.*

**FORF'EITURE.** *n.* . . . .

"1. The act of forfeiting."

If there be two joint-tenants for life, and one grants away his part for the life of his companion, it is a *forfeiture*.

*Blackstone.*

**To FORGO.** *v. a.* This (and not *forego*) was the word first used in the senses of *give up* and of *lose*, which make the 1st and 3d of **FOREGO** in *Johnson*. *Forgo* is the constant orthography in *Spenser*, where it once bears a peculiar signification of *lose*.

Strongly either strooke,

And broke their speares; yet neither has

*forgon*

His horle's back.

*F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 9.*

**To FORHEND.** *v. a.* [*for* and *hende*, Sax. *prehendere.*] To lay hold on.

Like as a feareful dove, which through the raine

Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine,

Having farre oft espyde a tassell gent,

Which after her his nimble winges doth

straine,

Doubleth her hast for feare to be *for-berd*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 49.*

**FORISFAMILIATED.** *adj.* [a term in civil law from *foris* and *familia*, Lat.] Put in possession of land in a father's life-time.

Provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father (or, as the civil law would call it, had not been *forisfamiliaried*) in his life-time.

*Blackstone.*

**To FORLE/ND.** *v. a.* [*for* and *lend.*] To resign.

But Timias, the prince's gentle squire,

That ladie's love unto his lord *forlent*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 47.*

**FORM.** *n.* Senses 9, 10, 11, ought to have made a separate article, the sound of the word in these three differing, (by *o* long) from that of the rest.

**FO'RMALIST.** *n.* . . . . One who practises external ceremony.

2. An advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain *formalists*, that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form.

*Shaftesbury.*

**FO'RMA/LLY.** *adv.* . . . .

5. In proper form.

A subtle net, which only for that same The skilful palmer *formally* did frame.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 81.*

The very devil allum'd thee *formally*.

*Middleton's Mad World.*

# FOR

**FO'LLIFUL.** *adj.* Full of folly.

The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and *folliſul* they uſe indifferently. *Shenſtone.*

"To **FOLLOW.** *v. a.* . . . . .

"5. To go after, as a teacher." The words as a teacher ſhould be expunged, as contradictory to the examples of this ſenſe.

"To **FOLLOW.** *v. n.* . . . . .

"3. To be poſterior in time."

Living carcaſſes deſign'd

For death, the following day, in bloody fight. *Milton.*

**FOOL.** *n.* [probably from *fouler*, Fr.] A liquid made of goosberries ſcalded and pounded, and of cream.

Thou full diſh of fool.

*Shakſ. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Fall to your cheeſe cakes, curds, and clouted cream,

Your fool, your flauces.

*B. Jonſon's Sad Shepherd.*

"**FOPPERY.** *n.* . . . . .

"Shewy folly."

And as my ſatire burſts amain,  
See feather'd *fopp'ry* ſtrew the plain.

*Shenſtone.*

Cambrics, lace, velvets, and many other prohibited *fopperies*.

*Gutbrie.*

"**FO'PPISHLY.** *adv.* . . . . . Oſtentatiously.

Then rarely approach, and reſpectfully bow,

But not fulſomely pert, nor *foppishly* low.

*Lady M. W. M.*

"**FO'PPISHNESS.** *n.* . . . . . Oſtentatious vanity.

I have ſeen parts of dreſs, in themſelves extremely beautiful, which at the ſame time ſubject the wearer to the character of *foppishneſs* and affectation.

*Shenſtone.*

"**FOR** *why.* Be cauſe."

2. Wherefore. [For this and other old ſenſes of this double word, ſee *Gloſſary* to *Hoccleve*.]

Retourned home the royall infant fell

Into her former ſitt; *for why* no powre

Nor guidance of herſelf in her did dwell.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ſt. 49.*

**FO'RAGER.** *n.* Any living creature that forages.

Down ſo ſmooth a ſlope

The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browſe.

*Milſon's Engliſh Garden.*

"To **FORBE'AR.** *v. a.* . . . . ."

5. To part with.

My wombe her burdein would *forbear*,  
And bad me call Lucina to me neare.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ſt. 53.*

But why have ye ſaid Arthegall *forborne*

Your owne good ſhield in dangerous diſmay? *Ib. B. V. C. XI. ſt. 52.*

**FOR'BY.** *prep.* [the *for* being an expletive] By. He took her up *forby* the killy hand,

# FOR

And her recomforted the beſt he might.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ſt. 17.*

"**FORCE.** *n.* . . . . .

"6. Fatal compulſion."

What you will have, I'll give, and willing too;

For do we muſt, what force will have us do. *Shakſ. Rich. II.*

"To **FORCE.** *v. n.* To lay ſtreſs upon.

"This word I have only found in the following paſſage." Which paſſage is from *Camden's Remains*. Camden's uſage of the word was not quite ſo ſingular, as Johnſon imagined.

I force, not I, ſo the villaine were dead.

*New Cuſtom.*

2. To ſtrive.

Forcing to doe that did him fowle miſſeeme.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ſt. 26.*

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. *Spencer's April.*

**FORDO'NNE.** *n.* (from the participle of *fordo*, miſprinted in Johnſon *foredo*.) Deſtruction.

The ſecond was to Triamond beight,

For that he ſav'd the victour from *fordanne*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ſt. 7.*

"To **FORECLO'SE** a mortgage is to cut off the power of redemption." This is not technically ſtated. The mortgage (not the mortgage) is properly ſaid to be *forecloſed*.

The mortgagee may call upon the mortgagee to redeem his eſtate preſently, or in default thereof to be for *over forecloſed* from redeeming the ſame. *Blackſtone.*

**FORECLO'SURE.** *n.* The act of forecloſing. A common legal word.

To **FORECONCEIVE.** *v. n.* To preconceive.

Expecting or *foreconceiving*, that Nemefia and retribution will take hold of the authors of our hurt. *Bacon.*

"**FOREGO'ER.** *n.* . . . . . Anceſtor."

2. One that goes before another.

And all the followers their heads do lay On their *foregoers*' backs.

*Davies on dancing.*

**FO'REHORSE.** *n.* The horſe in harneſs that goes foremoſt.

I ſhall ſtay here the *forehorſe* to a ſmock.

*Shakſp. All's Well.*

**FOREJU'DGMENT.** *n.* Judgment formed beforehand.

But ſeldom ſeen, *forejudgment* proveth true. *Spencer's Muſcopatmos.*

To **FO'RELEND.** *v. a.* (*fore* and *lend*.) Previouſly to conſign.

As if that life to loſſe they had *forelent*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ſt. 6.*

**FORE/MEANT.** *adj.* Meant beforehand.

As being the place by deſtiny *foremeant*.

*B. Jonſon's Maſques at Court.*

**FORE/MOTHER.** *n.* A female anceſtor.

He honours his forefathers and *foremo-*

# FOR

*shows*, but condemns his parents as too modern. *Butler's Characters.*  
**FORENE/ST.** *prop.* [*fore* and *enest.*] Opposite to.

The lands *foreneest* the Greekish shore he held,

From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall. *Fairfax.*

**To FORE-RE/AD.** *v. a.* To foretolden.

Which his young toward years,

Did largely promise, and to him *fore-red.*

*Spenser's Muirpatrios.*

**FORESE/ER.** *n.* One that foresees things.

There are some such very great *foreseers*, that they grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing is to be seen.

*M. of Halifax.*

**FORESHE/W.** *n.* [*fore* and *shew.*] Sign.

With vermilion drops at e'en his tresses bleed, *Forshews* of future heat.

*Fairfax. B. XII. ft. 34.*

**FO'RESIDE.** *n.* [*fore* and *side.*] Specious outside.

These counterfeiters were thus uncafed Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 39.*

**To FORESLA/CK.** *v. a.* . . . . To neglect by idleness." The existence of this verb depends entirely on the accuracy of the printer of *Spenser's Island*: whereas what occurs twice in the same sense in the *Fairy Queen* is in all the editions *forshack*.

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"2. To forbid. [From *for* and *speak.*]" This derivation, and *Johnson's* own note to the passage here brought from *Shakspeare*, make the word (in this sense) to be *for-speak*.

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"1. Wasted; tired." In this sense it should clearly be *forspent*.

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"2. An inhabitant of the inland country." Do you hear, *forester*!

*Shaksf. As you like it.*

**3. A forest-tree.**

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers, and the herbaceous offspring, than in *foresters*. *Evelyn.*

**To FORETE/LL.** *v. a.* . . . .

"To foretolden."

These ill prophetic signs have oft *foretold*. *J. Warton's Virgil.*

**FO'RETHOUGHT.** *n.* . . . .

"2. Provident care."

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction, than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advice. *Blackstone.*

**To FO'REWASTE.** *v. a.* . . . . To desolate."

*Johnson* must have transcribed this verb from some very bad edition of *Spenser*, since all the good ones concur in reading *forwasted*, which is certainly more conformable to *Johnson's* interpretation.

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**To FO'REWEARY.** *v. a.* [*for* and *weary.*] To "dispirit with labour." Here is the same kind of blunder, as in **FOREWASTE**, and the more inexcusable, because the derivation is given right.

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A *fore-wind* is the substance of his creed, and fresh water the burden of his prayers.

*Overbury.*

**"FORF'EITURE.** *n.* . . . .

"1. The act of forfeiting."

If there be two joint-tenants for life, and one grants away his part for the life of his companion, it is a *forfeiture*. *Blackstone.*

**To FORGO.** *v. a.* This (and not *forego*) was the word first used in the senses of *give up* and of *lose*, which make the 1st and 3d of **FOREGO** in *Johnson*. *Forgo* is the constant orthography in *Spenser*, where it once bears a peculiar signification of *lose*.

Strongly either strooke,

And broke their speares; yet neither has

*for-gon*

His horle's back.

*F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 9.*

**To FORHEND.** *v. a.* [*for* and *hende*, Sax. *prehendere.*] To lay hold on.

Like as a feareful dove, which through the raine

Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine,

Having farre oft espyde a tassell gent,

Which after her his nimble winges doth straine,

Doubleth her hast for feare to be *for-bend*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 49.*

**FORISFAMILIATED.** *adj.* [a term in civil law from *foris* and *familia*, Lat.] Put in possession of land in a father's life-time.

Provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father (or, as the civil law would call it, had not been *forisfamiliaried*) in his life-time. *Blackstone.*

**To FORLE/ND.** *v. a.* [*for* and *lend.*] To resign.

But Timias, the prince's gentle squire,

That ladie's love unto his lord *forlent*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 47.*

**"FORM.** *n.*" Senses 9, 10, 11, ought to have made a separate article, the sound of the word in these three differing, (by *o* long) from that of the rest.

**"FORMALIST.** *n.* . . . . One who practises external ceremony.

2. An advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain *formalists*, that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form. *Sbaftesbury.*

**"FORMALLY.** *adv.* . . . .

5. In proper form.

A subtle net, which only for that fame The skilful palmer formally did frame.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 81.*

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*.

*Middleton's Mad W.*



## FOR

**FO'RMEDON.** *n.* [*forma doni*, Lat.] A writ to ground an action on for the recovery of an entailed estate in certain cases.

Where a tenant in tail infeoffs a stranger, or is diseised and dies, his heir shall have a writ of *formedon* to recover the land.

*Termes de la Ley.*

\* **FO'RMER.** *adj.* . . . .

4. First.

And humbly gan that mightie Queene entreat

To graunt him that adventure for his former feat.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 15.*

5. Fore; anterior. [This sense contradicts *Johnson's* assertion, 'that this word never relates to place.']

Yet did her face and former parts profess

A faire young mayden.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 10.*

**FO'RMERLY.** *adv.* . . . . In times past."

2. First of the two.

But Calidore, that was more quick of sight

And nimbler-handed than his enemy

Prevented him before his stroke could light,

And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 38.*

**FO'RMULA.** *n.* [Lat.] A set order.

They never depart an iota from the authentic *formule* of tyranny and usurpation.

*Burke.*

**FORN.** *prep.* Before.

Where *forne* the wondrous bench

The lipping gallant might enjoy his wench.

*Return from Parnassus.*

To **FORPA'SS.** *v. a.* [*for* and *pass*.] To escape wholly.

Scarce can a bishoprick *forpass* them by,

But that it must be gelt in privacy.

*Spenser's Hubberd.*

**FORPI'NED.** *part. adj.* [from *for* and *to pine*.] Wasted away.

But through long anguish and self-murdering thought,

He was so wasted and *forpined* quite,

That all his substance was consumed to nought.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 57.*

To **FO'RRAY.** *v. a.* [from *for*-*hadian*, Sax. *præoccupare*.] To pillage, to forage.

For dead now was their foe which them forrayed late.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XII. ft. 3.*

For they that morn had *forraid* all the land.

*Fairfax. B. III. ft. 14.*

**FORRA'Y.** *n.* [from the verb.] The act of foraging; the act of plundering.

A band of Brytons, ryding on *forray*

Few dayes before, had gotten a great pray.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 58.*

In dead of night, when all the theeves did rest

## FOR

After a late *forray*, and slept full found.

*Id. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 42.*

To **FORSA'Y.** *v. a.* [*for* and *say*.]

1. To renounce.

But shepherd must walk another way,

Sike wordly sovenance he must *forsay*.

*Spenser's May.*

2. To forbid.

And fithence shepherds been *forfai'd*

From places of delight. *Spenser's July.*

To **FORSLA'CK.** *v. a.* [*for* and *slack*.] To put off.

For dread of daunger not to be redrest,

If he for slouth *forslackt* so famous guest.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 3.*

To **FORSPE'AK.** *v. a.* [*for* and *speak*.] To forbid.

Or our ill fortunes, or the world's ill eye

*Forspeake* our good.

*Return from Parnassus.*

**FORSPE'NT.** *part. adj.* [*for* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted.

Who was to weet a wretched wearish elfe,  
With hollow eyes and rawbone cheeks

*forspent,*

As if he had in prison long bene pent.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 34.*

2. Wearied.

*Forspent* with toil, as runners at a race,

I lay me down a little while to breathe.

*Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. III.*

**FORSWONK.** *part. pass.* of *forwinck*.

Worn with toil.

She is my goddess plain,

And I her shepherd's swain,

Albe *forswonk* and forswat I am.

*Spenser's April.*

To **FORTHINK.** *v. a.* [*for* and *think*.] To relinquish the thoughts of.

But soon he gan such folly to *forbinke* againe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 14.*

**FO'RTHY.** *adv.* [from *forthan*, Sax. *ideo*.]

Therefore.

*Forthy* appease your griefe and heavy plight. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 14.*

**FORTUNE-TELLING.** *n.* The practice of telling fortunes.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-telling*.

*Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**FORTUNELESS.** *adj.* [*fortune* and *less*.]

Unlucky.

Against all hard mishaps and *fortunelesse* misfare.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.*

To **FO'RTUNIZE.** *v. a.* To regulate the fortune of.

Fooles therefore

They are, which fortunes doe by vows devize,

Sith each unto himselfe his life may *fortunize*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 30.*

[This is a very expressive word, though fallen into disuse.]

# FOU

**To FORWA'RN.** *v. a.* [*for* and *warniam*, *Sax. vitare.*] To keep off.

Dead long ygoe I wote thou haddeſt bin,  
Had not that charm from thee *forwarn-*  
*ed* itt. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. II. ft. 18.*

**FORWE'ARIED.** *part. adj.* Much wearied.  
*Forwearied* with my ſports I did alight  
From loſſie ſteed and downe to ſleepe  
me layd.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 13.*

• But for the captain hath no reſt to ſtay  
His head *forwearied* with the windy way,  
He back retires. *Davies on dancing.*

Whoſe labour'd ſpirits

*Forwearied* in this action of ſwift ſpeed,  
Crave harbourage within your city walls.

*Shakſp. King John.*

**FO'STER.** *n.* [contracted from *foreſter.*] A  
rude inhabitant of a foreſt.

So as they gazed after her a while,  
Lo! where a grieſly *foſter* forth did ruſh,  
Breathing out beaſtly luſt her to deſyle.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 17.*

**To FO'STER.** *v. n.* To be foſtered.

Other great houſes there be of the Eng-  
liſh in Ireland, which through licentious  
converſing with the Iriſh, or marrying, or  
*foſtering* with them, have degenerated.

*Spencer's Ireland.*

**FO'STRESS.** *n.* [from *to foſter.*] A female that  
rears up and ſupports any body.

Glory of knights, and hope of all the  
earth,

Come forth, your *foſtreſs* bids; who from  
your birth

Hath bred you to this hour.

*B. Jonſon's Maſques at Court.*

**FO'THER.** *n.* [*Sax. maſſa plumbi.*] A carri-  
age-load of lead, not every where the ſame  
in quantity.

**FO'ULDERING.** *part. adj.* [from *foudroier*,  
old Fr. *epouvanter.*] Terrifying.

Seem'd that lowde thunder with amaze-  
ment great

Did rend the ratt'ling ſkyes with flames  
of fouldring heat.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. ft. 20.*

**FOUL-SPO'KEN.** *adj.* Scurrilous in ſpeech.

*Foul ſpoken* coward! *Titus Andronicus.*

• **To FO'UNDER.** *v. n.* . . .

• 2. To fail; to miſcarry." By this inter-  
pretation, and the example from *Shakſpeare*,  
*Jonſon* gives only the metaphorical ſenſe,  
and paſſes over the literal from which it is  
taken. *Founder* properly relates to horſes.

It chaunt Sir Satyrane, his ſteed at laſt,  
Whether through *found'ring* or through  
ſuddein feare,

To ſtumble.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 30.*

• **FOU'NDRESS.** *n.* . . .

• 2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable  
revenue." Here *Jonſon* has altered the  
real word *foundereſs*; and in order to ſup-  
port his alteration, miſquotes an Alexan-

# FRA

drine verſe from *Spenser*, by putting *chief's* for  
*found'reſs*, for *chiefest foundereſs*. *Found'reſs*  
in the example from *Dryden* is only a poeti-  
cal contraction.

• **To FOWL.** *v. n.* . . . To kill birds for  
"food or game."

Such perſons as may lawfully hunt, fiſh,  
or *fowl*, have only a qualified property in  
theſe animals. *Blackſtone.*

• **FOX.** *n.* . . .

• 2. By way of reproach to a knave."  
O how the old *fox* ſtunk, I warrant thee,  
When the rank fit was on him.

*Otway's Venice Preserved.*

3. [In old plays.] A ſword: poſſibly from  
ſome ſword-cutler's name.

I had a ſword, ay the flower of Smith-  
field for a ſword, a right *fox* i' faith.

*Porter's Two angry Women.*

What blade iſt?

A Toledo, or an Engliſh Fox.

*Webſter's White Devil.*

A cowardly ſlave, that dares as ſoon eat  
his *fox*, as draw it in carnel.

*Killigrew's Parſon's Wedding.*

**To FOX.** *v. a.* [ſtill in uſe for one mode of  
fiſhing.] To intoxicate.

As much bread as would dine a ſparrow,  
or as much drink as would *fox* a fly.

*Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

The captain *fox'd* him rarely.

*Maine's City-match.*

• **FOX-GLOVE.** *n.* . . . A plant."

The *fox-glove* on fair *Flora's* hand iſ  
worn. *Tate's Cowley.*

**FOX-HOUND.** *n.* A hound for a fox-chaſe.

Who lavishes his wealth,

On racer, *fox-bound*, hawk, or ſpaniel.

*Shenstone.*

**FOX-HUNTING.** *n.* The diverſion of  
hunting foxes.

Hence a transition to *fox-hunting*, which  
is deſcribed in all its parts.

*Argument to Somerville's Chace, B. III.*

**To FOYLE.** *v. a.* [from *fouler*, Fr.] To tram-  
ple on.

Whom he did all to pieces breake and  
*foyle*

In filthy duſt, and left ſo in the loathely  
*foyle.* *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 33.*

**FRA'NCHISEMENT.** *n.* [from *franchiſe*, Fr.]  
Freedom.

To work *Irena's franchiſement*,

And cke *Grantorto's* worthy puniſhment.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 36.*

**FRANCI'SCAN.** *n.* A monk of the order of  
Saint Francis.

Many other reformation have been from  
time to time of the *Franciscans*.

*Wicov.*

**FRANCI'SCAN.** *adj.* Belonging to *Franciſ-*  
cans.

Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,  
Or in *Franciscan* think to paſs diſguiſ'd.

*Milton.*

# F R E

"FRANK. *adj.* . . . . .

"2. Open."

Bearing with *frank* appearance  
Their purposes towards Cyprus.

*Shakspeare's Othello.*

Now I shall have reason  
To shew the love and duty, that I bear  
you,

With *franker* spirit. *Ib.*

You must be *frank*, but without indifcre-  
tion. *Chesterfield.*

"FRANK. *n.* . . . . .

"1. A place to feed hogs in: so called from  
"liberality of food." Had *Johnson* known  
that *franc* in old French meant *etablie a por-  
ceau*, [See *CARPENTIER*.] he need not have  
had recourse to so ingenious a reason for  
this appellation.

"3. A French coin."

A *frank*, or *livre*, is twenty fols. *Leake.*

"FRANKALMO'IGNE. *n.* . . . ."

Tenure in *frankalmoign*, or free alms, is  
that, whereby a religious corporation, ag-  
gregate or sole, holdeth lands of the donor  
to them and their successors for ever.

*Blackstone.*

FRANKMA'RRIAGE. *n.* A peculiar kind  
of tenure.

Where tenements are given by one man  
to another, together with a wife, who is  
the daughter or cousin of the donor, to  
hold in *frankmarriage*, the donees shall have  
the tenements to them and the heirs of  
their two bodies begotten. *Blackstone.*

FRANKTE'NEMENT. *n.* [law Fr.] Free-  
hold.

*Franktenement* or freehold is applicable not  
only to lands, and other solid objects, but  
also to offices, rents, commons, and the like.

*Blackstone.*

"FRAUD. *n.* . . . Deccit."

2. Harm. [a latinism. *Quis deus in fraudem*,  
&c. *Virg.*]

To all his angels he propos'd  
To draw the proud king Ahab into fraud,  
That he might fall in Ramoth.

*Milton's Par. Regained.*

So glister'd the dire snake, and into fraud  
Led Eve. *Par. Lost, B. IX. v. 643.*

"To FRAY. *v. a.* . . . .

"2. To rub."

A deer is said to *fray* her head, when she  
rubs it against a tree.

*Whalley's Notes on B. Jonson.*

FRA'YING. *n.* [from *fray*, *v.*] Peel of a  
deer's horn.

For by his flot, his entries, and his port,  
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise  
sport. *B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.*

"To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose,  
"Scotch, brought into England by *Thom-  
son*.] To variegate." Though *Johnson*  
knew it not, the word is in *Milton*.

The white pink, and the pausy freakt  
with jet. *Lycidas.*

# F R I

"FREE. *adj.* . . . . ."

15. [Applied to a horse.] Willing to move.  
Rauing the forest wide on courier *free*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 12.*

FREEBE'NCH. *n.* [in law.] A widow's  
dower on a copyhold.

Copyhold estates are not liable to dower,  
unless by the special custom of the manor,  
in which case it is usually called the widow's  
*freebench*. *Blackstone.*

"FREEDOM. *n.* . . . . ."

8. [In colloquial language.] Any mark of as-  
sumed familiarity. In *this* sense the word  
has a '*burial*'.

FREEMA'SON. *n.* One of a numerous so-  
ciety who profess having a secret to keep.  
I reckon, next week we shall hear you  
are a *freemason*. *Gray to Walpole.*

FREEWA'RREN. *n.* [from *free* and ware-  
nian, Sax. *defendere*.] A privilege of pre-  
serving and killing game.

*Freewarren* is a franchise erected for pre-  
servation of beasts and fowls of warren.

*Blackstone.*

"To FREEZE. *v. a.* . . . .

"1. To congeal with cold."

O'er many a *frozen*, many a fiery alp.

*Milton.*

FRE'NCH. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for]  
The French language.

Speak Italian to those very few Italians,  
that speak no French. *Chesterfield.*

FRENCH-HORN. *n.* [a French improve-  
ment on the horn.] An instrument of  
wind-music made of metal.

A flute, a violin, a hautboy, and a  
*French-born*, may all found the same tone,  
and be easily distinguishable.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

FREQUENTA'TION. *n.* [*frequentatio*, Lat.]  
Habit of frequenting.

The *frequentation* of Courts checks this  
petulancy of manner. *Chesterfield.*

"FRESH. *adj.* . . . . ."

13. Unpractised.

How green and *fresh* you are in this old  
world! *Shak. K. John.*

[In this sense of the word members of the  
University of Oxford for a short period af-  
ter their entrance are nick-named *fresh-  
men*.]

To FRESH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To  
refresh.

But quickly she it overpast, so soone  
As she her face had wpyt to *fresh* her  
blood. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 45.*

To FRI/CASEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
dress in fricasee.

Sir-loins and rumps of beef offend my  
eyes,  
Pleas'd with frogs *fricaseed*.

*Bramston.*

FRIE'NDING. *n.* [from *friend*.] Friend-  
lines.

And what so poore a man as Hamlet is

## F R O

May do, to express his love and *friending* to you,

God willing, shall not lack.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**FRILL. n.** An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt.

**FRIM. adj.** [from *fromian*, Sax. *proficere*.] In good case. *Ray's North Country Words.*

Though not to be met with in books, this is a common word with country-folks in general.

**To FRISSE. v. a.** [*friser*, Fr.] To dress by crisping. This is confined to the hair of the head.

**FRISSEUR. n.** [Fr.] Hair-dresser.

Let your man learn of the best *friseur* to do your hair well, for that is a very material part of your dress.

*Chesterfield.*

**"FRISKY. adj.** . . . . . Gay; airy. A low word." Why this should be called a *low* word, though certainly a *familiar* one, is not so evident.

Everybody will call you *Colas*, which is much worse than *frisky*.

*Chesterfield.*

**FRIVO'LITY. n.** [from *frivolous*.] Insignificance.

The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as well as falsehood of what he urged in his defence.

*Robertson.*

**"FRIVOLOUSLY. adv.** . . . Triflingly." Such a fellow is troublefomely active, *frivolously* busy, foolishly lively.

*Chesterfield.*

**"FRIVOLOUSNESS. n.** . . Triflingness."

Nothing can prove more fully the innocence of Suffolk, than the *frivolousness* of the articles, which his enemies thought proper to object against him.

*Hume's History.*

**"FRONT. n.** . . . . .

**"2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike."** That dar'ft, though grim and terrible, advance

Thy mis-created *front* athwart my way.

*Milton.*

**"7. The most conspicuous part."**

The very head and *front* of my offending Hath this extent, no more.

*Shaksp. Othello.*

**FRONTIERED. adj.** Guarded on the frontier.

Now that is no more a border, nor *frontiered* with enemies.

*Spenfer.*

**FRONTI'NIAC. adj.** [a town in France.] Denoting a kind of grape.

Mistress and woman differ no otherwise, than *Frontiniac* and ordinary grapes.

*Suckling.*

**FRONTISTE'RIMUM. n.** [Lat. from *frontis*, Gr.] Learned seminary.

'Twill be the great gymnasium of the realm,

The *frontistarium* of Great Brittain.

*Randolph's Music's Looking-glass.*

## F U N

**FRO'RY. adj.** [from *frere*.]

1. Frozen.

Her up betwixt his ragged hands he rear'd,

And with his *froxy* lips loft softly kist.

*Sp. F. G. B. III. C. VIII. st. 35.*

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She used with tender hand

The foaming steed with *froxy* bit to steer.

*Fairfax. B. II. st. 40.*

**"To FRY. v. a.** . . . . . To dress food by "roasting it in a pan on the fire." From this jumble of culinary terms *Johnson's* readers will hardly consider him as a classic in cookery. *Asb* however has literally copied the definition.

**FRYTH. (n.)** signifies a plain between woods.

*Termes de la<sup>e</sup> Ley and Camden's Remains.*

**"FUGA'CIOUS. adj.** . . . . . Volatile." Its beauties are not of the *fugacious* kind.

*J. Warton on Pope.*

**FUL'GINOUSLY. adv.** [from *fuliginous*.] By being sooty.

Or whence the joy 'mid columns, towers, 'Midst all the city's artful trim,

To rear some breathless vapid flowers,

Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.

*Sbenstone.*

**FULL-A'CORNE'D. adj.** Fed full with acorns.

Like a *full-acorn'd* boar. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

**FULL-BOTTOM. n.** A full-bottomed wig. Adieu, ye bobs! ye bags, give place,

*Full-bottoms* come instead.

*Sbenstone.*

**FULL-HE'ARTED. adj.** Full of courage. The enemy *full-hearted*.

*Shaksp. Cymb.*

**FU'LL-ORBED. adj.** [full and orb.] Like a full moon.

Twelve thousand crescents all shall swell 'To *full orb'd* pride, and fading die.

*Mason's Caractacus.*

**FU'LL-WINGED. adj.** Having full wings. And often to our comfort shall we find

The sharded beetle in a safer hold,

'Than is the *full-wing'd* eagle.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

**"To FU'LMINATE. v. n.** . . . . .

**"3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures."**

All things in this his *fulminating* bull are not of so innoxious a tendency.

*Burke.*

**"FU'L'SOMELY. adv.** . . . Nauseously." Then rarely approach, and respectfully bow,

But not *fulsomenly* pert, nor foppishly low.

*Lady M. W. M.*

**"FU'NDAMENT. n.** . . . . . The back part "of the body."

They threw him on the bed, thrust into his *fundament* a red hot iron.

*Hume's History in Edward II.*

**To FUNK. v. n.** [from the noun.] To shrink through fear.

## F U R

The best part of the veal, and the Greek  
for *bunc*,

Is the name of a man that makes us  
*funk*.

*Ep. on J. Burton, when Proctor at Oxford.*

**FURNACE-BURNING.** *adj.* Burning like  
a furnace.

I cannot weep; for all my body's moisture

Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burn-  
ing heart. *Shakf. Hen. VI. P. III.*

**FURNIMENT.** *n.* [from *furnire*, Barb. Lat.]  
Furniture.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirl-  
ing pace

One in a charet of strange furniment  
Towards them driving.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 38.*

**FURNISHING.** *n.* [from *furnish*.] External  
pretence.

Something deeper

Whereof perchance these are but *furnish-*  
*ings.* *Shakf. Lear.*

[This interpretation is exactly conforma-  
ble to *Johnson's* own note on the passage,  
in *Lear*; yet with his usual consistency he  
brings this same passage for an example of  
the verb *furnish* in a different sense.]

**FURTHER.** *adj.* . . . . .

" 3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a

## F U T

*substantive* in the phrase *no further.*" And in  
other phrases too.

And now *what further* shall ensue, be-  
hold. *Milton.*

**FURTHEST.** *adv.* The superlative of *forth*:  
as *Johnson* makes it under that word.

The *furthest* a prudent man should pro-  
ceed in general is to laugh at some of his  
own foibles. *Shenstone.*

**FURY.** *n.* . . . . .

" 1. Madness.

It is a tale

Told by an ideot; full of sound and *fury*,  
Signifying nothing. *Shakf. Macbeth.*

" **FUST.** *v. n.* . . . . . To grow  
mouldy."

Sure he, that made us with such large  
discourse

Looking before and after, gave us not

That capability of godlike reason

To *rust* in us unus'd. *Shakf. Hamlet.*

**FUTILE.** *adj.* . . . . .

" 2. Of no weight.

Scarce a southern gale

Warm'd our chill air, unloaded with  
the threats

Of tyrant Rome, but *futile* all.

*Shenstone.*

# G.

## G A I

" **GABLE.** *n.* . . . . An excise; a tax."  
In law it has rather a more extensive  
signification.

*Gable* is an old word, that signifies a rent,  
duty, custom, or service, yielded or done  
to the king, or any other lord.

*Termes de la Ley.*

" **GABLE.** *n.* . . . . The sloping roof of a  
" building." This definition is quite foreign  
to the thing, and should stand thus: a tri-  
angular end of a building carried up (per-  
pendicular in front) to the ridge of the  
roof.

" **GAIN.** *n.* . . . . .

" 4. Overplus in a comparative computation."  
Yet who knows

Exact the balance of our loss and *gain*?

Who knows, how far a rattle may out-  
weigh

The mace or sceptre? *Sneyd Davies.*

To **GAINSTRIVE.** *v. n.* [*gainst* and *strive*.]  
To resist.

Whole bodies chaff, whenever in his  
powre

*He* may them catch unable to *gainstrive*

## G A M

He with his shameful lust doth first de-  
flowre,

And afterwards themselves doth cruelly  
devoure.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 12.*

**GALLEY-FOIST.** *n.* The London City  
barge, which conveys the new Lord Mayor  
to Westminster.

When the *gallyfoist* is afloat to West-  
minster. *B. Jonson's Epicure.*

" **GALLOWAY.** *n.* A horse, &c."

The horses are small, never exceeding in  
size what we call a stout *galloway*.

*Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

**GALLOW-MAKER.** *n.* One that makes  
a gallows.

What is he that builds stronger than the  
mason, the shipwright and the carpenter?

The *Gallows-maker.* *Shakf. Hamlet.*

**GALOCHE.** *n.* [Fr.] A man's shoe (with-  
out straps or other fastening) made to wear  
over another shoe.

" **GAMBA'DO.** *n.* Boots worn upon the  
legs above the shoe," being made partly  
open and fixt to the saddle,

# GAZ

- " **GAME**. *n.* . . . . .  
 " 4. A single match at play."  
 Methinks, old friend, 'tis wondrous true,  
 That verbe is but a *game* at loo.  
*Sbenstone.*
- " **GA'ME-KEEPER**. *n.* . . . . . A person  
 " who looks after game."  
 A man that has the franchise of warren  
 is in reality no more than a royal *game-keeper*.  
*Blackstone.*
- GA'MING-HOUSE**. *n.* A house where  
 gaming is carried on.  
 All disorderly inns or alehouses, bawdy-  
 houses, *gaming-houses*, stage-plays unlicensed,  
 booths and stages for ropedancers, and the  
 like, are public nuisances. *Blackstone.*
- GA'MING-TABLE**. *n.* A table appropriated  
 to gaming.  
 They frequent plays, operas, and taverns,  
 and at home have their routs and their  
*gaming-tables*. *The World, No. 157.*
- GA'RDEN-PLOT**. *n.* Plot in a garden.  
 In bower and field he sought, where any  
 tuft  
 Of grove, or *garden-plot*, more pleasant  
 lay. *Milton.*
- " **GA'RTER**. *n.* . . . . .  
 " 3. The principal king at arms."  
 As worshipful as are the persons of the  
 illustrious heralds, Clarencieux, Garter, and  
 the rest. *Sbaftebury.*
- GASTRI'LOQUIST**. *n.* [from *γαστρον*, Gr.  
 and *loqui*, Lat.]  
*Gastroloquists* are persons, who have ac-  
 quired the art of modifying their voice, so  
 that it affects the ear of the hearers, as if  
 it came from another person, or from the  
 clouds, or from under the earth. *Reid.*
- GAUR**. *n.* A Persian priest.  
 The comparison between the bramins  
 and the Persian *gaurs*, who pretend to be  
 the disciples and successors of the ancient  
 magi the followers of Zoroaster; may be  
 thought worth a learned disquisition.  
*Gutbrie.*
- GA'WDED**. *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Flushed.  
 Our veil'd dames  
 Commit the war of white and damask in  
 Their nicely *gawded* cheeks.  
*Sbafk. Coriolanus.*
- GA'ZEMENT**. *n.* [from *gaze*.] View,  
 Then forth he brought his snowy Flo-  
 rimele  
 Cover'd from people's *gazement* with  
 a velle.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 17.*
- GA'ZET**. *n.* A small Venetian coin.  
 A *gazet* is almost a penny, whereof ten  
 do make a livre, that is, nine pence.  
*Coryat's Crudities.*
- Not a fol; not a *gazet*.  
*Marmion's Antiquary.*
- " **GAZETTE/ER**. *n.* . . . . .  
 3. A title for a newspaper.  
 Glasses and bottles, pipes and *gazetteers*,

# GEN

- As if the table even itself was drunk,  
 Lie a wet broken scene. *Thomson.*
- " **GEAR**. *n.* . . . . .  
 6. [*geara*, Sax. provilio.] Employment.  
 That to Sir Calidore was *cafe gear*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 6.*  
 [Such is also the plain sense of the word  
 in that passage of *Milton's Comus*, which  
*Johnson* has grievously mis-joined to sense  
 1.]
- " **GE'ASON**. *adj.* [A word which I find  
 " only in *Spenser*.] Wonderful." *Ray*  
 has it among South and East country  
 words; and it is derived from *gafne*, Sax.  
*rarus*.
- GE'MINI**. *n.* [Lat. for *twins*.] The third  
 sign in the Zodiac.  
 In *gemini* that noble power is shewn,  
 That twins their hearts, and doth of two  
 make one.  
*B. Jonson's Masques.*  
 She is young and sanguine, has a wan-  
 ton hazel eye, and was born under *Gemini*.  
*Congreve.*
- " **GE'NDER**. *n.* . . . . .  
 " 2. A sex."  
 Things are frequently considered with  
 relation to the distinction of sex or *gender*.  
*Lowth.*
- " **GENEALOGICAL**. *adj.* . . . . . Pertain-  
 " ing to descents or families."  
 Among the rest was the room in which  
 James I. died, and a portico with a *genea-*  
*logical* tree of the House of Cecil painted  
 on the walls.  
*Gough's Topog. under Theobalds.*
- " **GENEALOGIST**. *n.* . . . . . He who  
 " traces descents."  
 Considering what trash is thought wor-  
 thy to be hoarded by *genealogists*, the fol-  
 lowing may not be a despicable addition  
 to those repositories. *Walpole.*
- GE'NERALISE**. *v. a.* [from *generalis*,  
 Lat.] To reduce to a genus.  
 Sometimes the name of an individual is  
 given to a general conception, and thereby  
 the individual in a manner *generalised*.  
*Reid.*
- " **GE'NEROUS**. *adj.* . . . . .  
 " 1. Not of mean birth."  
 Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders  
 By you invited, do attend your person.  
*Sbafk. Othello.*
- " **GE'NITIVE**. *adj.* . . . . . In grammar,  
 " the name of a case, which, among other  
 " relations, signifies one begotten." This  
*literal* argument for the word's etymology  
 is left to support itself; but its meaning  
 should be shewn by an example.  
 The relation of possession, or belonging,  
 is often expressed by a case, or different  
 ending of the substantive. The case an-  
 swers to the *genitive* case in the Latin, and  
 may still be so called, though perhaps more  
 properly the possessive case. *Lowth.*

## G E R

"GENTI'LITY. *n.* . . . . .

"1. Dignity of birth."

'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew  
By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility*.

*Harrington.*

"2. Elegance of behaviour."

All the men of quality [began] to speak  
the Gallic idiom in their houses, as a high  
strain of *gentility*.

*Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

GENTLEMAN-U'SHER. *n.* One who  
holds a post at Court to usher others to the  
presence.

His tongue goes always before his wit,  
like *gentleman-usher*, but somewhat faster.

*Overbury.*

GE'NTLEMANSHIP. *n.* [from *gentleman*.]

Elegance of manners.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good.

*Marg. of Halifax.*

GE'NTLESSE. *n.* [from *gentle*.] Courtesy.

'The salvage man, that never till this  
houre

Did taste of pittie, neither *gentlesse* knew,  
Seeing his sharp assault, and cruel stoure,  
Was much emmowed at his peril's vew.

*Sp. F. & B. VI. C. IV. st. 3.*

"GEOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* . . . . . Re-  
lating to Geography."

I send you an historical, chronological,  
and *geographical* dictionary. . . . As *Geogra-  
phical*, it describes the situation of countries  
and cities.

*Chesterfield.*

GEORGE-NO'BLE. *n.* A gold coin of Hen.  
VIII.

*George-nobles* at six shillings and eight  
pence.

*Leake.*

The gold coins of Henry the Eighth,  
were Sovereigns, half-sovereigns, Rials,  
half and quarter-rials, Angels, angelets,  
and quarter-angels, *George-nobles*, forty-  
penny pieces, Crowns of the double rose,  
and half-crowns.

*Ib.*

GEORGIUM SIDUS. *n.* [Lat. called after  
his majesty King George III.] One of the  
planets.

The *Georgium Sidus* is attended by two  
moons.

*Adams.*

The *Georgium Sidus* was discovered by  
Dr. Herschel in the year 1781.

*Ib.*

GER'MAN. *adj.* Spoken in Germany.

I also expect that, you make yourself  
perfect master of the *German* language.

*Chesterfield.*

GE'RMAN. *n.* [the *adj.* meaning by ellip-  
sis] The *German* language.

Do you learn *German* yet, to read, write,  
and speak it.

*Chesterfield.*

GE'RMANISM. *n.* [from *German*.] An idiom  
of the *German* language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Ger-  
manisms*, and all *isms* but Anglicisms.

*Chesterfield.*

To GERN. *v. n.* [from *giran*, Sax. *oscitare*.]  
To yaw.

## G I L

And gaped like a gulf, when he did  
*gerne*.

*Sp. F. & B. V. C. XII. st. 15.*

"GE'RUND. *n.* . . . . . In the Latin  
"grammar a kind of verbal noun which  
"governs cases like a verb." Lilly's defi-  
nition is somewhat different.

There be belonging to the infinitive  
mood of verbs certain voices called *Gerunds*;  
which have both the active and passive  
signification.

*Lill.*

The participle with the preposition before  
it, and still retaining its government, an-  
swers to what is called in Latin the *gerund*.

*Lowth.*

"GESTICULA'TION. *n.* . . . . Various  
"postures."

One who pretended to express the same  
sentence as many ways by *gesticulation*, as  
even Cicero himself could by his eloquence.

*Wolaston.*

GETPENNY. *n.* [an old term for] A the-  
atrical piece, that succeeded.

The gunpowder plot, there was a *get-  
penny*! I have presented that to an eighteen  
or twenty-pence audience nine times in  
an afternoon. *B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.*

"To GHESS. *v. n.* [ . . . *Ghest* is by critics  
"considered as the true orthography. . . ]  
"To conjecture."

It seem'd a second paradise, I *gheff*.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. X. st. 23.*

G'BBET-MAKER. *n.* One that makes  
gibbets.

Ho! the *gibbet-maker*! he says, that he  
hath taken them down again.

*Titus Andronicus.*

GI'LBERTIN. *adj.* [from *Gilbert* Lord of  
Sempringham in Lincolnshire.] Of a cer-  
tain monastic order.

Thirteen religious houses of the same  
order had in them seven hundred *Gilbertin*  
brethren, and eleven hundred sisters.

*Weever.*

"GILL. *n.* . . . .

"8. . . . . Ground-ivy."

The lowly *gill*, that never dares to climb.

*Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*

GILL. *n.* A place hemm'd in with two steep  
brows or banks, a rivulet running between  
them.

*Ray.*

You may continue along this *gill*, and  
passing by one end of the village and its  
church for half a mile, it leads to an open-  
ing between two hills covered with fir  
woods.

*Gray's Letters.*

"GILT. *n.* . . . . Golden shew."

2. Gold money.

Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt in-  
deed!)

Confirmed conspiracy with fearful France.

*Shaksp. Hen. V.*

Though guilt condemns, tis *gilt* must  
make us glad.

*Middleton's Mad World.*

## G L E

**GI'MMAL.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Consisting of links.

In their pale dull mouths the *gimmel* bit  
Lies foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.  
*Shak. Hen. V.*

A *gimmel* ring with one link hanging.  
*Brewer's Lingua.*

**TO GIN.** *v. n.* [used in poetry for] To begin.  
Ginning in the middle.

*Shak. Prol. to Troilus and Cressida.*  
**GI'N-DRINKING.** *adj.* Addicted to drinking gin.

The common soldier can delight himself  
with his *gin-drinking* trull. *Spence's Critic.*

**GI'RDER.** *n.* [from *gird*. *v.*] A satirist.  
We great *girders*, call it a short saying of  
sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet  
word. *Lilly's Alexan. and Campaspe.*

**GI'RDL-STEAD.** *n.* [*girdle* and *stead*.]  
That part of the body where the girdle was  
worn.

Divide yourself into two halves just by the  
*girdle-head*. *Eastward Hoe.*

**GIRN.** *n.* [a transposition of letters for]  
Grin.

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if  
Not a fair smile. *Davenant's Wits.*

**GITE.** *n.* [called by *Tyrwhitt* Fr.] A robe.  
When *Phæbus* rose, he left his golden  
weed,  
And donn'd a *gite* in deepest purple dy'd.  
*Fairfax.*

**GIUST.** *n.* [from *giustra*, Ital.] A tilting with  
spears.

Full jolly knight he seem'd and faire did  
fitt,

As one for knightly *giusts* and fierce en-  
counters fitt.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 1.*

**TO GIUST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt  
with spears.

So forth they went and both together  
*giusted*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ft. 11.*

**GLA'DFULL.** *adj.* Full of gladness.

There leave we them in pleasure and re-  
past

Spending their joyous dayes and *gladful*  
nights.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 40.*

**GLADIATORIAN.** *adj.* Of Gladiators.

The *gladiatorian* and other sanguinary  
sports, which we allow our people, discover  
sufficiently our national taste.

*Shafesbury.*

"**GLEEK.** *n.* . . . Musick."

2. A scoff.

Now where's the bastard's braves and  
Charles his *gleeks*?

*Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. I.*

3. A game at cards.

Penny *gleek* I hope's

In fashion yet. *Davenant's Wits.*

4. [Because three knaves (in the game) are a  
*gleak*.] A triplet.

We'll celebrate

## G O L

A *gleck* of marriages. *Abumazar.*

**GLEE'SOME.** *adj.* [from *glee*.] Joyous.

That *glee-some* hunters pleased with their  
sport

With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't.

*W. Browne.*

**GLI'BBERY.** *adj.* [from *glib*.] Smooth-  
faced.

Milk, milk, ye *glibbery* urchin, is food  
for infants. *Marston.*

Have each meal an orphan

Served to your table, or a *glibbery* heir  
With all his lands melted into a mortgage.

*Randolph.*

"**GLI'TTERAND.** Shining. A partici-  
ple used by *Cbaucer*." It is also used by  
*Spenser*.

Estfoones himself in *glitterand* armes he  
dight. *F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 17.*

**GLODE.** [old preterite of *glide*.] Glanced.

Like sparke of fire that from the andvile  
*glode*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 23.*

"**GLOOM.** *n.* . . . .

"2. Cloudiness of aspect."

At the bright'ning orient beam  
Purge off this gloom. *Milton.*

"To **GLOOM.** *v.* . . . .

"3. To be melancholy."

A *glooming* peace this morning with it  
brings.

*Shakespeare's Rom. and Juliet.*

"**GLO'OMY.** *adj.* . . . .

"3. Cloudy of look."

He on his impious foes right onward  
drove

*Gloomy* as night. *Milton.*

**GLO'SSARIST.** *n.* The writer of a glossary.

Etymology is so clearly not a necessary  
branch of the duty of a *glossarist*, that I trust  
I shall be easily excused for not having trou-  
bled the reader with longer or more fre-  
quent digressions of that sort. *Tyrwhitt.*

**GNO'STIC.** *n.* [from *γνῶσις*, Gr.] One of  
a peculiar sect among the early Christians.

The earliest and worst of heretics were  
those called *Gnostics*, who took their name  
from an audacious pretence to certain know-  
ledge and comprehension of the greater  
mysteries of faith.

*Shafesbury.*

**GO'GGLE.** *n.*

1. A strained motion of the eyes.

Others will have such a divided face be-  
tween a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance,  
that the unnatural mixture will make the  
best look to be at that time ridiculous.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

2. Used adjectively by *B. Jonson*.

Give him admonition to forsake his saw-  
cy glavering grace, and his *goggle* eye.

*Poetafter.*

3. The sense of this *noun* may serve to correct  
*Johnson's* interpretation of the *verb*, ill-suit-  
ed to his examples from *Hudibras* and *Dry-  
den*.

"**GO'LDNEY.** *n.* A kind of fish, otherwise



# G O O

- called *Gilbea*. *DiA.*  
*B. Jonson* uses the word for a translation  
of *scarus* in *Horace*.  
Nor *Lucrine* oysters I could then more  
prize,  
Nor turbot, nor bright *goldeneyes*.  
“GO’LDY-LOCKS. *n.* . . . A plant.”  
Fair ox-eye, *goldyllocks*, and columbine.  
*B. Jonson’s Masques.*  
GO’NDELAY should have been joined by  
*Jonson* to *Gondola*, under which article he  
has cited the passage where *Spenser* uses  
*Gondelay*.  
To GONE. *v. n.* [the old word for] To go.  
Down from the hill descended most and  
least,  
And to the Christian Duke by heaps they  
gone. *Fairfax.*  
\* GOOD. *n.* . . .  
6. Proper behaviour.  
In word and deede that shew’d great mo-  
destie,  
And knew his *good* to all of each degree.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. X. ft. 7.*  
GOOD-BRE’EDING. *n.* [See GOOD. *adj.*  
21 in *Jonson*.]  
GOOD-CHE’AP. *adj.* Reasonably cheap.  
I wonder  
That we should with more rivers in the  
city,  
When they sell water so *good-cheap*.  
*Webster’s White Devil.*  
GOO’D-FELLOW. *n.* A jolly companion.  
Shall the king of gods turn the king of  
*good-fellows*? *B. Jonson’s Poetaster.*  
GOOD-FE’LLOWSHIP. *n.* [from *good-fel-*  
*low*.] Jolly society.  
The first and most owned is that which  
they call *good-fellowship*: one man drinks to  
keep another company at it.  
*Whole Duty of Man.*  
“GO’ODMAN. *n.* . . . .”  
3. Master.  
If the *goodman* of the house [*oikodonomos*]  
had known what hour the thief would  
come, he would have watched.  
*Luke, Ch. XII. v. 39.*  
The *goodman* of this house was Dolon  
Hight,  
A man of subtil wit and wicked minde.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. VI. ft. 32.*  
GOOD-MA’NNERS. *n.* Polite behaviour.  
*Good-manners* is such a part of good sense,  
that they cannot be divided; but that which  
a fool calleth *good-breeding* is the most un-  
mannerly thing in the world.  
*Marq. of Halifax.*  
GOOD-NA’TURE. *n.* [See GOOD. *adj.* 25  
in *Jonson*.]  
*Good-breeding* and *good-nature* do incline  
us rather to help and raise people unto our-  
selves, than to mortify and depress them.  
*Chesterfield.*  
GOOD-NA’TURED. *adj.* [from *good-nature*.]  
*Benevolently disposed.*

# G O T

- In all domestic relations he was *good-na-*  
*tured.* *Chesterfield.*  
“GO’ODNESS. *n.*” The following exam-  
ple may serve to enlarge *Jonson’s* exposi-  
tion.  
I take *goodness* in this sense, ‘the affecting  
‘of the weal of men,’ which is that the Gre-  
cians call *philantropia*. *Bacon.*  
GO’OD-WIFE. *n.* Mistress of a house, but  
below a gentlewoman.  
By this had chanticleer the village cocke  
Bidden the *good-wife* for her maids to  
knocke. *W. Browne.*  
It serves the maiden female crew,  
The ladies and the *good-wives* too.  
*Suckling.*  
Such as the honest industrious country-  
man’s field or *good-wife’s* garden seasonably  
produce. *Evelyn.*  
“GO’RBELLY. *n.* . . . . A term of re-  
proach for a fat man.”  
The belching *gorbely* hath well nigh kil-  
led me. *Brewer’s Lingua.*  
GO’RDIAN. *adj.* [from the *Gordian knot*.] In-  
tricate.  
Close the serpent fly  
Infinuating, wove with *Gordian* twine  
His braided train. *Milton.*  
GORGONIAN. *adj.* As if proceeding from  
*Gorgon*.  
The rest his look  
Bound with *Gorgonian* rigour not to  
move. *Milton.*  
GO’RKEM. *n.* A small kind of cucumber.  
Take the *Gorkems* or smaller cucumbers,  
&c. *Evelyn.*  
“GO’RMAND. *n.* . . . A greedy eater.”  
Many are made *gormands* and gluttons  
by custom, that were not so by nature.  
*Locke.*  
“To GO’RMANDIZE. *v. n.* To feed ra-  
venously.”  
Thou shalt not *gormandize*,  
As thou hast done with me.  
*Shakspeare’s Merchant of Venice.*  
“GORSE. *n.* . . . Furze.”  
And for fair corn-ground are our fields  
furcloy’d  
With worthless *gorse*. *Kyd’s Cornelia.*  
“GO’SPEL. *n.* . . . .  
“Divinity; theology.”  
Help us to save free conscience from the  
paw  
Of hiring wolves, whose *gospel* is their  
maw. *Milton.*  
3. Any general doctrine.  
The propagators of this political *gospel* are  
in hopes, their abstract principle would be  
overlooked. *Burke.*  
GOSS. *n.* [the same as] *Gorse*.  
‘They my lowings follow’d through  
Tooth’d briers, sharp furzes, pricking  
*goss* and thorns. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
GO’TER. *n.* A large swelling in the neck.  
One of our countrymen in travelling

## GRA

over the Alps was detained by a fever in one of those villages, where every grown person has that sort of swellings in the neck, which they call *goters*.

*Spence's Crito.*

**GO'THIC.** *adj.* [from *Goth.*]

1. Spoken by the Goths.

They are to be found with little variation in the other collateral languages descended from the *Gothic*. *Tyrwhitt.*

2. Uncivilized.

Ah! rustic ruder than *Gothic*. *Congreve.*

**GO'THICISM.** *n.* [from *Gothic*.]

1. Gothic architecture.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it. *Gray's Letters.*

2. The state of barbarians.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute Chaos are come again. *Shenstone.*

**GOTHS.** *n. pl.* Any nation deficient in general knowledge.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined, that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits?

*Chesterfield.*

**GO'VERNALL.** *n.* [from *govern*.] Governance.

He of this garden had the *governall*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 48.*

The old word is *gouvernail* (see Glossary to *Hoccleve*.) but altered by *Spenser* to make it rhyme.]

**GO'ULAND.** *n.* A flower.

Pinks, *goulands*, king-cups, and sweet fops-in-wine. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

**GO'URMANDIZE.** *n.* [from the verb.] Voraciousness.

A tigre forth out of the woods did rife,  
That with fell claws, full of fierce *gourmandize*,

And greedy mouth wide gaping like hell gate,

Did run at Pastorell, her to surprize.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. X. ft. 34.*

**GRA'CIOUS.** *adj.* . . .

\* 6. Graceful." This sense was extended to persons.

There was not such a *gracious* creature born. *Shaksp. K. John.*

That ever made an old lady *gracious* by torch-light. *Marston's Malcontent.*

**GRA'INING.** *n.* [from *grain*.] Indentation.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim. *Leake.*

**GRAMER'RCIES.** *interj.* [seems to have a different meaning from what *Johnson* has given to *gramericy*, and to signify from the French] Great thanks to you.

*Gramercies*, Tranio, well dost thou advise. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

*Gramercies*, my deare Devill: weeke put it seriously in practice, yfaith.

*B. Jonson's Cynthia Revels.*

## GRA

"GRAMER'RCY. *interj.* . . . An obsolete "expression of surprise."

2. [The same as *Gramercies*.] Great thanks.

*Gramercy*, Manunon, (said the gentle knight)

For so great grace and offer'd high estate.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. ft. 50.*

"GRA'MMAR. *n.* . . .

"The book that treats of the various relations of words to each other."

I will not take upon me to say, whether we have any *grammar* that sufficiently instructs us by rule and example. *Lowth.*

**GRA'NAM.** *n.* [a ludicrous word for] Grandam.

Where with my *granam* I have gone.

*Prior.*

**GRAND-ASSISE.** *n.* [in law.] A mode of trial by jury on a writ of right.

The first species of an extraordinary trial by jury is that of the *grand-assise*, which was instituted by King Henry the Second in Parliament. *Blackstone.*

"GRAND-DAUGHTER. *n.* . . . The daughter of a son or daughter."

This *granddaughter* of a man, who will be an everlasting glory to the nation, has now for some years with her husband kept a little chandler's or grocer's shop for their subsistence. *Newton's Life of Milton.*

**GRAND-JU'ROR.** *n.* One of the grand jury.

You are *grand-jurors*, are ye?

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.*

**GRAND-MA'STER.** *n.* The chief of the Teutonic order of knighthood.

The first *Grand-master* of the order was Henry Walpot. *Chesterfield.*

**GRAND-MA'STERSHIP.** *n.* Dignity of Grand-master.

He then quitted his *grand-mastership*.

*Chesterfield.*

**GRA'PHICK.** *adj.* [the same as] Graphical.

He can

Find all our atoms from a point t' a span;  
Our closest creeks and corners; and can trace

Each line, as it were *graphick*, in the face.

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**GRA'SS-GREEN.** *adj.* Green with grass.

Ah! not the nymph so blooming and so gay,

That led the dance beneath the festive shade:

But she, that in the morning of her day  
Intomb'd beneath the *grass-green* sod  
was laid. *Shenstone.*

**GRA'VE-DIGGER.** *n.* One who digs graves.

*Grave-diggers.*

*Dramatis Personæ to Hamlet.*

**GRA'VE-MAKER.** *n.* A grave-digger.

When you are asked this question next, say a *grave-maker*; the houses that he makes last till doomsday. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**GRA'Y-EYED.** *adj.* Having gray eyes.

The gray-eyed morn smiles on the frown-

## G R E

- ing night. *Shak. Romeo & Juliet.*  
**GRAY-HAIRED.** *adj.* Having gray hairs.  
 In gray-bair'd Cælia's wither'd arms  
 As mighty Lewis lay,  
 She cry'd, if I have any charms,  
 My dearest, let's away. *Dorset.*  
**GRAY-HEAD.** *adj.* With a gray head  
 of hair.  
*Gray-headed men and grave, with warri-*  
*ors mix'd,*  
*Assemble.* *Milton.*  
**GRE'AT-HOUSE.** *n.* A cant term among  
 country folks for the principal house in the  
 parish.  
 That, will he, nill he, to the *Great-*  
*house*  
 He went, as if the devil drove him.  
*Gray's Long Story.*  
**GREAT-SI'ZED.** *adj.* Of a great size.  
 Thou great-fix'd coward,  
 No space of earth shall funder our two  
 hates. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
**"GREAVE.** *n.* . . . A grove. *Spenser.*"  
 The example from *Drayton* does not make  
 good this assertion; therefore add  
 Yet, when the fled into that covert  
*greave,*  
 He, her not finding, both them thus  
 nigh dead did leave.  
*F. & B. VI. C. II. ft. 43.*  
 2. Groove.  
 Either fast closed in some hollow *greave,*  
 Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.  
*Sp. F. & B. III. C. X. ft. 42.*  
**"GRE'CISM.** *n.* . . . An idiom of the  
 Greek language."  
 A violent *Grecism*, that would startle a  
 Roman at the reading of it, sounds more  
 natural to us. *Addison.*  
**GRE'DALINE.** *adj.* [from *gris de lin*, Fr.  
 consequently the same as *griddlein* in *John-*  
*son*—but whether there rightly explained  
 is more than the compiler of this supple-  
 ment can say.]  
 His love fades, like my *gredaline* pettycoat,  
*Killigrew's Parson's Wedding.*  
**"GREE'DILY.** *adv.* . . . Eagerly, voraci-  
 ously.  
 2. With avidity of spirit.  
 Unto his reskew ran, and *greedily* him  
 spedd.  
*Sp. F. & B. III. C. VII. ft. 30.*  
**GREEK.** *adj.* Peculiar to ancient Greece.  
 Technical words mean such particular  
 words as relate to any art or science,  
 from the Greek word *τεχνον*. *Chesterfield.*  
**GREEK.** *n.* [The adjective, by ellipsis] The  
 Greek language.  
 Did Cicero say any thing? Ay, he  
 spoke Greek. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*  
 When thou taught'st Cambridge, and  
 King Edward Greek. *Milton's Sonnets.*  
**GREEKLING.** *n.* [A sarcastical diminutive  
 of Greek.] An inferior Greek writer.  
*Which of the Greaskings durst ever give*

## G R I

- precepts to Demosthenes?  
*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*  
**GREEK-RO'SE.** *n.* [Lychnis] The flower  
 campion.  
 Thy beauty, Campion, very much may  
 claim;  
 But of *Greek-rose* how didst thou gain  
 thy name? *Tate's Cowley.*  
**GRE'EN-HAIRED.** *adj.* Having green locks.  
 Ye green-bair'd nymphs, whom Pan's  
 decrees  
 Have giv'n to guard this solemn wood.  
*Mafon's Odes.*  
**"GRE'ENLY.** *adv.* . . .  
 "Immaturely." If this explanatory word  
 mean 'without mature deliberation,' the  
 exposition may be exemplified from *Shak-*  
*spere.*  
 We have done but *greenly*,  
 In hugger mugger to inter him. *Hamlet.*  
**To GREET.** *v. n.* [from *gretan*, Sax. *cla-*  
*mare.*] To wait.  
 Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what gave  
 thee greet. *Spenser's April.*  
**GREGO'RIAN.** *n.* [at one time a cant term  
 for] A perriwig.  
 He cannot be a cuckold, that wears a  
*Gregorian*; for a perriwig cannot fit such a  
 head. *Overbury.*  
**GRESS.** *n.* [See *Johnson* in] Jefs.  
 Soar ye ne'er so high,  
 I have the *gresses* that will pull you down.  
*Marlow's Edward II.*  
**GRIEF-FULL.** *adj.* Full of grief.  
 Which when the sees with ghastly *grief-*  
*full eyes*  
 Her heart does quake.  
*Sp. F. & B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 40.*  
**GRIEF-SHO'T.** *part. adj.* Pierced with grief.  
 But as a discontented friend, *grief-shot*  
 With his unkindness.  
*Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
**GRIM-VISAG'D.** *adj.* Of grim appearance.  
*Grim-visag'd* war hath smooch'd his wrink-  
 led front. *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
*Grim-visag'd* comfortless despair. *Gray.*  
**"GRIP.** *n.* a small ditch. *Ainsworth.*"  
*Grip* or *gripe* [græw, Sax. *fossula*.] A lit-  
 tle ditch or trench. This word is of gene-  
 ral use all over England.  
*Ray's North Country Words.*  
**GRIBE.** *n.* [An old name for] A vulture.  
 Titius hath his lot  
 To feed the *gripe*, that gnaws his grow-  
 ing heart. *Tanc. and Gism.*  
**"GRI'PLE.** *n.* A greedy snatcher, a grip-  
 "ing miser. *Spenser.*" From the loose  
 wording of this article in *Hughes's Glossary*,  
*Johnson* without further examination has  
 taken it for a *substantive*; whereas its usage  
 in *Spenser*, plainly proves it an *adjective*.  
 He gnash't his teeth to see  
 Those heaps of gold with *griples* Covetise.  
*F. & B. I. C. IV. ft. 31.*

## GRO

Tho' on his shield he *gristle* hold did lay.

*Ib.* B. VI. C. IV. st. 6.

\* **GRVSKIN.** *n.* . . . . The vertebræ of a "hog broiled." By this definition *Johnson* seems to have thought that the broiling conferred the name; but it is still *griskin* when either roasted or raw.

**GROG.** *n.* [A sea term for] Gin and Water.

Accordingly we stopt serving *grog*, except on Saturday nights.

*Cook and King's Voyage.*

**GROSS.** *adv.* [from the adjective] Palpably.

To be received plain, I'll speak more *grossly*. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

\* **GROVE.** *n.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above."

It may be difficult to say of this derivation and definition, which is the more absurd of the two. *Grove* is Saxon as well as English; and consequently the English word stands in no need of such a fanciful original. But for definition, instead of 'a clustered assemblage of trees,' we find them converted into an *avenue*.

**GROVELLER.** *n.* [from *grovel*.] A person of a grovelling disposition.

The man of a towering ambition, or a well regulated taste, has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the grovellers.

*Shenstone.*

\* **GROUND.** *n.* . . . .

\* 6. Land occupied.

"The sea o'erflow'd my ground,  
"And my best Flanders mare was drown'd." *Milton.*

It surely must have been the *last editor*, that has here changed *rains* into *sea*, and given *Prior's* Dutch Proverb to *Milton*.

\* 8. Dregs; lees; fæces.

\* 13. The first principles of knowledge." Both these senses should have been specified as confined to the plural number.

\* **To GROUND.** *v. n.* "A plain erratum for *v. a.*

\* 4. To set in the ground.

And friendship, which a faint affection breeds

Without regard of good, dies like ill grounded seeds.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. st. 1.*

**GROUNDDAGE.** *n.* [from *ground*.] Permission to ground a vessel on a shore.

It is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c. *Spelman.*

\* **GROWN.** The participle passive of *grow*. . . .

\* 4. Become prevalent.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue.

*Locke.*

**To GROYN.** *v. n.* [gronnan, Sax. grunnire.] To grunt.

Some were of cats, that wrawling still did cry,

## G U I

And some of beasts, that *groyn'd* continually. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. st. 27.*

**GRUM'MEL-SEED.** *n.* The seeds of *Gromwell*.

Their cakes of *grummel seed* they did preferre,

And pailles of milke in sacrifice to her.

*W. Browne.*

**GUA'NICO.** *n.* A kind of deer in South America.

We believed them to be *guanicoes*, many of which afterwards came down to the water side. They resemble our deer, but are much larger.

*Harucksworth's Voyages.*

The *guanico* has a hump on its back and no horns. *Ib.*

\* **To GUA'RANTY.** *v. a.* . . . To undertake to secure the performance of any articles."

France hath always profited skilfully of its having *guaranteed* the treaty of Munster.

*Chamberfield.*

**GUA'RANTY.** *n.* [from the verb.] Engagements to secure the performance of articles.

It was made in contradiction to the engagements that the crown of England had taken, when King William gave his *guaranty* to the treaty of Travendhal.

*Bolingbroke.*

\* **To GUARD.** *v. a.* . . . .

\* 1. To watch by way of defence."

Who by stealth

Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd

The guarded gold. *Milton.*

\* **GUARD.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 4. An ornamental hem."

The *guards* are but slightly basted on.

*Shaksp. Much Ado.*

6. Any thing that guards something else: as a *guard*, that keeps dress from dirt.

**GUARDANT.** *adj.* [old participle of *guard*.] Keeping guard.

You shall perceive that a Jack *guardant* cannot office me from my son Coriolanus.

**To GU'ARISH.** *v. a.* [from *guerir*, Fr.] To heal.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best  
His grievous hurt to *guarish* that she might.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. st. 41.*

And all his wounds, and all his bruises *guarish*t.

*Ib.* B. IV. C. III. st. 29.

[*Upton* (in his glossary to *Spenser*) makes strange work with this word, by confounding it with the adjective *garish*.]

**GU'ELDER-ROSE.** *n.* A species of *Viburnum*, a flowering shrub.

**GU'EST-WISE.** *adv.* In the manner of a guest.

My heart with her, but as *guß-wife*, sojourn'd.

*Shaksp. Mid. Night Dream.*

\* **GUI'DON.** *n.* . . . . A standard-bearer, a standard."

## G U L

Be thine the *guidon*; I the men at arms.

*T. Heywood's Four Prentises.*

"GUV'LELESS. *adj.* . . . . . Free from  
"deceit."

Poets ever kind,

*Guileless*, distrustless; scorn the treasure'd  
gold. *Shenstone.*

"GUILER. *n.* . . . . . One that betrays  
"into danger." *Johnson* has contracted  
the sense of this word by considering it  
only in one passage. It was used for *cheat*  
in general.

Where those two *guilers* with Malbecco  
were.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 37.*

GUI'LTLY-LIKE. *adv.* Guiltily.

Cassio, my lord! No sure I cannot think  
it,

'That he would steal away so *guilty-like*  
Seeing you coming. *Shakf. Othello.*

"GU'INEA-HEN. *n.* A fowl, supposed to  
"be of Guinea."

Ere I would say, I would drown myself  
for the love of a *Guinea-ben*, I would change  
my humanity with a baboon.

*Shakf. Othello.*

"GULCH. *n.* . . . . . A little glutton.  
"Skinner." Why little is not so clear;  
but *glutton* seems warranted by *Brewer's*  
*Lingua*, where *Appetitus* says to *Crapula*:

You muddy *gulch*, dar'ft look me in the  
face,

While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful  
fire?

"GULET. *n.* . . . . .  
"2. A small stream or lake." The blunder-  
ing editor has inserted this *second* sense before  
two examples belonging to the *first*.

GU'LLY. *n.* Any hollow worn by water.  
The violent rain which had fallen in the  
night had suddenly brought down such  
torrents of water through the hollow or  
*gully* where they had taken up their station,  
that they were in the utmost danger of  
being swept away before it.

*Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

## G Y P

GUM-CISTUS. *n.* A species of rock-rose,  
of which there are several distinct sorts.

*Miller.*

GU'NARCHY. *n.* [*γυναρχία*, Gr.] A fe-  
male government.

I have always some hopes of change un-  
der a *gunarchy*. *Chesterfield.*

[This word does not seem rightly form-  
ed, it being usual to change the Greek *n*  
into *y*.]

"GUNNERY. *n.* . . . . . The art of  
"managing cannon."

In the art of *gunnery* aberrations will take  
place from a variety of causes, which can  
by no means be foreseen or prevented.

*Adams.*

"GUST. *n.* . . . . .

"6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *just*,  
"or sports." *Johnson* must have read *Spen-*  
*ser* very vitiously to say this. The word  
there is *gusts*, which is more conformable  
to its origin than *justs*.

To GUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To taste.

'Tis far gone,

When I shall *gust* it last.

*Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

To GUY. *v. a.* [formerly] To guide.

He follow'd him, that did him lead and  
guy. *Fairfax. B. X. ft. 33.*

To GUYLE. *v. a.* To beguile.

For who wotes not, that woman's sub-  
tilties

Can *guylen* Argus.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 7.*

GYMNO'SOPHIST. *n.* [*γυμνός* and *σοφιστής*,  
Gr.] An Indian philosopher of old times.

Examine we the present usage of the  
Indian Bramins, reliqs of the ancient *Gym-*  
*nosophists*. *Evelyn.*

GY'PSISM. *n.* The profession of a gypsic.  
The companion of his travels is some  
foule sunne-burnt queane, that since the  
terrible statute recanted *gypsisme*.

*Overbury.*

## H.

### H A B

"HABI'LITY. *n.* . . . Faculty; power."  
*Johnson* gives no example; and by  
the usage of the word in *Spenser*, it rather  
seems to mean *possessions*.

But lov'd this fresh young knight, that  
dwelt her ny,

The lusty Aladine, though meaner  
borne,

### H A C

And of lesse livedood and *hability*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 7.*

HA'BLE. *adj.* [from *habilis*, Lat.] Proper.

As hagar'd hauke, presuming to contend  
With hardy fowle above his *hable* might.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 19.*

HACK. *n.* [from the verb.] A violent cut  
or fracture.

## H A I

Look you, what *backs* are on his helmet.

*Shakf. Troilus and Cressida.*

**HACK.** *n.* [contracted from *backney*.] A horse much used, or let out for hire.

**HA'CKNEY.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Let out for hire.

The seventh branch of the extraordinary perpetual revenue is the duty arising from licenses to *hackney* coaches and chairs in London, and the parts adjacent. *Blackstone.*

“**HA'CUQUETON.** *n.* . . . . Some piece “of armour.” This interpretation may be doubted. *Tyrwhitt* in his glossary to *Chaucer* calls it a cassock without sleeves. *Johnson* seems to have taken it for granted, that *hackqueton* must have been a piece of armour, because in the passage produced from *Spenser's* Ireland it is coupled with *habergeon*; but in *Chaucer's* Sir Topaz the habergeon was worn over the *hackqueton*. It seems pretty clear, that the *hackqueton* sat close to the body: possibly it might be of such materials as in some degree would serve the purpose of armour.

But th' other did upon his truncheon fmyte;

Which hewing quite asunder further way

It made, and on his *baqueton* did lyte,  
The which dividing with importune fway

It seiz'd in his right side, and there the dint did stay.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 38.*

**HAD-Y-WIST.** *n.* [a compound of words meaning, *bad I know*.] Vain pursuits; vain afterthought.

Most miserable man, whom wicked fate  
Hath brought to court, to sue for *bad-y-wist*. *Spenser's Hubberd.*

His pallid fears, his sorrows, his affrightings,

His late wist *bad-i-wists*, remorseful bitings. *W. Browne.*

**HÆMOSTATICS.** *n.* [*hæma* and *statikon*, Gr.] The science of weighing blood.

I think, they are naturally accounted for by the ingenious Mr. Hale, in his appendix to his treatise of *Hæmostatics*.

*Arbutnot.*

**HAG.** *n.* [from *hæwgb*, old Eng. in *Coke* upon *Lytleton*.] A dale.

This said, he led me over holts and *bags*. *Fairfax. B. VIII. ft. 41.*

[This is not given as a general interpretation of the old English *bag*, which seems to have had other meanings; but if *Fairfax* has faithfully translated his original [*Tasso*] in this line, *bolts* and *bags* must mean *bills* and *bollovs*.]

**HAG-SEED.** *n.* Offspring of a hag. *Hagseed*, hence! *Shakf. Tempest.*

“**HA'IR-BELL.** *n.* . . . . The hyacinth.”  
I seldom have met with a lofs,  
Such health do my fountains bestow;

## H A L

My fountains all border'd with mofs,  
Where the *hair-bells* and violets grow. *Shenstone.*

**HA'LBERTED.** *adj.* Armed with a halberd.

But if in this reign

The *halberted* train

Or constable should rebel. *Loyal Songs.*

**HALE.** *n.* [hæle, Sax. *salus*.] Welfare.

Ætsoones all heedles of his dearest *bale*

Full greedily into the herd he thrust.

*Spenser's Astrophel.*

**HA'LFEN.** *adj.* Wanting half its due quantities.

So perfect in that art was Paridel,

That he Malbecco's *halfen* eye did wile,

His *halfen* eye he wiled wondrous well.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 5.*

“**HALFENDE'AL.** *n.* Part. *Spenser's*.”

By the usage of this word in *Spenser* one should rather call it an *adverb*, signifying *half*.

And heavenly lampes were *halfendeal* ybrent.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 53.*

**HALF-HO'RSIE.** *adj.* Formed half like a horse.

Nor how the *half-horsie* people, Centaures  
high,

Fought with the bloody *Lapithæas* at  
bord. *Spenser's Gnat.*

**HA'LF-SUP'.** *part. adj.* Fed with half a supper.

My *half-supt* sword, that frankly would  
have fed,

Pleas'd with this dainty bit thus goes to  
bed. *Shakf. Troilus and Cressida.*

**HALF-WORKER.** *n.* Joint worker.

Is there no way for men to be, but  
women

Must be *half-workers*? *Shakf. Cymb.*

“**HA'LIBUT.** *n.* A sort of fish.”

In the afternoon, having three hours  
calm, our people caught upwards of a hundred *halibuts*, some of which weighed a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty pounds. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

“**HALL.** *n.* . . . . .”

5. [Used by *Spenser* for] Chamber.  
She heard a wondrous noise below the  
*ball*:

All sodainly the bed, where she should be,  
By a false trap was let adowne to fall

Into a lower room.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 27.*

A **HALL,** a **HALL.** *interj.* Room for to dance.

A *ball*, a *ball*! give room! and foot it,  
girls. *Shakf. Romeo and Juliet.*

Then cry, a *ball*, a *ball*!

Come, father *Rosin*, with your fiddle now.

*B. Jonson's Tale of a Tub.*

“**HA'LLOO.** *interj.*” The accent should be on the *last* syllable. The same remark holds good in **HALLOO.** &c.

# H A N

**HAMADRY'ADES.** *n. pl.* [from *ἡμα* and *δρυς*, Gr.] Wood-nymphs.

The woody Nymphs, faire *Hamadryades*,  
Her to behold do thether runne apace.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 18.*

**"HA'MPER.** *n.* A large basket.

2. [From the verb.] Some iron instrument  
by way of shackle.

The swarthy smith spits in his bucks-  
horne fist,

And bids the men bring out the five-fold  
twist,

His shackles, shacklockes, *bampers*, gives,  
and chains. *W. Browne.*

**"HAN** for *have*, in the plural. *Spenser.*

It was upon a holy-day,

When shepherd's grooms *ban* leave to  
play. *Marcb.*

**HA'NDELING.** *n.* [from *to handle*.] Dex-  
terity.

The heavens and your faire *bandeling*  
Have made you master of the field this  
day. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 28.*

Through his fine *bund'ling* and his cleanly  
play

He all those royal signs had stohn away.  
*Spenser's Hubberd.*

**To HA'NDFAST.** *v. a.* To join two persons  
by joining their hands.

Auspices were those that *handfasted* the  
married couple.

*W. Bailey's Note to B. Jonson's Masques.*

**"HA'NDINESS.** *n.* . . . . . Dexterity."

Ungraceful attitudes and actions, and  
a certain left-*bandiness* (if I may use that  
word) loudly proclaim low education, and  
low company. *Chesterfield.*

**HA'NDKERCHER.** *n.* [a corruption of]  
Handkerchief.

Handles no point so evident and clear,  
(Besides his white gloves) as his *band-*  
*kercher.* *Butler's Remains.*

**HANDMA'IDEN.** *n.* Handmaid.

For he hath regarded the low estate of  
his *handmaiden.* *Luke, Ch. I. v. 48.*

**HANDS.** *n.* [because *both* hands hold the  
bat.] An inning at cricket.

**IIANG.** *n.* [a colloquial phrase with land-  
scape gardeners.] A sharp declivity.

**"HA'NGER.** *n.* . . . . . A short broad  
sword, incurvated towards the point.

I clothed myself in my best apparel,  
girded on my *banger*, stuck my pistols  
loaded in my belt.

*Smollet's Roderick Random.*

**"HA'NGING.** *n.* . . . . ."

3. Death by a halter.

Slander or poison dread from Delia's rage,  
Hard words or *hanging*, if your judge be  
Page. *Pope.*

**HA'NGING-SLEEVES.** *n.* Two strips of  
the same stuff with a girl's gown, which,  
hanging down the back from the shoulders,  
used to be worn by girls under twelve  
years old.

# H A R

These mistakes are to be left off with  
your *hanging-sleeves.* *Marq. of Halifax.*

**HANKERING.** *n.* [from *banker*.] A long-  
ing.

We are oftentimes in suspense betwixt  
the choice of different pursuits. We choose  
one at last doubtingly with an unconquered  
*bankering* after the other. *Shenstone.*

Some strange *bankerings* after the flesh  
pots of Egypt have led these pious good  
people a little aside from the right way.

*Stonstreet's portentous Globe.*

**"To HARA'NGUE.** *v. n.* . . . . . To  
"make a speech."

The House impeach him; Coningsby  
*barangues.* *Pope.*

**"HA'RBOROUGH.** for *barbour.* *Spenser.*

Leave me those hills, where *barbrough*  
nis to see. *Spenser's Juno.*

**"HARD.** *adj.* . . . . .

**"17. Avaricious."**

Lord, I know thee, that thou art an  
*bard* man, reaping where thou hast not  
sown. *Matt. Ch. XXV. v. 24.*

**HA'RE-FINDER.** *n.* One that finds a hare.  
Cupid is a good *bare-finder.*

*Shaksf. Much Ado.*

**HA'RE-HUNTING.** *n.* The diversion of  
hunting the hare.

Description of the *bure-hunting* in all its  
parts. *Argument to Somerville's Cbace.*

**HA'RE-PIPE.** *n.* A snare to catch hares.

Any person who shall take or destroy  
any hare with *bare-pipes*, shall forfeit for  
every hare twenty shillings. *Stat. James I.*

**HA'RICOT.** *n.* [Fr.] A kind of ragout,  
generally made of meat steaks and cut  
roots.

I have ordered a *haricot*, to which you  
will be very welcome about four o'clock.

*Chesterfield.*

**To HAR'KEN.** *v. a.* [from theorician, Sax.  
*auscultare*.] To hear by listening.

Thence forth the past into his dreadful  
den,

Where nought but darksome dreriness  
she found,

Ne creature saw, but *bark'ned* now and  
then

Some little, whisp'ring, and soft groning  
found.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 33.*

**HARM-DO'ING.** *n.* The act of injuring  
another.

By my life  
She never knew *barm-doing.*

*Shaksf. Hen. VIII.*

**"To HARP.** *v. n.* . . . . .

**"3. To touch** any passion, as the harper  
"touches a string." To answer *Johnson's*  
second example of this sense (from *Mac-*  
*beth*) he should have made another article  
of this verb, as *active.*

**"HA'RPSICHOED.** *n.* A musical instru-  
"ment.

## H E A

It was Mr. Western's custom every afternoon, as soon as he was drunk, to hear his daughter play on the *barpsjebord*.

*Fielding's Tom Jones.*

**HATTED.** *adj.* Wearing a hat—formerly (among females) the mark of a low condition.

It is as easy way unto a dutchess,  
As to a *batted* dame.

*Revenge's Tragedy.*

To HAVE *after. v. n.* To make pursuit.

*Have after. Shaksf. Hamlet. A. I. sc. 4.*

To HAULSE. *v. a.* [from *hals*, Sax. *cervix*.]  
To embrace about the neck.

—Each other killed glad,

And lovely *haulf*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 49.*

HA'UT-GOUT. *n.* [Fr.] Any thing with a strong scent.

He depraves his appetite with *baut-gouts*.

*Butler's Characters.*

They made use of both the leaves, stalk, and extract especially (of Silphium) as we now do garlick, and other *baut-gouts*, as nauseous altogether.

*Evelyn.*

HAY. *n.* [Fr.] A hedge.

*Hay-bote* or *hedge-bote*, is wood for repairing *bays*, hedges, or fences.

*Blackstone.*

HA'Y-BOTE. *n.* [from *baie*, Fr. and *bote*, Sax. *compensatio*.] Allowance of wood for hedging. See the preceding example.

HA'Y-COCK. *n.* A small heap of fresh hay. Or if the earlier season lead

To the tann'd *bay-cock* in the mead.

*Milton.*

HA'Y-LOFT. *n.* A loft to put hay in.

HA'Y-RICK. *n.* A rick of hay.

HA'Y-STACK. *n.* A mow of hay.

"HA'ZARDRY. *n.* . . . . . Temerity."

2. Playing at hazard.

Some fell to daunce; some fell to *bauzardry*;

Some to make love; some to make meryment.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. ft. 57.*

"HAZE. *n.* . . . . . Fog."

In the fog and *baze* of confusion all is enlarged and appears without any limit.

*Burke.*

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be misty."

It *bazes*; it mistles, or rains small rain.

*Ray's North Country Words.*

"HE'ADBOROUGH. *n.* . . . A constable." What kind of constable may be best seen by what follows:

King Alfred instituted tithings, so called from the Saxon, because ten freeholders and their families composed one. These all dwelt together, and were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other. One of the tithing is annually appointed to preside over the rest, being called the tithing man or *beadborough*.

*Blackstone.*

"HE'ALING. *participial adj.* Mollifying.

## H E A

To whom with *bealing* words Adam replied.

*Milton.*

"HEARSE. *n.* . . . . .

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave." *Johnson* has given examples of this sense under *HERSE*, No. 2.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave."

"—To add to your laments,

"Wherewith ye now bedew King Henry's *bearse*,

"I must inform you of a dismal fight.

*Shakspeare.*

There does not seem the least reason in the world for supposing *bearse* in this passage to mean a temporary monument. It is spoken at the actual interment of Henry V. which *interment* is specified by the word *bearse*. *Johnson* however was right in his definition, though wrong in his authority.

A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument or tombe, erected for the honour of the dead; in imitation of which our *bearses* here in England are set up in churches, during the continuance of a year, or the space of certain months.

*Weever.*

3. The repository for a dead body.

Beside the *bearse* a fruitfull Palmtree grows

(Ennobled since by this great funeral)

Where Dudon's corpse they softly laid in ground;

The priests sung hymns, the soldiers wept around.

*Fairfax.*

HE'ART-BLOOD. *n.*

1. Heart's blood.

Thy *heartblood* will I have for this day's work.

*Shaksf. Hen. V. P. I.*

2. Essence.

The mortal Venus, the *heartblood* of beauty.

*Shaksf. Troilus and Cressida.*

HEART-HE'AVINESS. *n.* Heaviness of heart.

By so much the more shall I tomorrow be at the height of *heart-beaviness*.

*Shaksf. As you like it.*

HEART-SO'RROWING. *adj.* Sorrowing at heart.

You cloudy princes, and *heart-sorrowing* peers,

Now cheer each other in each other's love.

*Shaksf. Rich. III.*

"HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition." That an editor of *Shakspeare* should assert this! The word is used in *Othello* twice, not compounded, and in two different senses.

1. Taken to heart.

My case is *hearted*.

*Act. I. sc. 3.*

2. Composed of hearts.

Yield up, O love, thy crown and *hearted* throne

To tyrannous hate.

*Act. III. sc. 1.*

HE'ARTH-MONEY. A tax upon heart.  
Upon the revolution *heartb-money*.



## H E E

declared to be not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people. *Blackstone.*

**TO HE'ART-STRIKE.** *v. a.* [*heart* and *strike*.] To affect at heart.

If they seek to *heart-strike* us,

That are spectators, with their misery.

*B. Jonson's Horace.*

**HEAT.** *part. adj.* [used by old poets for] Heated.

As a herdess in a summer's day,

*Heat* with the glorious sun's all purging ray. *W. Browne.*

**HE'AVEN-FALLEN.** *adj.* Fallen from heaven.

Where all yet left of that revolted root

*Heaven-fall'n* in station stood. *Milton.*

**HEAVEN-WARRING.** *adj.* Warring against heaven.

None among the choice and prime

Of those *heaven-warring* champions could be found

So hardy, as to proffer or accept

Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

**HE'AVENLINESS.** *n.* Heavenly personage. Goddess of women, fith your *heavenliness* Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent 'To our dim eyes, &c.

*Davies on dancing.*

**HE'BEN.** *adj.* [used by *Spenser* for] Ebon. A gentle youth, his dearly loved squire,

His spear of *beben* wood behind him bare.

*F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 37.*

**HE'BENON.** *n.* [used by *Shakspeare* for] Henbane.

With juice of curled *bebenon* in a vial.

*Hamlet.*

**HE'BON.** *n.* [used by *Marlow* for] Henbane. The juice of *Hebon*, and Cocytus's breath

And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.

*Jew of Malta.*

**HE'BREW.** *adj.* [*ἑβραῖος*, Gr.] In the language of the Jews.

I have heard them say, Sir, they read hard *Hebrew* books backwards. *Congreve.*

**HE'BREW.** *n.* [the national adj. by ellipsis, for] The Hebrew language.

Some write in *Hebrew*, some in Greek,

And some more wife in Arabic.

*Butler's Remains.*

**HE'BREW-WISE.** *adv.* After the manner of Hebrew, that is, backwards.

The thesis *vice versa* put

Should *Hebrew-wise* be understood;

And means, the Poet makes the god.

*Prior.*

**HE'EDINESS.** *n.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

And evermore that craven cowherd knight

Was at his backe with heartlesse *beediness*,

Wayting if he unwares him murder might.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 26.*

## H E N

**HE'EL-PIECE.** *n.* Armour for the heel.

Courts are to be the theatres of your wars, where you should always be as completely armed [as Achilles] and even with the addition of a *heel-piece*. *Chesterfield.*

**HEFT.** *pret.* of *heave* [used by *Spenser* for] Threw.

The other part behind yet sticking fast

Out of his headpiece Cambell fiercely reft,

And with such furie backe at him it *heft*,

That making way unto his dearest life

His weafand-pipe it through his gorget

cleft. *F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 12.*

**HE'INOUSLY.** *adv.* . . . Atrociously."

There scarcely is, or can be, any creature, whom consciousness of villany does not at all offend; nor any thing opprobrious, or *beinously* imputable, move or effect.

*Shaftesbury.*

**HE'IRDOM.** *n.* [from *heir*.] Succession by inheritance.

The *beirdom per stirpes* took place.

*Burke.*

**TO HELE.** *v. a.* [*hælan*, Sax. *celare*.] To cover. *Ray's Suffix Words.* Probably this is the same verb which *Spenser* (according to all the editions) has written *bell*: this conjecture is strengthened by *bellier* in the next article.

Else would the waters overflow the lands

And fire devour the ayre, and *bell* them

quight. *F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 35.*

[*Upton* is for altering *bell* into *bele*; but if *bell* will bear the same interpretation, the text may stand as it does.]

**HELER.** *n.* [from *to bele*.] A tiler, thatcher, or slater.

In the west he that covers a house with slates is called a *beler* or *bellier*. *Ray.*

**HEM** for *them* was certainly antiquated before *Johnson's* period of language commences, yet should consistently have had a place in his dictionary, being used by *Spenser*.

And such end perdy does all *hem* remain,

That of such falsers' friendship been fain.

*Pastoral for May.*

**HE'MPSEED.** *n.* The seed of hemp. *Shakspeare* puts this word into Mrs. Quickly's mouth as a term of reproach.

Do, do, thou rogue! do, thou *hempseed*.

*Hen. IV. P. II.*

**"HEN.** *n.* . . .

1. The female of a house-cock."

One ancient *hen* she took delight to feed,

The plodding pattern of the busy dame:

Which ever and anon impell'd by need,

Into her school, begirt with chickens,

came. *Shenstone.*

**HENCEFORWARDS.** *adv.* [the same as] Henceforward.

As your journey to Paris approaches, my letters will *henceforwards* be principally calculated for that Meridian. *Chesterfield.*

## HER

**HE'NCH-BOY.** *n.* [Its diversity of derivation is under HENCH MAN, in *Johnson*.] A kind of page.

He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's *bench-boys*.

*B. Jonson's Christmas Masque.*

These professors of Belzebub, Lucifer's *bench-boys*. *Randolph's Muse's Looking-Glass.*

**HENDECASYLLABLE.** *adj.* [*ἡνδῆκα* and *συλλαβή*, Gr.] Consisting of eleven syllables.

Both written in the common Italian *hendecasyllable* verse. *Tyrwhitt.*

To **HENT.** *v. a.* [hentan, Sax. *prehendere*.] To take hold of.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,  
And merrily bent the stile-a.

*Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

[*Steevens's* note to this passage plainly shews, that there is such a verb as *bent*; but by no means proves, that there is not also *bend* from the Saxon *hende*, *prehendere*.]

**HERA'LDIC.** *adj.* Relating to heraldry.

From Rowley's pretended parchments he produced several *heraldic* delineations.

*T. Warton.*

**HER'BAGED.** *adj.* [from *berbage*.] Covered with grafts.

Delicious is your shelter to the foul,  
As to the hunted hart the fallying spring,  
Or stream full flowing, that his swelling fides

Laves, as he floats along the *berbag'd* brink. *Thompson.*

**HERCU'LEAN.** *adj.* [from *Hercules*.] Of extraordinary strength.

So rose the Danite strong  
(*Herculean* Samson) from the harlot lap  
Of Philistean Dalilah. *Milton.*

\* **HERD.** *n.* . . .

\* 3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle." From thence into the open field he fled, Whereas the *berds* were keeping of their neat. *Sp. F. & B. VI. C. IX. ft. 4.*

**HER'DESSE.** *n.* [from *berd* according to its meaning in the foregoing article.] A female tending a herd.

As a *berdesse* in a summer's day,  
Heat with the glorious sun's allpurging ray,  
In the calm evening leaving her faire flocke. *W. Browne.*

\* **HEREDITAMENT.** *n.* . . . A law term "denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate." Readers can be little the wiser for this explanation.

*Hereditament*, says Sir Edward Coke, includes not only lands and tenements, but whatsoever may be inherited, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed.

*Blackstone.*

**HER'RETABLE.** *adj.* [a law term in Scotland.] Annexed to estates of inheritance.

He had formed a scheme, and began to put it in execution, for removing the feudal grievance of *heretable* jurisdictions in Scot-

## HET

land.

*Blackstone.*

**HE'RETOCH.** *n.* [Teutonic.] A leader of an army.

In the time of our Saxon ancestors, as appears from Edward the Confessor's laws, the military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or *heretochs*.

*Blackstone.*

**HERNSHA'W, HE'RNSHEW.** *n.* [probably contracted from *bernsheaw*, which *Johnson* (without authority) couples with *beranry*.] A heron.

As when a cast of falcons make their flight

At an *bernsheaw*, that lies aloft on wing,  
The whyles they strike at him with heedless might

The warie fowle his bill doth backward wring.

*Sp. F. & B. VI. C. VII. ft. 9.*

Upon whose tops the *bernsheaw* bred her young,

And hoary mosses upon their branches hung. *W. Browne.*

\* **HERO'IC.** *adj.* . . .

\* 3. Relating the acts of heroes. Used of poetry." Hence,

4. Used in heroic poetry.

In this contemplation they found the *heroic* foot (which includes the spondee, the dactyle, and the anapaest) to be majestic and grave. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

These verses are all long or *heroic* verses, that is, of ten syllables. *Chesterfield.*

**HER'SAL.** *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] *Reherfal*.

With this sad *berfall* of his heavy stresse  
The warlike damzell was empaffioned fore. *Sp. F. & B. III. C. XI. ft. 18.*

\* **HERSE.** *n.* . . .

3. A funeral eulogy.

What muse, what powre, or what thrice sacred *berse*

That lives immortal in a well tun'd verse  
Can lend me such a sight, that I might see  
A guiltie conscience true anatomy.

*W. Browne.*

The word in this sense was used as a title to any literary composition in memory of the dead: as, to the funeral Sermon on the Earl of Essex, who was the Long Parliament's General.

4. [Used by *Spenser* for] *Herfal* or *Reherfal*.

For the faire damzell from the holy *berse*  
Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale. *Sp. F. & B. III. C. II. ft. 48.*

\* **HETERO'CLITE.** *n.* . . .

\* 2. Any thing or person deviating from the "common rule."

He is a *heteroclite*, for he wants the plural number, having only the single quality of words. *Overbury.*

**HETERO'CLITE.** *adj.* [from the noun.]

Singular.

It is impossible for a man of sense to guard against the mortification that may be

## H I G

given him by fools, or *beteroclite* characters, because he cannot foresee them. *Shenstone.*  
**HEW.** *n.* [from the verb.] Hewing.

'Then to the rest his wrathfull hand he bends;

Of whom he makes such havoc and such *beu,*

That swarms of damned foules to hell he sends.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 49.*

**HEXA'METER.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Consisting of six feet.

Like Ovid's *Fasti*, in *hexameter* and pentameter verse. *J. Warton's Pope.*

**HEXASTICON.** *n.* [Gr.] A poem consisting of six lines.

All of which, reader, if you please, this *hexasticon.* *W. Waver.*

**HIDEOUSNESS.** *n.* . . . Horribleness; "dreadfulness; terrour."

That lye and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,

Go antickly, and shew outward *hidconfness.* *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

**HIERARCHAL.** *adj.* Of an hierarch.

The great *hierarchal* standard wasto move.

*Milton.*

**on HIGH, on HIGHT.** *adv.* [See Glossary to *Hoccleve.*] Aloud.

Fiercely that stranger forward came, and nigh

Approaching with bold words and bitter threat

Bad that same boaster, as he mote on *bigb,* To leave to him that lady.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 16.*

He woxe nigh mad with wrath and fell despight,

And with reprochfull words him thus bespake on *bigbt.*

*Id. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 24.*

"HIGH is much used in composition with "variety of meaning." The number of these compositions would be much diminished, if *bigb* were considered as an *adverb*, which it really is, and were for that reason printed as a separate word. Its *variety of meaning* (as an *adverb*) is here further illustrated.

1. Aloft.

That have with two pernicious daughters join'd

Your *bigb* engender'd battles.

*Shaksp. Lear.*

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars

Up to the fiery concave, tow'ring *bigb.*

*Milton.*

2. Eminently.

For which both heav'n and earth shall *bigb* extol

Thy praises. *Milton.*

3. Supremely.

Nor tell tales of thee to *bigb* judging Jove,

*Shaksp. Lear.*

## H I P

Had not th' eternal king omnipotent, From his strong hold of heav'n, *bigb* overrul'd,

And limited their might. *Milton.*

4. With deep thought.

Others apart sit on a hill retir'd

In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd *bigb*

Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton.*

**HIGH-RE'ACHING.** *adj.* Aspiring.

*High-reaching* Buckingham grows circumspect. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

**HIGH-RE'SOLVED.** *adj.* Resolute.

With a power

Of *bigb-resolved* men, bent to the spoil, They hither march amain.

*Titus Andronicus.*

"HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, used "only in the preterite tense with a passive "signification.] Was named; was called."

This is one of those negative assertions, which *Johnson* so frequently makes out of place, for want of due diligence in searching for authorities. Almost all his remarks of this kind upon old words are directly refuted in this Supplement. His confining the sense of this verb to the *preterite* (or *pass*) tense is contradicted by a passage in *Fairfax*. *Ismen I bigbt.* [for *am* called.]

*B. X. ft. 19.*

**To HIGHT.** *v. a. part. pass. bigbt.* [used by *Spenser* in some of the senses of] *B. hight.*

1. To entrust; to commit.

The gates stood open wide,

Yet charge of them was to a porter *bigbt.*

*F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 6.*

2. To direct; to intend.

But the sad Steele seiz'd not where it was *bigbt*

Upon the childe, but somewhat short *did* fall. *B. V. C. XI. ft. 8.*

She could or save or spill whom she would *bigbt.* *B. VI. C. VII. ft. 31.*

"HIM. . . ."

3. Used by *Shakspere* for *be*.

I am appointed *him* to murder you.

*Winter's Tale.*

**To HING.** *v. a.* [formerly sometimes used for] To hang. The following perhaps is its latest authority in any *English* writer; though the word is still a colloquial one in Scotland.

Heaven in thy palm this day the balance *bin,*

Which makes kings gods, or men more great than kings.

*Macbin's Dumb Knight.*

**HI'POCAMP.** *n.* [*ἵπποκαμπος*, Gr.] A sea-horse.

Jove's bright lamps

Guiding from rocks her chariot's *bippo-* *camp.* *W. Browne.*

**HI'PODAME.** *n.* [*ἵπποδαμος*, Gr.] A sea-horse.

That his swift charet might have passage

## H O L

wyde,

Which foure great *bippodames* did draw,  
in teme-wife tyde.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 40.*

"HIT. *n.* . . ."

4. A portion of a game at Backgammon.  
Three hits amount to a gammon.

HITCH. *n.* [a colloquial word.] A catch, caused by some impediment. If one limps through lameness, he is said to have a *bitch* in his gait. If a transaction meets with a stoppage, that is also called a *bitch*.

HO. *n.* Moderation; bounds.

There is no *bo* with them; they are madder than march-hares.

*Dekker's Honest Whore.*

He once loved the fair maid of Fressing  
field out of all *bo*. *Green's Fryer Bacon.*

"HOAR. *adj.* . . ."

"3. White with frost."

Low the woods

Bow their *hoar* head.

*Thomson's Winter.*

To HOAR. *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To make hoar.

*Hoar* the flamen,

That scolds against the quality of flesh,  
And not believes himself. *Shaksp. Timon.*

"HOBBY. *n.*" Here two articles are confounded, as if they were one. Senses 3, and 4 belong to *bobbyborse*.

HO'BBYHORSE. [figuratively.] The person, thing, or occupation that pleases one most.

Give it your *bobbyborse*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

"To HO'CLE. *v. a.* . . . To hamstring."

2. [Applied only to fubble.] To mow.

"HO'CUS POCUS. *n.* . . . A juggler."

As *Hocus Pocus* conjures to amuse

The rabble from observing what he does.

*Butler's Remains.*

"HO'G-HERD. *n.* A keeper of hogs.

"The terms *hogherd* and *cowkeeper* are

"not to be used in our poetry. *Brome.*"

*Hogherd* however was used by an elegant poet in the reign of James the first.

No lusty neat-herd thither drove his kine

Nor boorish *hog-berd* fed his rooting swine.

*W. Browne.*

HO'ITY-TO'ITY. *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

*Hoity-toity!* what have I to do with dreams!  
*Congrave's Love for Love.*

HO'LD-DOOR. *adj.* Assisting amorous intercourse.

Brethren and sisters of the *hold-door* trade!

*Shak. Tro. and Cressida.*

"HOLE. *n.* . . ."

"6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*" To this sense may be referred the proverbial expression of 'finding a *hole* to creep out at.'

"HO'LOWNESS. *n.* . . ."

3. Concave form.

Nought is there under heav'n's wide *bol-*

## H O M

*lowness*,

That moves more deare compassion of  
mind

Than beautie brought t' unworthie wretchedness,

Through envie's snares, or fortune's  
freaks unkind.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 1.*

"HOLLY-ROSE. *n.* . . ."

Why, *bolly-rose*, dost thou of slender  
frame,

And without scent assume a rose's name?

*Tate's Cowley.*

HOLT. *n.* [Sax.] Woodland. It seems more particularly to mean 'woody high land.'

O'er *holt* and heath

We went, through deserts waste, and  
forests wide.

*Fairfax. B. VIII. ft. 12.*

Rough hills, and forest *holts* were sadly  
seen to weep. *Drayton.*

About the rivers, vallies, *bolts* and crags,

Among the ozyers and the waving flags

They neerely pry. *W. Browne.*

HO'LY-CRUEL. *adj.* Cruel through  
holiness.

Be not so *boly-cruel*. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

"HO'LY-DAY. *n.* . . ."

"3. A day of gaiety and joy." As in *Johnson's* example of this sense from *Shakspere* the word is used as an *adjective*, it may not be amiss to add another authority.

When my approach has made a little *bo-*  
*ly-day*,

And ev'ry face was drest'd in smiles to  
meet me. *Reeve's Jane Shore.*

"4. A time that comes seldom." In this sense (should have been observed, that) it is always an adjective.

5. A day of rest from ordinary occupation.

Suppose you had a mind to persuade  
Mr. Maillaire to give you a *boly-day*,  
would you bluntly say to him, Give me a  
*boly-day*. *Chesterfield.*

HO'LY GRAYLE. *n.* [a semi-literal translation of the French *Saint Graal*, which is a literal variation of *Sang real*.] The true blood of Christ.

Hither came Joseph of Arimathy,

Who brought with him the *Holy Grayle*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 53.*

"HOME. *adv.* . . ."

2. To one's own country."

When Mr. Gray left Venice, which he did the middle of July following, he returned *home*. *Mason's Life of Gray.*

HOME-KEE'PING. *adj.* Staying at home. *Home-keeping* youth have ever homely  
wits.

*Shaksp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

HO'MESTALL. *n.* [*home* and *stall*.] An inclosed yard to fodder cattle in near a house.

Through ev'ry *homestall* and through ev'ry  
yard

(His midnight walks) panting, forlorn *ba-*

## H O S

flies.

*Somerville.*

**HO'NEY-HEAVY.** *adj.* Clammy.

Enjoy the *boney-heavy* dew of slumber.

*Shak. Julius Caesar.*

**HO'NEY-MOUTHED.** *adj.* Soft in speech.

If I prove *boney-mouth'd*, let my tongue blister.

*Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

**HO'NEY-STALK.** *n.* Clover-flower—according to *Johnson's* note on the passage where it occurs; who yet gives the word no place in his dictionary.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,

Than baits to fish, or *boney-stalks* to Sheep.

*Titus Andronicus.*

**HONOUR.** *n.* . . .

**1.** Dignity; High rank."

Didst thou not tell me, Griffith, as thou led'st me,

That the great child of *honour*, Cardinal Wolsey,

Was dead? *Shakf. Hen. VIII.*

**HO'P-BIND.** *n.* The plant on which hop grows.

It is made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops. *Blackstone.*

**HO'PELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *hopeless*.] Without hope.

Is your last hope past to mollify Morecraft's heart about your mortgage?

*Hopelessly* past.

*Beau. and Fletch. Scornful Lady.*

**HO'RNWORK.** *n.* A kind of angular fortification."

View with care the real fortifications of some strong place, and you will get a clearer idea of bastions, half-moons, *hornworks*, &c. than all the masters in the world could give you upon paper. *Chesterfield.*

**To HORSE.** *v. a.* . . .

**2.** To carry one on the back." [In this interpretation *one* should be expunged, as it tends to turn the verb *active* into *neuter*. Such kind of ungrammatical expostions are now peculiar to the confused *Johnson*: commentators of much clearer heads frequently adopt the same unsatisfactory mode of interpreting.]

That treat of the discomfiting of keepers, *horsing* the deer on his own back, and making off with equal resolution and success.

*Butler's Characters.*

**HORTICULTURE.** *n.* . . . The art "of cultivating gardens."

Especially the learned favourers of the more refined parts of *horticulture*.  *Evelyn.*

**HO'SPITAGE.** *n.* [from *hospitium*, Lat.] The duty of a guest to his host.

That his ungentle host n'ote him appeach Of vile ungentlenefs or *hospitages* breach.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 6.*

**HOST.** *n.* . . .

**5.** The consecrated wafer."

*When I was in Catholic countries, I ne-*

## H O U

ver declined kneeling in their churches at the elevation, nor elsewhere when the *host* went by. *Chesterfield.*

**To HOST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give entertainment to.

Such was that hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.*

**HO'STLESS.** *adj.* [*host* and *less*.] Inhospitable.

Who with Sir Satyrane, as carst ye red,  
Forth riding from Malbecco's *hostless* hous,

Far off aspyde a young man, the which fled

From an huge gaunt.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 3.*

**HO'STRY.** *n.* . . . A place where the "horses of guests are kept." This interpretation seems to be merely conjectural from a similitude of sound and letters. *Spenser* uses the word for a *mean lodging*.

Only these marshes and myric bogs,  
In which the fearfull ewts do build their bowres,

Yield me an *histry* mongst the croaking frogs. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 23.*

**HOT, HOTE.** *pret.* of the verb *hight*, both *active* and *passive*.

**1.** Named.

A shepherd true, yet not so true,  
As he that carst I *bote*, *Spenser's July.*

**2.** Was called.

It rightly *bote*,  
The well of life.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 29.*

And after him another knight, that *bote* Sir Brianor. *Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 40.*

**"HOT-HOUSE.** *n.* . . ."

**3.** A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits.

**To HOVE.** *v. n.* To hover.

Ne joy of ought that under heaven doth *love*,

Can comfort me. *Spenser's 88th Sonnet.*

**HO'VIA.** *n.* Once the name of some fruit-bearing exotic.

Thus spake the Goddess (on her painted skin

Were figures wrought) and next calls *bovia* in;

That for its stony fruit may be despis'd,  
But for its virtue next to coca priz'd.

*Tate's Cowley.*

**HO'ULET.** *n.* The vulgar name for an "owl."

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,  
Lizard's leg, and *boulet's* wing.

*Shakf. Macbeth.*

Out, thou *boulet*,

'Thou should'st ha' given her a madge-owl, and then

Th' hadst made a present o' thyself.

*R. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.*

## HUD

Thou may'st be taken for some far-coun-  
try bowlet. *Shirley's Bird in a Cage.*

**HOURS.** *n. pl.* [*heures, Fr.*] Prayers for stat-  
ed times of the day.

The hermit, which his life here led  
In freight observance of religious vow  
Was wont his *bowres* and holy things to  
\* bed.

[\* say over.] *Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. V. ft. 35.*

"To **HOUSE.** *v. a. . . .*"

3. To drive to shelter.

E'en now we *bous'd* him in the abbey  
here. *Shakf. Com. of Errors.*

**HOUSE-BOTE.** *n.* [*boufe* and bote, Sax.  
compensatio.]

*Houfbote* is a sufficient allowance of wood  
to repair, or to burn in, the house.

*Blackstone.*

**HOU'SEWIFELY.** *adj.* [This word was  
possibly meant to be inferted by *John-*  
*son*; but in the first quarto posthumous edi-  
tion (with which this Supplement accords)  
it is printed *houfsewifery*.] Taken from  
*houfsewifery*.

By this *houfsewifely* metaphor our ancestors  
meant to inform us, that the lands should  
be mixed and blended together, and then  
divided into equal portions. *Blackstone.*

**HOU'SLING.** *adj.* [from *houfe*.] . . Houfe-  
warming, &c." This article is a most  
egregious blunder throughout, and such  
as could hardly have been expected from a  
learned commentator; indeed it favours of  
downright stupidity. The word is derived  
from *boufel*, and means *sacramental*—allud-  
ing to the Roman Catholic sacrament of  
marriage. The passage adduced from *Spen-*  
*ser* manifestly relates to a marriage-cereino-  
ny. It is here subjoined more at length,  
than in *Johnson*.

His owne two hands the holy knotts did  
knitt,

That none but death for ever can divide;  
His owne two hands, for such a turne  
most fitt,

The *boufing* fire did kindle and provide,  
And holy water thereon sprinkled  
wide;

At which the bushy teade a groomie did  
light,

And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.

*F. 2. B. I. C. XII. ft. 37.*

**HOYDENING.** *n.* [from *boyden*.] Romp-  
ing freedoms.

Primmess and affectation of style, like the  
good-breeding of Queen Anne's Court, has  
turned to *boydening* and rude familiarity.

*Gray's Letters.*

"**HUDDLE.** *n.* . . . Crowd; tumult;  
confusion." In some of our old dramatic  
authors this word seems to be used for

2. A person of confused understanding.

It was sport enough for me to see these  
old *buddles* hit home.

*Lilly's Alexander and Campaspe.*

## HUR

How does thy young wife, old *buddle*?

*Marston's Malcontent.*

"**HUMA'NIST.** *n.* . . . Philologer."

2. One versed in human nature.

A just naturalist, or *humanist*, who knows  
the creature *MAN*, and judges of his growth  
and improvement in society. *Shaftesbury.*

"**HUMA'NITY.** *n.* . . .

4. Philology."

If then we may spend some of yong yeares  
in studies of *humanity*; what better and more  
sweet study is there for a young man than  
Poetrie? *Harrington's Apology of Poetry.*

"**HU'MBLES.** *n.* 'The entrails of a deer.'  
See *UMBLES*.

**HU'MMOCK.** *n.* [A sea term for] A little  
hill.

Point possession bore N. N. E. about  
three miles distance, and some remarkable  
*bummocks* on the north.

*Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

"**HU'MOURSOME.** *adj.* . . .

1. Petulant."

The Commons do not abet *humoursome*  
factious arms; they aver them to be rebel-  
lious. *Burke.*

**HU'NDRED-COURT.** (*n.*) is only a larger  
court-baron, being held for all the inhabi-  
tants of a particular *hundred* instead of a man-  
nor. *Blackstone.*

**HUNDRE/DOR.** *n.* a person of the same  
*hundred*.

Some of the jury were obliged to be re-  
turned from the hundred in which such  
vill lay; and, if none were returned, the  
array might be challenged for defect of  
*hundredors*. *Blackstone.*

**HU'NTING.** *n.* [from *bunt. v. n.*] The di-  
version of the chase.

*Hunting* was the exercise of the greatest  
heroes of antiquity.

*Preface to Somerville's Grace.*

**HUNTING-NAG.** *n.* A horse to hunt on.

He makes his ignorance pass for resolve,  
and, like a *bunting-nag*, leaps over what he  
cannot get through. *Butler's Characters.*

**HU'NTING-SEAT.** *n.* A temporary resi-  
dence for the purpose of hunting.

Near it [is] a house built by one of the  
Grand Dukes for a *bunting-seat*, but now  
converted into an inn. *Gray's Letters.*

**HUNTS-UP.** *n.* [probably derived from the  
first words of an old ballad, 'The Hunt is  
'up.'] The name of a tune.

No sooner doth the earth her flow'ry bosom  
brave

At such time as the year brings on the  
pleasant spring

But *bunts-up* to the morn the feather'd  
sylyans ring. *Drayton.*

**HU'RDEN.** *n.* [from being made of *burds*,  
or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen.  
It is used *adjectively*, as *linen*, *woollen*, and  
words of that kind very frequently are.

It is, when he is reaping, making hay, or

## H Y D

when he is hedging in his *burden* frock.

*Shenstone.*  
**HU'RRY-SKU'RRY.** *adv.* [a word formed to express its own meaning.] Wildly.  
Each hole and cupboard they explore,  
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,  
Run *burry-scurry* round the floor,  
And o'er the bed and tetter clamber.

*Gray's Long Story.*  
**HUSSA'R.** *n.* A soldier in German cavalry: thence used by the French, and since by the English.

You cry it down as base money, and tell them you will pay for the future with French guards and dragoons, and *buffirs*.

*Burke.*  
"HU'STINGS. *n.* . . . . A court held."

From the Sheriff's Court in the City of London, a writ of error lies to the Court of *Hustings* before the Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs. *Blackstone.*

2. The place where any election for a member of parliament is carrying on.

To HUTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay up in store.

In her own loins

She butcht th' all-worshipt ore.

*Milton's Comus.*

"HYACIN'THIN. *adj.* . . . . Resembling "hyacinths."

*Hyacinthin* locks

Round from his parted forelock manly hung. *Milton.*

**HYBERNATION.** *n.* [from *bibernare*, Lat.] Period of winter.

As should be very agreeable to the nature and constitution of the several plants, that were to pass their *hybernation* in the greenhouse. *Evelyn.*

**HY'DAGE.** *n.* A tax upon lands according to those portions of them which were called *bydages*.

Of the same nature with scutages upon knight's fees were the assessments of *bydage* upon all other lands. *Blackstone.*

**HY'DRA-HEADED.** *adj.* [from *hydra* and head.] Encreasing in means of strength.

Nor ever *hydra-headed* wilfulness,

So soon did lose his seat. *Shaksf. Hen. V.*

"HY'DRAULICKS. *n.* . . . . The science "of conveying water through pipes or conduits." This definition seems rather too confined.

*Hydraulics* has for its object the motion of fluids. *Adams.*

"HYDROMETER. *n.* . . . . An instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water." This definition is unphilosophical, the use of an *hydrometer* being to measure the specific gravities of fluids.

Though the hydrostatic balance be the most general instrument for finding the specific gravities of all sorts of sub-

## H Y P

stances, yet the *hydrometer* is better to discover with ease and expedition those of fluids. *Adams.*

"HYDROSTA'TICS. *n.* The science of "weighing fluids."

*Hydrostatics* is now used by us to denote the science describing the properties of all fluids, but principally those of water.

*Adams.*  
The same happens in Mechanics, *Hydrostatics*, Pneumatics, &c. when from *postulata* ascertained by experience the whole theory relating to these branches of knowledge follows in a way of strict demonstration. *Duncan's Logic.*

**HY'DRUS.** *n.* [from *ύδωρ*, Gr.] A water-snake.

Cerafies horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops drear. *Milton.*

**HYEMA'TION.** *n.* [from *lycms*, Lat.] Shelter from winter's cold.

Where we set them [exotic plants] in for *hyemation*. *Evelyn.*

**HYEMS.** *n.* [Lat.] Winter.  
And on old *hyems'* chin and icy crown  
An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds

Is, as in mockery, set.

*Shaksf. Mid. Night's Dream.*

**HYGROSCO'PIC.** *adj.* [from *hygroscopcs*.] Having affinity to water.

*Hygroscopic* substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in. *Adams.*

**HYGROSTATIC.** *n.* [*ύγρος* and *στασις*, Gr.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

Measures and equations of time by accurate pendulums, and other motions; Hydro- and *Hygrostatics*; divers engines, powers, and *automata*. *Evelyn.*

"HY'MEN. *n.* . . . . .

"1. The God of marriage."

Therefore take heed

As *Hymen's* lamps shall light you.

*Shaksf. Tempest.*

"HYPERBO'REAN. *adj.* [*Hyperboreous*, "Lat.] Most northern."

The body moulded by the clime endures  
Th' Equator heats and *Hyperborean* frost.

*Armstrong.*

The *Hyperborean* ice he wander'd o'er  
And solitary roam'd round *Tanais'* shore.

*J. Warton's Virgil.*

**HYPERICUM.** *n.* The botanical name for St. John's wort. But the *hypericum* *tex* is a species of *Spiraea*.

Th' *Hypericum* and *Cistus* spotted flower.

*Anon.*

**HYPERION.** *n.* [Lat.] The sun.  
Whereon *Hyperion's* quick'ning fire doth shine. *Shaksf. Timon.*

Till down the eastern cliffs afar

## H Y P

*Hyperion's* march they spy, and glitt'ring shafts of war. *Gray's Odes.*  
 "HY'PHEN. *n. &c.*"

What a fight it is to see writers committed together by the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, *hyphens*,

## H Y P

and the like. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*  
 HYPOSTASIS. *n.* [Gr.] The sediment of the urine.

Here's an *hypophasis* argues a very bad stomach. *Nabbes's Microcosmus.*

# J.

## J A C

**JACK** *o' the clock. n.* An image that strikes the hour: like those at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street:

My time  
 Run's posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,

While I stand fooling here, his *Jack o' the clock.* *Shakf. Rich. II.*

**JA'COBINE. n.**

1. A monk of a particular order.  
 He employed in it Father Andrew a *Jacobine.* *Robertson.*

2. [So called from meeting at a monastery that had belonged to *Jacobine* Friars.] One of a faction in France that holds diabolical principles, and thinks it meritorious to murder any one, whose political opinions do not perfectly co-incide with their own. To be permitted to do this with impunity is their idea of liberty.

They have, it seems, found out in the academies of the Palais Royal and the *Jacobines*, that certain men have no right to the possessions which they hold under law. *Burke.*

**JA'COBINISM. n.** The principles of a *Jacobine.*

May the more recent spirit of *Jacobinism* have a still quicker termination.

*Mason's Note to Isis.*  
 To **JACOBINIZE. v. a.** To taint with *Jacobinism.*

France was not then *Jacobinized.* *Burke.*

**JA'COBITE. n.** [from *Jacobus*, Lat.] A partizan of King James the second, after his abdication, and of his supposed male descendants.

The sum of all his policy had been to amuse the whigs, the Tories, and the *Jacobites.* *Bolingbroke.*

No *Jacobite* was ever a philosopher. *Shipley.*

**JA'COBITE. adj.** [from the noun.] Of the principles of *Jacobites.*

The whole tory party was become avowedly *Jacobite.*

*Bolingbroke.*

## I C E

**JA'COBITISM. n.** The principles of a *Jacobite.*

The spirit of *Jacobitism*, which had obtained in both our Universities before the year 1745, was far from being quite extinguished in 1748. *Mason's Note to Isis.*

**JA'DERY. n.** [from *jade*.] *Jadish* tricks. Seeks all foul means

Of boistrous and rough *jad'ry*, to disseat His Lord, that kept it bravely.

*Two Noble Kinsmen.*

**IA'MBIC. adj.** [from the noun.] Consisting of a short and a long syllable.

An intermixture of those different feet (*iambic*, and *trochaic* particularly) into which our language naturally falls.

*J. Warton's Pope.*

**JANE. n.** A small coin of Genoa.

The first which then refused me (said he) Certes was but a common courtifane; Yet the refused to have adoe with me, Because I could not give her many a *Jane.* *Sp. F. & B. III. C. VII. ft. 5.*

**"JA'NGLER. n.** [from the verb.] A "wrangling, chattering noisy fellow."

News-carriers, *janglers*, and such like idle companions. *Brewer's Lingua.*

**JANIVE'ER. n.** [the old name for] January. I will sing what I did leere

Long ago in *Janiveere.* *W. Browne's Shepherd's Pipe.*

To **JAUNCE. v. n.** [the old word for] To jaunt.

I was not made a horse, And yet I bear a burden like an ass, Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolingbroke. *Shakf. Richard II.*

*Johnson* produces this (and no other) passage, as his authority for *jaunt*, having first arbitrarily and silently altered *jauncing* into *jaunting*.

**I'BIS. n.** The name of a bird. He shall not, *Ibis* like, purge upward here.

*Randolph's Muse's Looking Glass.*

**I'CE-BUILT. adj.** Heaped with ice. Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roam. *Gray.*



# J E T

**ICY-PEARLED.** *adj.* Studded with pearls of ice.  
 So mounting up in *icy-pearled* car,  
 Through middle empire of the freezing air  
 He wander'd long. *Milton.*  
*To* **IDL'E.** *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To waste idly.  
 If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of idling it away?  
*Chesterfield.*  
**IDOLATRESS.** *n.* [from *idolater.*] A female who worships idols.  
 Whose heart, though large,  
 Beguil'd by fair *idolâtres*, fell  
 To idols foul. *Milton.*  
**IDO'LATRIZE.** *v. n.* . . . . .  
 2. To pay idolatrous worship.  
 The Persians did *idolâtrize*  
 Unto the sunne. *W. Browne.*  
**IDOLISM.** *n.* [from *idol.*] The worship of idols.  
 How wilt thou reason with them, how refute  
 Their *idolisms*? *Milton.*  
**JEALOUSY.** *n.* . . . . .  
 3. Suspicious caution; rivalry.  
 O how hast thou with *jealousy* infected  
 The sweetness of affiance! *Shakf. Hen. V.*  
*Jealousy* is the fear or apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*  
**JEHO'VAH.** *n.* [Heb.] The Almighty.  
 Great are thy works, *Jehovah*, infinite  
 Thy power. *Milton.*  
**JE'OFAIL.** *n.* [law Fr.] The term by which an oversight in pleading is acknowledged.  
 Mistakes are effectually helped by the statutes of amendment and *jeofails*: so called, because when a pleader perceives any slip in the form of his proceedings, and acknowledges such error (*jeo faille*) he is at liberty by those statutes to amend it.  
*Blackstone.*  
**JE'SUIT.** *n.* [from *Jesús.*] One of a famous religious society of the Church of Rome.  
 As *Jesuits* write, who never lie. *Prior.*  
**JESUI'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *Jesuit.*] Deceitful.  
 With no canting, no fly *jesuitical* arts,  
 Field-preaching, hypocrisy, learning, or parts. *Cambridge.*  
 2. [Most commonly in colloquial dialogue] Full of prevarication.  
**JE'SUITISM.** *n.* The principles of *Jesuits*.  
 As he seems to have laid the foundation of his discourse on such common notions as were assented to by all mankind, those who follow the same method have no more regard to *jesuitism* and popery, than those who agree with other *jesuits* in the principles of geometry. *A. Sidney.*  
**JE'TSAM.** *n.* . . . . .  
*Jesum* is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink, and remain under water. *Blackstone.*  
**JE'ATH.** [an oath for] In faith.

# I M M

Your gown's a most rare fashion *i'* *faith*.  
*Shakf. Much Ado.*  
 But *i'* *faith* I should have been a woman by rights. *Id. As you like it.*  
**IGNOMY.** *n.* [a contraction of] *Ignominy*.  
 Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave.  
*Shakf. Hen. IV. P. I.*  
 I blush to think upon this *ignomy*.  
*Titus Andronicus.*  
**JIG.** *n.* . . . . A light dance or tune."  
 2. A ballad.  
 The fleeing Scots  
 To England's high disgrace have made  
 this *jig*,  
 ' Maids of England, &c.' *Marlow's Ed. II.*  
 [Johnson's example of this noun from *B. Jonson* answers also to this second sense, and not to the only one given of it in his dictionary.]  
**JIG-MAKER.** *n.* . . . . One that dances  
 "and plays merrily."  
 2. A ballad-maker.  
*Figmakers* and chroniclers shall pick something out of you. *Dekker's Honest Whore.*  
**J'LL-FLIRT.** *n.* [a name of reproach to] A pert young woman.  
 Well, *Jill-flirt*, you are very pert.  
*Congreve.*  
**ILL.** substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or "condition." When the *substantive* is compounded, the compound word mostly wants explanation; because the two words when separated, seldom retain the same meaning, which they have when joined. But this is not the case with compounds of the *adverb*; they only require explanation, when the sense happens to be altered by the composition.  
**ILL-DO'ING.** *n.* Doing ill.  
 We knew not  
 The doctrine of *ill-doing*.  
*Shakf. Winter's Tale.*  
**ILLE'GALLY.** *adv.* . . . . In a manner  
 "contrary to law."  
 The bastard shall be settled in the parish, from whence the mother was illegally removed. *Blackstone.*  
**ILLEGI'TIMACY.** *n.* . . . . State of  
 "bastardy."  
 Abstractedly from any religious view, which has nothing to do with the legitimacy, or *illegitimacy* of the children.  
*Blackstone.*  
**IMBO'AGED.** *part. adj.* [from *imbogare*, Barb. Lat.] Close-pent.  
 All the vacation he lies *imboaged* behind the lattice of some blind alchouse.  
*Overbury.*  
**IMME'ASURED.** *adj.* Out of measure.  
 Bright Scolopendraes arm'd with silver  
 scales,  
 Mighty Monoceros with *immeasured*  
 tayles. *Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. XII. l. 23.*

# I M P

**IMMITIGABLE.** *adj.* Not to be mitigated.  
Did she mitigate these immitigable, these  
iron-hearted men. *Harris from Nicetas.*

**I'MPACABLE.** *adj.* [from *impacatus*, Lat.]  
Not to be appeased.

That freed from bands of *impacable* fate  
And powre of death, they live for ay  
above. *Sp. Ruin of Time.*

**IMPA'IRER.** *n.* What impairs.  
Immoderate labour and immoderate study  
are equally the *impairers* of health.

*Warburton.*

**IMPA'RTMENT.** *n.* The act of imparting.  
As if it some *impartment* did desire  
To you alone. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

**"IMPA'TIENCE.** *n.* . . . . .

"1. Inability to suffer pain."

"2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion."  
Fie! how *impatience* lowereth in your  
face! *Shakf. Com. of Errors.*

"3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness."  
No further with your din  
Express *impatience*. *Shakf. Cymbeline.*

**"IMPA'TIENT.** *adj.* . . . . .

6. Not to be borne.

Ay me! deare lady, which the ymage art  
Of ruefull pity and *impatient* smart.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 44.*

**To IMPE'RIL.** *v. a.* [from *peril*.] To en-  
danger.

He never thought  
For such a hag, that seemed worse than  
naught,

His person to *imperl* so in fight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 10.*

**IMPERSE'VERANT.** *adj.* Perfeverant.

This *imperseverant* thing loves him in my  
despight. *Shakf. Cymb.*

**IMPE'RSONATED.** *part. adj.* Made per-  
sons of.

In which the *imperfsonated* vices and vir-  
tues appeared. *T. Warton.*

**IMPICTURED.** *adj.* [from *picture*.] Painted.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,  
She bathed oft with tears, and dried oft.  
*Spenser's Astrophel.*

**IMPLE'ASING.** *adj.* Displeasing.

*Impleasing* to all, as all to him.

*Overbury.*

**IMPLORA'TOR.** *n.* One that implores  
any thing.

Mere *implorators* of unholy suits.

*Shakf. Hamlet, A. I. sc. 3.*

[Johnson, silently altering this word to  
*implorers*, adduces the passage for an ex-  
ample of that noun.]

**"To IMPLY.** *v. a.* . . . . .

"1. To unfold." This is an erratum for in-  
fold; as Johnson's citations plainly shew:  
which does also the following, still more  
to the point.

Ne doe they need with water of the ford,  
Or of the clouds, to moyften their roots  
dry;

# I M P

For in themselves eternall moisture they  
*imply*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 34.*

**IMPOLI'TENESS.** *n.* Want of politeness.

The *impoliteneſs* of his manners seemed to  
attest his sincerity. *Chesterfield's Characters.*

**To IMPO'NE.** *v. a.* [from *impono*, Lat.] To  
put down by way of staking a wager.

The King, Sir, hath wagered with him  
fix Barbary horses; against which he has  
*imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers  
and poniards. *Shakf. Hamlet.*

[This word is put into the mouth of  
Ofrick, and therefore probably meant only  
for an affected one.]

**To IMPO'OR.** *v. a.* To make poor.

Neither waves, nor thieves, nor fire,  
Nor have rats *impoor'd* this fire.

*W. Browne's Shep. Pipe.*

**"IMPORT.** *n.* . . . . .

"3. Any thing imported from abroad." In  
this sense it is accented on the first syllable.

With regard to the general account of  
England's foreign balance, the exports have  
been computed at seven millions sterling,  
and its *imports* at five. *Gutbrie.*

**IMPORTU'NACY.** *n.* The act of im-  
portuning.

Art thou not asham'd

To wrong him with thy *importunacy*?

*Shakf. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Your *importunacy* cease till after dinner.

*Shakf. Timon.*

**"To IMPORTU'NE.** *v. n.* . . . . .

3. [Accented on the second syllable, and used  
by *Spenser* for] To import.

But the fage wizard telles, as he has redd,  
That it *importunes* death and dolefull  
drearyhedd.

*F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 16.*

4. [Accented on the last syllable.] To require.

We shall write to you

As time and our concerns shall *importune*,  
How it goes with us.

*Shakf. Measure for Measure.*

**"IMPOSITION.** *n.* . . . . .

"5. Cheat."

Being well acquainted with this hand I  
had no reason to suspect an *imposition* in this  
letter. *Smollet's Roderick Random.*

**I'MPOTENT.** *n.* [from the *adj.*] One that  
languishes under disease.

Your task shall be

With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,  
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.

*Shakf. Love's Labour Lost.*

**IMPRI'MERIE.** *n.* [Fr.] A printing-house.

You have those conveniences for a great  
*imprimerie*, which other Universities cannot  
boast of.

*Lord Arlington to Oxford University.*

**IMPROMPTU.** *n.* [Fr.] A short extem-  
poraneous composition.

Far different is the case with a writer of  
*impromptus*. *Shenstone.*

# INC

**IMPROSPEROUSNESS.** *n.* [from *improspereus*.] Ill fortune.

The effect of these threatnings of God we daily see in the strange *improsperousness* of ill gotten estates. *Whole Duty of Man.*

**IMPRUDENCE.** *n.* . . . . . Want of "prudence."

Where good with bad were match'd,  
who of themselves

Abhor to join; and by *imprudence* mix'd,  
Produce prodigious births of body and mind. *Milton.*

**TO IMPUGN.** *v. a.* . . . . . To attack."

2. To transgress the rules of.

Why hath thy hand too bold itself embrewed

In blood of knight, the which by thee is slain,

By thee no knight; which armes *impugneth* plaine.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 7.*

**IMPU'LSIVE.** *a.* [from the adjective.] Motive.

I was conducted from thence to another enquiry, namely, to what end, and upon what *impulses*, when all was equally every man's in common, men did rather think it fitting, that every man should have his inclosure. *Hobbes.*

**INACCURACY.** *n.* . . . Want of exactness."

It does not then proceed from any peculiar irregularity, or difficulty of our language, that the general practice, both of speaking and writing it, is chargeable with *inaccuracy*. *Lowth.*

**INACCURATE.** *adj.* . . . Not exact."

Leland is also *inaccurate* at least, in representing the edition by Thynne, as coming next after that by Caxton.

*Tyrrubitt on Chaucer.*

**INACTIVE.** *adj.* . . . . . Idle."

Benalcazar, governor of St. Michael, an able and enterprising officer, was ashamed of remaining *inactive*. *Robertson.*

2. Unfavourable to activity.

Not the vain visions of *inactive* schools;  
Not fancy's maxims, not opinion's rules,  
E'er form'd the man, whose gen'rous warmth extends

T' enrich his country. *Shenstone.*

**INAIDABLE.** *adj.* [from *in* and *aid*.] Not to be assisted.

Labouring art can never answer nature  
From her *inaidable* estate.

*Shakf. All's Well.*

**INAPTITUDE.** *n.* [in and *aptitude*.] Unfitness.

The evil of a moral and almost physical *inaptitude* of the man to the function must be the greatest we can conceive to happen in the management of human affairs.

*Burke.*

**INCA.** *n.* The title of the native sovereigns of Peru.

Thus, according to the Indian tradition,

# INC

was founded the empire of the *Incas*, or Lords of Peru. *Robertson.*

**INCE'NDIARY.** *n.* . . . . .

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire."

Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the *incendiary*. *Blackstone.*

**INCE'RTAIN.** *adj.* [from *incertus*, Lat.] Full of uncertainty.

With words confus'd *incertain* tales they told. *Fairfax, B. XIII.*

**INCERTAINTY.** *n.* (from *incertain*.) Uncertainty.

Notwithstanding that vulgar imputation of *incertaintie*.

*Davies's Preface to his Reports.*

**INCISOR.** *n.* . . . . . Tooth in the "forepart of the mouth."

The *incisors* of the upper jaw are larger and broader than those of the lower.

*Berdmere.*

**TO INCLU'DE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

1. To inclose." This sense may perhaps be exemplified by the following citation—though it is by no means clear, that *Shakspeare* has not there used the word for conclude.

We will include all jars

With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity. *Shakf. All's Well.*

**INCOMMENSURABILITY.** *n.* . . . . .

"The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared "by any common measure."

Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side.

*Roid.*

**INCONSEQUENTIAL.** *adj.* Not leading to consequences.

She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconsequential*. *Chesterfield.*

**INCONSIDERACY.** *n.* (from *inconsiderate*.) Thoughtlessness.

This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth. *Chesterfield.*

**INCONTESTABLY.** *adv.* . . . . . In-  
"dubitably."

Locke saw clearly and proved *incontestably*, that the sensations we have by taste, smell, and hearing, are not resemblances of any thing in bodies. *Roid.*

**INCONTINENT.** *adj.* . . . . .

2. Immediate." In this sense the word is always an *adverb*, and should be explained by *immediately*; as may be seen in the passages cited by *Johnson* from *Spenser* and *Shakspeare*, and by the following.

Wherein were clos'd few drops of liquor pure,

Of wondrous worth and virtue excellent,  
That any wound could heal *incontinent*.

*F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 19.*

He call'd for armour, which *incontinent*  
Was brought him. *Fairfax, B. VII. ft. 51.*

# I N D

\* **IN'CONY.** *adj.* &c." It is very difficult to ascertain the exact meaning of this word from the passages where it occurs: the following seems rather repugnant to *Johnson's* idea of it.

While I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.

*Marlow's Jew of Malta.*

" **INCORRE'CTLY.** *adv.* . . . . . Inaccurately."

Even in common conversation, a man, who speaks properly and accurately, will have a great advantage over those who speak *incorrectly*. *Chesterfield.*

" **INCREA'SER.** *n.* . . . He who increases." It is also used of things.

Whether civil government be such a nurse and *increaser* of blessings.

*Burke's Vindication of Natural Society.*

**INCURI'OUSNESS.** *n.* Want of curiosity."

Young people have frequently an *incuri'ousness* about them. *Chesterfield.*

" **INDEC'ENTLY.** *adv.* . . . . . Without "decency."

He was the easy and profuse dupe of women, and in some instances *indecently* so. *Chesterfield's Characters.*

**INDECIS'ION.** *n.* [*in* and *decision*.] Want of determination.

The term *indecision* in a man's character implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. *Sbenstone.*

*Indecision* is the natural accomplice of violence. *Burke.*

**INDEFATIGABLENESS.** *n.* [from *indefatigable*.] Perseverance.

Because they come short of his *indefatigableness*. *Farnel.*

" **INDELICATE.** *adj.* . . . . . Wanting "decency."

Nothing but first or second nature could continue customs so apparently *indelicate*.

*Clubb's Wheatfield.*

**INDEMO'NSTRABLE.** *adj.* [*indemonstrabilis*, Barb. Lat.] Not capable of being demonstrated.

We find some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms and *indemonstrable* principles of mathematical reasoning. *Reid.*

**INDEPE'NDENCY.** *n.* The state of a religious sect which is called *independent*. This meaning of the word is exemplified in the title of Walker's History of *Independency*.

" **INDIAN Cress.** *n.* . . . . . A plant." The *Indian Cress* our climate now does bear. *Tate's Cowley.*

" **INDIAN Fig.** *n.*" Rather fig-tree. The *Indian fig-tree* next did much surprise With her strange figure all our deities. *Tate's Cowley.*

" **To INDICATE.** *v. a.* . . . . . To point "out."

The nature of the disease is to indicate

# I N D

the remedy.

*Burke.*

**INDICE.** *n.* [*indicium*, Lat.] A sign.

Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a fool. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

" **To INDICT.** See **INDITE** and its derivative." This short sentence is a string of blunders throughout. **INDITE** (as an article) is not in *Johnson*, but **ENDICT**; and of its derivatives he has but one in any orthography. The verb (in its legal sense) is always *indict*.

Hold up your head; hold up your hand:

Would it were not my lot to shew ye

This cruel writ, wherein you stand

*Indicted* by the name of Chloe!

*Prior.*

**INDICTABLE.** *adj.* Liable to be indicted.

Anciently where a man was wounded in one county and died in another, the offender was *indictable* in neither.

*Blackstone.*

**INDIGENE.** *n.* [*indigena*, Lat.] A native.

The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us as if it were an *indigene*.

*Evelyn.*

**INDIGEST.** *n.* Any thing indigested, or not shaped.

Be of good comfort, prince: for you are born

To set a form upon that *indigest*, Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude. *Shaksp. K. John.*

[*Johnson*, or the editor of the posthumous edition, gives part of this passage for an example of *indigest*, as an adjective; which he does by inserting in the word *project* after it.]

**INDIGNANCE.** *n.* [a poetical word for] Indignation.

With great *indignance* he that fight forsook. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 13.*

**To INDIGNIFY.** *v. a.* [from *indign*.] 1. To treat unworthily.

Where that discourteous dame with scornfull pryde

And fowle entreaty him *indignifyde*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 30.*

2. To treat of unworthily.

Therefore in closure of a thankfull mind I deem it best to hold eternally Their bounteous deeds and noble favours shrin'd,

Than by discourse them to *indignify*.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

**INDILIGENCE.** *n.* [*in* and *diligence*.] Want of exertion.

Is it not as great an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue should be disgraced?

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

" **INDISCE'RP'TIBLE.** *adj.* . . . . . Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution of parts."

There is no sort of reason to think death

## I N E

to be the dissolution of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely *indiscribable*. *Butler's Analogy.*

"INDISCRIMINATE. *adj.* . . . Undistinguishable." Rather, *undistinguishing*.

A man may with decency have a distinguishing palate; but *indiscriminate voraciousness* degrades him to a glutton.

*Chesterfield.*  
INDISCRIMINATING. *adj.* [from *in* and *discriminate*, *v.*] Making no distinctions.

That *indiscriminating* floods should spare  
A chosen few, to stock the desert world!

*Bally.*

"INDUCTION. *n.* . . . . .

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living."

In dignities possession is given by instalment, in rectories and vicarages by *induction*. *Blackstone.*

"To INDULGE. *v. n.* . . . To be favourable, with *to*."

2. To indulge one's self in any thing. This is a colloquial phrase.

INDU'MENT. *n.* [the old word for] Endowment.

Words importing *indument* of any quality or property, &c.

*Introduction to Lilly's Grammar.*  
IN-DWELLER. *n.* [from *in* and *dwell*.] Inhabitant.

Which too too true that land's *in-dwellers* since have found.

*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VI. ft. 55.*  
INEFFICIENT. *adj.* Ineffective.

He is as insipid in his pleasures, as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Chesterfield.*

[*Johnson* uses this word to explain another by, and yet affords it no place of its own.]

INE'LEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *inelegant*.] Without elegance.

Nor will he, if he has the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly*.

*Chesterfield.*

"INELOQUENT. *adj.* . . . . . Opposite "to eloquent."

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, fire of men,  
Nor tongue *inelloquent*. *Milton.*

"INEVIDENT. *adj.* . . . . . Not in use."

It is used however by so modern an author of eminence as Bishop Conybeare.

*Faith is the evidence of things not seen; by which words, I conceive we may understand 'an undoubting assent to those things which are of themselves inevident.'*

*Sermons, vol. 2. ser. 8.*

INEXHAUSTIVE. *adj.* Not to be exhausted, Those aromatic gales

That *inexhaustive* flow continual round.

*Thomson.*

INEXHAUSTLESS. *adj.* Inexhaustible.

The sacred blaze of *inexhaustless* day.

*Boysie.*

"INFAMOUS. *adj.*" By old writers it

## I N F

was sometimes accented on the middle syllable.

Yet let me you of courtesie request,  
Said Bourbon, to assist me now at need  
Against these peasants, which have me  
oppress,

And forced me to so infamous deed.

*Sp. F. & B. V. C. XI. ft. 57.*

"I'NFANT. *n.* . . . . .

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of "one and twenty."

Male or female till twenty-one years is an *infant*, and so styled in law. *Blackstone.*

3. The title of a prince. [Still used in Spain and given by *Spenser* to Arthur.]

To whom the *Infant* thus,

*F. & B. II. C. VIII. ft. 56.*

The *Infant* hearkened wisely to her tale.

*Ib. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 25.*

"INFA'NTA. *n.* . . . A princess of Spain."

The *Infanta* was only shewn to her lover in public. *Hume's History.*

I'NFANTINE. *adj.* Suitable to an infant.

*Ainsworth.*

I'NFANTLIKE. *adj.* Like an infant's.

Your abilities are too *infantlike* for doing much alone. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*

"I'NFANTRY. *n.* . . . . The foot soldiers "of an army."

2. [In some early poets] An Infant.

No careful nurse would wet her watchful eye,  
When any pangs should gripe her *infantry*.

*W. Browne.*

"INFELICITY. *n.* . . . Unhappiness."

2. Unlucky choice.

They may possibly correct that curious *infelicity* of diction, which you acquired at Westminster. *Chesterfield.*

I'NFERABLE. *adj.* To be inferred.

Mr. Burke does not allow, that a sufficient argument *ad hominem* is *inferable* from these premises. *Burke.*

INFE'ST. *adj.* [*infestus*, Lat.] Hostile.

But with fierce fury and with force *infest* Upon him ran.

*Sp. F. & B. VI. C. IV. ft. 5.*

I'NFINITE. *n.* [from the adjective.] Unbounded reach.

It is past the *infinite* of thought.

*Shaksf. Much Ado.*

"INFINITE'SIMAL. *adj.* . . . Infinitely "divided."

Neither the motions of animal spirits, nor the vibrations of elastic chords, or of elastic ether, or of the *infinitesimal* particles of the nerves, can be supposed to resemble the objects, by which they are excited.

*Reid.*

"INFO'RMAL. *adj.* Irregular. A word "not used." The word is in very common use among lawyers, and with regard

to official proceedings of any kind.

"INFORMATION. *n.* . . . . .

2. Charge or accusation exhibited." In

## I N K

this sense it is a *legal* term, and relates to a peculiar mode of exhibiting a charge; for the particulars of which the reader is referred to Blackstone's *Commentaries*."

**INFU'SE.** *n.* Infusion.

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright  
Some little drop of thy celestial dew,  
That may my rimcs with sweet *infuse*  
embrew. *Spencer's Hymns.*

"**INGE'NIOUS.** *adj.* . . . . ."

3. [In some early dramatic authors] *Ingenuous*.  
A right *ingenious* spirit, veiled merely  
with the vanity of youth.

*Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

"**INGE'NIOUSLY.** *adv.* . . . . . *Wittily*."

2. [In some early dramatic authors] *Ingenuously*.

Deal *ingeniously*, sweet lady.

*Shirley's Bird in a Cage.*

**INGLE.** *n.* A paramour.

Call me your love, your *ingle*, your cousin,  
or so; but sister at no hand.

*Dekker's Honest Whore.*

**INGOE.** *n.* [an old word for] *Ingot*.

Some others were new driven, and distant  
Into great *ingoes*, and to wedges square.

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. VIII. ft. 5.*

[This passage is taken by *Johnson* as an example of *ingot*, when all editions of *Spenser* have *ingoes*.]

**IN-GROSS.** *adj.* [In law.] Annexed to the owner personally.

*In-gross* is that which is absolute and independent, belonging to the person, and not to the manor or lands.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**INHOLDER.** *n.* [from *in* and *bold*.] *Inhabitant*.

As if ye please it into parts divide;  
And every part's *inholders* to convent,  
Shall to your eyes appear incontinent.

*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VII. ft. 17.*

To **INHOP.** *v. a.* [in and *boop*.] To confine in an enclosure.

His quails ever

Beat mine, *inbooped*, at odds.

*Shaksf. Antony and Cleopatra.*

"**INHOSPITALITY.** *n.* . . . . . Want of "courtesy to strangers."

This noise against the Jew-bill proceeds from that narrow mob spirit of intolerance in religious, and *inhospitality* in civil matters.

*Gbefferfield.*

**INI'QUOUS.** *adj.* [*iniquus*, Lat.] Unjust.

Whatsoever is done through any unequal affection is *iniquous*.

*Shaftsbury.*

To **INJURY.** *v. a.* [formerly used in poetry for] To injure.

Sure I should *injury* my own content,

Or wrong thy love, to stand on compliment.

*W. Browne.*

**INK-GLASS.** *n.* [*ink* and *glafs*.] A small glass to hold ink for use.

**INK-STAND.** *n.* [*ink* and *stand*.] An utensil for holding an ink-glass and appendages.

## I N S

**INNING.** *n.* [a term at cricket.] The turn for using the bat.

For why, my *inning's* at an end;

The Earl has caught my ball.

*Duncombe.*

To **INO'ULATE.** *v. a.* To infect with the small-pox by *inoculation*.

The Child once burnt dreads the fire;  
he runs away from the surgeon by whom  
he was *inoculated*.

*Reid.*

"**INOFFICIOUS.** *adj.* . . . . . Not civil; "not attentive to the accommodation of "others." This interpretation was most probably framed, as an opposite to the meaning of *officious*, and not upon any other authority whatsoever. Both the senses in which the word is actually used are latinisms.

1. [*Inofficiosus*, Lat.] Unfit for any office.

Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.

*B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.*

2. Regardless of natural obligation.

Suggesting, that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the *inofficious* testament.

*Blackstone.*

**INO'PULENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *opulent*.] Not wealthy.

That rest being ever false, which is taken amongst *inopulent* and strong neighbours.

*Sir A. Shirley's Travels.*

**INSA'NITY.** *n.* [from *insane*.] Want of sound mind.

There is a partial *insanity*, and a total *insanity*.

*Hale.*

[This common word, happening to be omitted by *Ainsworth*, is also omitted by *Johnson*.]

**INSECURELY.** *adv.* [from *insecure*.] Without certainty.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense in which the word should always be understood at Courts, that is, *insecurely*.

*Gbefferfield.*

**INSENTIENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *sentiens*, Lat.] Not having perception.

The dissimilitude between the sensations of our minds, and the qualities and attributes of an *insentient* inert substance.

*Reid.*

**INSHADED.** *part. adj.* [from *in* and *shade*.] Blended in hue.

Whose lilly white *inshaded* with the rose  
Had that man seen, who sung th' *Encidos*,

Dido had in oblivion slept. *W. Browne.*

"**INSOLA'TION.** *n.* . . . . . Exposition to "the Sun."

2. [In medicine.] The influence of a scorching sun on the brain.

One case of consequential madness is an effect of *insolation*, or what the French call *coup de soleil*. An instance of which I lately met with in a sailor, who became raving mad in a moment, while the sun-beams darted perpendicularly on his head.

*Battie on Madness*

# INS

- "To **INSPI'RE**. *v. n.* . . . To draw in the "breath; opposed to *expire*."  
 2. To blow, as a gentle wind does.

Her yellow lockes, crisped like golden wyre,

About her shoulders weren loosely shed,  
 And, when the winde emongst them did *inspire*,

They waved like a penon wyde dispred.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 30.*

**INSTANTANEITY**. *n.* [from *instantaneous*.]

Unpremeditated production.

Which have no fort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity*. *Shenstone.*

"**INSTANTLY**. *adv.* . . .

"2. With urgent importunity."

He meant to make them know their fol-  
 lie's price,

Had not those two him *instantly* desired

T' assuage his wrath, and pardon their  
 meiprize.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 35.*

"**INSTEAD** *of*. *prep.* . . .

"3. Sometimes used without *of*." This is an insufficient and ungrammatical state of the matter. When *instead* is used without *of*, it is no longer a *preposition*, but an *adverb*. The passage adduced by *Johnson* from *Milton* proves it to be such.

"To **INSTIGATE**. *v. a.* . . . To incite to a crime."

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, this being murder in the stranger as principal, of course the servant is necessary only to the crime of murder, though he would have been guilty, as principal, of petty treason. *Blackstone.*

**INSTITUTION**. [in law] is a faculty made by the ordinary, by which a Vicar or Rector is approved to be inducted to a rectory or vicarage. *Termes de la Ley.*

**INSTRUCTRESS**. *n.* An instructing female, real, or imaginary.

To hear the sweet *instructress* tell,  
 How life its noblest use may find,  
 How well for freedom be resign'd.

*Akenside.*

**INSUIT**. *n.* [possibly] Strong solicitation.

In fine,

Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace  
 Subdued me to her rate.

*Shak. All's Well. A. V. sc. 3.*

[This is the only passage where the compiler has met with this word; and the whole sentence is so obscure, that he cannot help suspecting there must be an erratum in it.]

**INSULTATION**. *n.* The act of insulting.

When he looks upon his enemy's dead body, 'tis a kind of noble heaviness, no *insultation*. *Overbury.*

**INSUPPRESSIVE**. *adj.* Not to be suppressed.

Do not stain

The even virtue of our enterprise,  
 Nor th' *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.

*Shakf. Julius Caesar.*

# INT

**INSURRECTIONARY**. *adj.* Suitable to insurrections.

True democratic, explosive, *insurrectionary*, nitre. *Burke.*

**INTEGRANT**. *adj.* Necessary for making up an *integer*.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential *integrant* part of any large people rightly constituted. *Burke.*

**INTELLIGENCING**. *adj.* Conveying intelligence.

A most *intelligencing* bawd!

*Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

**INTENDANT**. *n.* [Fr.] The civil governor of a province or city.

I hope you go into the best company there is at Montpelier; there is always some at the *Intendant's*. *Chesterfield.*

**INTENSITY**. *n.* [from *intense*.] Excess.

The number engaged in crimes, instead of turning them into laudable acts, only augments the quantity and the *intensity* of the guilt. *Burke.*

**INTENTIONALITY**. *n.* [from *intentional*.] Something only in intention.

Entity, *intentionality*, quiddity, and other insignificant words of the school. *Hobbes.*

"**INTENTIVELY**. *adv.* . . . Closely."

And will so most *intently* retain  
 Their scopes appointed.

*Chapman's Odyssey.*

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,

But not *intently*. *Shakf. Othello.*

**INTERACT**. *n.* [inter. Lat. and *act*.] Short employment of time between doing other things which take up more.

It is only the *interacts* of other amusements. *Chesterfield.*

**INTERCEPTER**. *n.* He that intercepts.

Thy *interceptor*, full of despatch, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard's end. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

To **INTERCOMMUN**. *v. n.* [In law.] To use each other's common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

**INTEREST**. *n.* [the old word for] Interest.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titaness,  
 That not the worth of any living wight  
 May challenge ought in heaven's *interest*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 33.*

**INTERFERENCE**. *n.* [from *interfere*.] Interposition.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual. *Burke.*

**INTERFERING**. *n.* [from *interfere*.] Opposition.

A being who can have no competition or *interfering* of interests with his creatures

## I N T

and his subjects. *Butler's Analogy.*  
**INTERIORLY.** *adv.* [from *interior*.] Internally.

*Interiorly* most people enjoy the inferiority of their best friends. *Chesterfield.*

**INTERLINEAR.** *adj.* [from *interlinearis*, Dict. Lat.] Inserted between lines of something else.

At Trinity College in Cambridge there is an Hebrew Psalter with a Normanno-Gallic *interlinear* version. *T. Warton.*

**INTERLOCUTORY.** *adj.* . . . .

2. Preparatory to decision." This unexampled sense relates to the practice of Ecclesiastical Courts, and that of Chancery. A single (ecclesiastical) judge forms his *interlocutory* decree, or definitive sentence, at his own discretion. *Blackstone.*

The Chancellor's decree is either *interlocutory* or final. *Ib.*

**INTERMENT.** *n.* . . . . Burial."

Here in England the *interments* of the dead were anciently farre out of all townes or cities. *Weever.*

**INTERMITTENT.** *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] An intermittent fever.

Mr. Sporing, and a seaman who had attended Mr. Banks were also seized with *intermittents*. *Hawke's Voyages.*

**TO INTERPEL.** *v. a.* [from *interpello*, Lat.] To set forth.

This being thus, why should my tongue or pen

Presume to *interpel* that fulness, when  
 Nothing can more adorn it than the feat  
 That she is in, or make it more complete?

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**TO INTERPLEAD.** *v. n.* [a term in Chancery.] To put in a bill of interpleader. See Example to INTERPLEADER.

**INTERPLEADER.** *n.* A peculiar kind of Bill in Chancery.

There is likewise a bill of *interpleader*; where a person who owes a debt, or rent, to one of the parties in suit, but till the determination of it he knows not to which, desires that they may *interplead*, that he may be safe in the payment. *Blackstone.*

**INTERROGATIVE.** *n.* A pronoun used in asking questions."

*Who, which, what*, are called *interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions. *Lowth.*

**INTERSPACE.** *n.* [from *inter* and *spatium*, Lat.] Space between.

The *interspace* and sides of many of the rising grounds were clear.

*Cook and King's Voyages.*

**TO INTERTEX.** *v. a.* [from *intertexto*, Barb. Lat.] To interweave. This pedantic word may be found in a very embarrassed passage of *B. Jonson's Underwoods*.

**INTERVEINED.** *part. adj.* [from *inter*, Lat. and *vein*, Lat.] Intersected as with veins.

From his side two rivers flow'd,

## I N V

Th' one winding, th' other strait, and left between

Fair champion with less rivers *interveined*. *Milton.*

**INTHRONIZATION.** *n.* The being enthroned.

Who, as then, was Adrian the fourth, called before his *intbronization* Nicholas Breakspeare. *Weever.*

**TO INTIMATE.** *v. a.* . . . . To hint."

2. [Formerly] To take part in.

So both conspiring gan to *intimate*  
 Each other's griefs with zeale affectionate.

*Sp. F. & B. VI. C. III. ft. 12.*

**INTOLERANCE.** *n.* [from *intolerant*.] Want of toleration.

It unites the opposite evils of *intolerance* and indifference. *Burke.*

**INTOLERATED.** *part. adj.* Refused toleration. [See next article.]

**INTOLERATION.** *n.* Want of toleration. I would have all *intoleration* *intolaterated* in its turn. *Chesterfield.*

**INTRANSITIVELY.** *adv.* (In grammar.) According to the nature of an *intransitive* verb.

The difference between verbs absolutely neuter, and *intransitively* active is not always clear. *Lowth.*

**INTREAT.** *n.* (A poetical word for) Entreaty. At my *intreat* they will vouchsafe to send To these wild deserts that unthankfull knight. *Fairfax. B. VII.*

**INTREATFUL.** *adj.* Full of entreaty. There came two springals of full tender yeares

(Farre thence from foreign land where they did dwell)

To seeke for succour of her and her Peares

With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares. *Sp. F. & B. V. C. X. ft. 6.*

**TO INVAD.** *v. a.* . . . .

4. (A latinism.) To go into.

That same his sea-marke made  
 And nam'd it Albion; but later day  
 Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,  
 Gan more the same frequent and farther  
 to *invade*.

*Sp. F. & B. II. C. X. ft. 6.*

All things from thence doe their first being fetch,  
 And borrow matter, whereof they are made;

Which, when as forme and feature it does ketch,

Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*  
 The state of life out of the grievly shade.

*Ib. B. III. C. VI. ft. 37.*

**INVEILED.** *part. adj.* (from *in* and *veil*.) Covered, as with a veil.

Her eyes *invayl'd* with sorrow's clouds  
 Scarce see the light;

Disdaine hath wrapt her in the shrowds  
 Of loathed night. *W. Browne.*

**INVENTIOUS.** *adj.* (from *invention*.) Inven-



# J O L

- nious.  
 'Thou art a fine *inventious* rogue.  
*B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.*
- "To INVES'T. *v. a.* . . . ."
6. To put on.  
 Alas for pitie, that so faire a crew,  
 As like cannot be seen from East to West,  
 Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. V. ft. 18.*
- INVILLAGED. *part. adj.* [from *in* and *village*.] Turned into a village.  
 There on a goodly plaine (by time  
 thrown downe)  
 Lies buried in his dust some auncient  
 towne;  
 Who now *invillaged*, there's only scene  
 In his waste ruines what his state has  
 bene. *W. Browne.*
- "INVITATION. *n.* . . . The act of in-  
 viting with ceremony."
2. Allurement.  
 She gives the leer of *invitation*.  
*Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- INVITING. *n.* [from *invite*.] Invitation.  
 He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.  
*Shak. Timon.*
- JOBATION. *n.* [A cant term at our uni-  
 versities for] A reprimanding lecture.
- JOINDER. *n.* [a law term.] Joining.  
 Upon either a general, or a special de-  
 murrer, the opposite party avers it [the  
 plea] to be sufficient, which is called a *join-  
 der* in demurrer. *Blackstone.*
- JOINT-TENANCY. *n.* [In law.] A mode  
 of jointly possessing land or chattels under  
 certain regulations.  
 Estates may be held in severalty, in *joint-  
 tenancy*, in coparcenary, and in common.  
*Blackstone.*
- Things personal may belong to their  
 owners, not only in severalty, but also in  
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1. [In law.] One who holds any thing in *joint-  
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 One *joint-tenant* cannot be entitled to one  
 period of duration or quantity of interest,  
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 other.  
 Man walk'd with beast, *joint-tenant* of  
 the shade. *Pope.*
- In JOINTURE. *adv.* [A law phrase.] Jointly.  
 Such estate is called sometimes an estate  
*in jointure*. *Blackstone.*
- "JOLLY. *adj.* . . . ."
3. Personable.  
 Full *jolly* knight he seem'd, and faire did  
 sit *Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. I. ft. 1.*
- JO'LLYHEAD. *n.* [*jolly* and *head* in its sense,  
 as a terminating syllable.] Festivity.  
 Despoiled of those joys and *jolly-head*,  
 Which with those gentle shepherds here  
 I want to lead.  
*Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 32.*

# I R R

- IO'NIC. *adj.* [from *Ionia*.] Denoting one of  
 the three Grecian orders of architecture.  
 The *Ionic* [order] partakes of the Doric  
 strength, and Corinthian ornaments.  
*Chesterfield.*
- JOVE. *n.* Another name for the planet *Ju-  
 piter*.  
 Or ask of yonder argent fields above,  
 Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*.  
*Pope.*
- "JOURNALIST. *n.* . . . A writer of Journ-  
 als."  
 It must be owned those *journalists* have  
 treated him with sufficient candor.  
*Shaftebury.*
- I'POCRAS. A made wine. [The receipt for  
 making it is in *Arnold's Chronicle*, or *Cus-  
 toms of London*.]  
 Sirrah, set down the candle, and fetch  
 us a quart of *ipocras*. *Green's Tu quoque.*
- "I'RKSOMENESS. *n.* . . . Wearisome-  
 ness."  
 That buy the merry madness of one hour.  
 With the long *irksomeness* of following  
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 Did he mitigate these immitigable, these  
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 I will converse with *iron-witted* fools.  
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 What must it be to live in this disagree-  
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 Licentious.  
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 ten,  
 Hast here cut off my lord.  
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 land.] Not to the point.
- "IRRELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* . . . . With  
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 If they keep any inmate thus *irreligiously*  
 disposed in their houses, they forfeit ten  
 pounds per month. *Blackstone.*
- IRREPROVEABLY. *adv.* [from *irreprove-  
 able*.] Beyond reproach.  
 To lively chafly, *irreproveably*, and in  
 word and deed to shew themselves worthy  
 of such a dignity. *Weever.*
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 The effects of vice in the present world  
 are often extreme misery, *irretrievable* ruin,  
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 Forth *irretunable* flies the spoken word,  
 Bee it in scoffe, in earnest, or in bord.  
*Shasp. in England's Parnassus.*

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The wife will determine from the gravity of the case, the *irritable* from their sensibility to oppression. *Burke.*

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Hilary and Trinity terms, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms. *Blackstone.*

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And princes: no worse *issued*.

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Speak *Italian*, right or wrong, to every body; and if you do but laugh at yourself first for your bad *Italian*, nobody else will laugh at you for it. *Chesterfield.*

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Neither his being a public proselyte to *Judaism*, nor his zeal against Catholic priests, have preserved to him a liberty, of which he did not render himself worthy by a virtuous use of it. *Burke.*

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Then shall th' assembled nations of this earth

From ev'ry quarter at the *judgment-seat*

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With her the *jujube-tree*, a milder plant,  
Which (though offensive thorns she does  
not want)

In peace and mirth alone does pleasure  
take?

Her flow'rs at feasts the genial gar-  
lands make,

Her wood the harp, that keeps the  
guests awake. *Tate's Cowley.*

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You are a lovely *July flower*,  
Yet one rude wind or wiffling shower  
Will force you hence, and in an hour.

*Herrick.*

Then divers more, who though to fields  
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From garden *July-flower* their lineage

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And with,

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That's sure of death without it.

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I represented my want of *junk*.

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*Jurats* are in the nature of Aldermen.

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Aristotle himself has said, speaking of the  
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There on a goodly plaine (by time  
thrown downe)

Lies buried in his dust some auncient  
towne;

Who now *inviuallaged*, there's only scene  
In his waste ruines what his state has  
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"INVITATION. n. . . . The act of inviting with ceremony."

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She gives the leer of *invitation*.*Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*INVI'TING. n. [from *invite*.] Invitation.He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.*Shak. Timon.*

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Formerly the Court of Common Pleas, in conjunction with all the other superior courts, was held before the king's capital *justiciary* of England, in the *aula regis*, or such of his palaces, wherein his royal person resided. *Blackstone.*

**JUSTI'CIES.** *n.* [In law.] A particular kind of writ.

*Justicies* is a writ directed to the sheriff for the dispatch of justice in some special cases in his county court, of which he cannot by his ordinary power hold plea there.

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**JU'T-WINDOW.** *n.* [*jut* and *window*.] A window jutting from a building.

I fancied her like the front of her father's hall; her eyes were the two *jut-windows*, and her mouth the great door.

*Congreve.*

**JUXTAPO'SITED.** *adj.* [from *juxtaposition*.] Placed near each other.

Those particles are by such pressure differently *juxtaposited*. *Battie on Madnes.*

# K.

## KEE

**K A'LMIA.** *n.* An elegant evergreen plant, of which one kind has been called, the dwarf laurel, with a *tinus* leaf. The leaf of another sort is larger.

**KANGARO'O.** *n.* An animal of South Wales.

The head, neck and shoulders are very small in proportion; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the rump, and tapering towards the end: the fore legs of this were only eight inches long, the hind ones two and twenty; its progress is by successive leaps of great length in an erect posture. The skin is covered by a short fur, mouse colour. This animal is called by the natives *Kangaroo*.

*Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

**KA'STRIL.** *n.* A kind of bastard hawk, more commonly called *keſtre*.

What a caſt of *kaſtrils* are theſe to hawk after ladies thus? *B. Jonſon's Epicane.*

**KEECH.** *n.* A ſolid lump or maſs, probably of tallow.

I wonder,

That ſuch a *keech* can with his very bulk  
Take up the ray's o' th' beneficial fun,  
And keep it from the earth.

*Sbak. Hen. VIII.*

[*Jonſon* is amazingly inconfiſtent with himſelf. The foregoing explanation of *keech* is taken from his own note on *Shakſpeare*, which vindicates this old reading againſt *Pope's* alteration of it into *ketch*. Yet *keech* is omitted in his dictionary; and this paſſage (with the very reading he has reprobated) is made an example of *ketch*. What credit can be due to ſuch a compilation?]

**To KEEL.** *v. a.* [*celan*, *Sax. algere*.] To cool.

While greaſy Joan doth *keel* the pot.

*Sbak. Love's Lab. Loſt*, laſt ſong.

**KEE'LAGE.** (*n.* from *keel*) is a cuſtom paid at Hartlepool in Durham for every ſhip coming into that port. *Termes de la Ley.*

**To take KEEP.** To take heed; to obſerve.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe

In drowſy fit he findes; of nothing he takes *keep*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ſt. 40.*

Sir knight, take *keep*,

How all theſe ſhores are ſpread with ſquadrons brave.

*Fairfax. B. XV. ſt. 12.*

**KEE'PING.** *n.* [from *keep*.] Guard.

Therefore henceforth be at your *keeping* well,

And ever ready for your foeman fell.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ſt. 2.*

## KIL

**KEIGHT.** for caught, pret. of catch.

Her aged nourſe, whoſe name was  
Glaucè hight,

Feeling her leape out of her loathed neſt,  
Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly

*keight. Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ſt. 30.*

**KE'NDAL-GRE'EN.** *n.* [*kendal* and *green*.]  
A bright green colour.

Three miſ-begotten knaves in *Kendal*  
*green* came at my back.

*Sbak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

**To KERVE.** *v. a.* [*cerſan*, *Sax. ſecare*.] To cut.

That elſe was like to ſterve  
Through cruell knife, that her deare  
hart did *kerve*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ſt. 4.*

**KE'SAR.** *n.* [*Cæſar*.] An emperour.

Whileſt kings and *keſars* at her feet did  
them proſtrate.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ſt. 29.*

Fayre fell good Orpheus, that would rather be

King of a mole-hill, than a *keſar's* ſlave.  
*Return from Parnaffus.*

**KE'TTLE.** *n.* [uſed by *Shakſpeare* for] *Kettle-drum*.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet ſpeak,  
The trumpet to the cannoner without.

*Sbak. Hamlet.*

**KEX.** *n.* [*Cicuta*, *Lat.*] Hemlock.

*Kex*, dried *kex*.

*Miſeries of inforced marriage.*

**KEY.** *n.* [In botany.] The huſk containing the ſeed of an aſh.

Aſh, elm, tilia, poplar, hornbeam, &c.  
are diſtinguiſhed by their *keys*, tongues, &c.  
ſmall, flat, and huſky ſkins including the ſeeds.

*Evelyn.*

**To KID.** *v. a.* . . . To bring forth kids.

With this interpretation, the verb is certainly *neuter*; as which it is uſed, and perhaps never otherwiſe.

The ſhe-goat was not with kid, having killed but a few days before.

*Cook's Voyage.*

**KIDDLING.** *n.* A young kid.

Climb'd mountains where the wanton  
*kiddling* dallies.

*W. Browne.*

**To KIDNAP.** *v. a.* . . .

The other remaining offence, that of kidnapping (being the ſtealing away) man, woman, or child, from their own country, and ſelling them into another, was capital by the Jewiſh law.

*Blackſtone.*

**KILL-CO'URTESY.** *n.* Killer of courtſy.

Pretty ſoul, the duſt not lye

Near this lack-love, this *kill-courtſy*.

*Sbak. Mid. N. Dream.*

**" KILT** for killed. *Spencer.*"

# K N I

But what art thou, that tellest of nephews  
*kilt?* *F. Q. B. I. C. V. ft. 26.*

\* To K'NDLE. *v. n.* . . .

\* 2. To bring forth." Clashing this sense with those of the verb *neuter* instead of the *active*, is certainly a blunder, whether *Johnson's* or his editor's.

K'NDED. *part. pass.* [of a lost verb, to *kind*,] Begotten.

She yet forgets, that she of men was *kyn-*  
*ded.* *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 40.*

K'NDLESS. *adj.* [*kind* and *less*.] Unnatural. Remorseless, treach'rous, lech'rous, *kind-*  
*less* villain. *Shak. Hamlet.*

K'NGDOMED. *adj.* [from *kingdom*.] Proud of kingly power.

*Kingdom'd* Achilles in commotion rages,  
 And batters down himself.

*Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

\* K'INGSPEAR. *n.* . . . A plant."

Bring crown imperial, *king'spear*, holy-  
 hocks. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

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KNAT. *n.* [more commonly *knot*.] A delicious bird nearly of the same kind with a ruff.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of  
 which some

May yet be there; and godwit, if we  
 can,

*Knat*, rail, and ruff too.

*B. Jonson's Epigrams.*

KNEE-CRO'OKING. *adj.* [*knee* and *crook*, *v.*] Obsequious.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave.

*Shak. Othello.*

\* KNIFE. *n.* . . . "

2. From [*ξίφος*, Gr.] A sword.

Forthy she oft him counsel'd to forbear  
 The bloody battle and to stirre up strife;  
 But after all his warre to rest his wearie

# K S A

*knife.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 24.*  
 KNIGHTLINESS. *n.* [from *knighthly*.] Duties of a knight.

The prince did wonder much, yet could  
 not ghesse

The cause of that his sorrowfull con-  
 straint;

Yet would by secret signes of manlinesse,  
 Which close appear'd in that rude bru-  
 tishnesse,

That he wilome some gentle swaine had  
 beene,

Train'd up in feates of armes and *knights-*  
*linesse.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 45.*

\* KNOLL. *n.* A little hill." [From *cnolle*,  
*Sax.* *cacumen*, *glomus*.] A little round hill.

*Ray.*

The mountains, the river Neath, and its  
 shady banks, form a beautiful back ground  
 and contrast to the bold craggy shore, and  
 the broken peninsulated *knolls*, which not  
 unfrequently project from it.

*Wyndham's Tour.*

KNOT. *n.* [the bird.] See KNATT.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd  
 salmons,

*Knots*, godwits, lampreys.

*B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

KNOT. *n.* [A nautical term from the *knots*  
 made in a cord, belonging to the machine cal-  
 led a *sea-log*.] A certain distance sailed over,  
 answering to a mile by land.

A fresh gale from the North-East, five  
*knots* per hour. *Portlock's Voyage.*

KNOW-NOT-WHAT. *n.* [*ne sai quoi*, Fr.]  
 Something inexpressible.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and  
 white

To make up my delight,

No odd becoming graces,

Black eyes, and little *know-not-whats* in  
 faces. *Suckling's*

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KSAR. *n.* [Milton's word for] Czar.

The Russian *Ksar*

In Mosco. *Par. Lost. B. XI. v. 394.*

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\* L. AT the end of a monosyllable is always  
 doubled, except after a diphthong." This remark is not universally true; though it must be acknowledged, that the exceptions to it can hardly be considered

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as genuine words: such as *Dol*, *Fal*, *Hal*, &c. It may be further observed, that the rule is merely an offspring of refined orthography, and no fundamental principle!

# K.

## KEE

**K A'LMIA.** *n.* An elegant evergreen plant, of which one kind has been called, the dwarf laurel, with a *tinus* leaf. The leaf of another sort is larger.

**KANGAROO.** *n.* An animal of South Wales.

The head, neck and shoulders are very small in proportion; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the rump, and tapering towards the end: the fore legs of this were only eight inches long, the hind ones two and twenty; its progress is by successive leaps of great length in an erect posture. The skin is covered by a short fur, mouse colour. This animal is called by the natives *Kangaroo*.

*Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

**KA'STRIL.** *n.* A kind of bastard hawk, more commonly called *kestril*.

What a cast of *kastrils* are these to hawk after ladies thus? *B. Jonson's Epicure.*

**KEECH.** *n.* A solid lump or mass, probably of tallow.

I wonder,

That such a *keech* can with his very bulk  
Take up the ray's o' th' beneficial fun,  
And keep it from the earth.

*Shak. Hen. VIII.*

[*Johnson* is amazingly inconsistent with himself. The foregoing explanation of *keech* is taken from his own note on *Shakspeare*, which vindicates this old reading against *Pope's* alteration of it into *ketch*. Yet *keech* is omitted in his dictionary; and this passage (with the very reading he has reprobated) is made an example of *ketch*. What credit can be due to such a compilation?]

**To KEEL.** *v. a.* [*celan*, *Sax.* *algere*.] To cool.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.

*Shak. Love's Lab. Lost*, last song.

**KEE' LAGE.** (*n.* from *keel*) is a custom paid at Hartlepool in Durham for every ship coming into that port. *Termes de la Ley.*

**To take KEEP.** To take heed; to observe. And unto *Morpheus* comes, whom drowned deep

In drowsy fit he findes; of nothing he takes *keepe*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 40.*

Sir knight, take *keep*,

How all these shores are spread with squadrons brave.

*Fairfax. B. XV. ft. 12.*

**KEE'PING.** *n.* [from *keep*.] Guard.

Therefore henceforth be at your *keeping* well,

And ever ready for your foeman fell.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 2.*

## KIL

**KEIGHT.** for *caught*, pret. of *catch*.

Her aged nurse, whose name was

*Glauce* hight,

Feeling her leape out of her loathed nest,

Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly

*height. Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 30.*

**KE'NDAL-GRE'EN.** *n.* [*kendal* and *green*.]

A bright green colour.

Three mis-begotten knaves in *Kendal-green* came at my back.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. L.*

**To KERVE.** *v. a.* [*cerfan*, *Sax.* *fccare*.] To cut.

That else was like to sterue  
Through cruell knife, that her deare  
hart did *kerue*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ft. 4.*

**KE'SAR.** *n.* [*Cæsar*.] An emperour.

Whilest kings and *kesars* at her feet did  
them prostrate.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 29.*

Fayre fell good *Orpheus*, that would rather  
be

King of a mole-hill, than a *kesar's* slave.

*Return from Parnassus.*

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And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,  
The trumpet to the cannoneer without.

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Ash, elm, tilia, poplar, hornbeam, &c. are distinguished by their *keys*, tongues, &c. small, flat, and husky skins including the seeds. *Evelyn.*

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Pretty soul, the durst not lye

Near this lack-love, this *kill-court'sy*.

*Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

**"KILT** for killed. *Spenser."*

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Yet would by secret signes of manlineffe,  
 Which close appear'd in that rude bru-  
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That he whilome some gentle swaine had  
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Train'd up in feates of armes and *knight-*  
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as genuine words: such as *Dol*, *Fal*, *Hal*, &c. It may be further observed, that the rule is merely an offspring of refined orthography, and no fundamental principle of



# L A P

our language. *Al* and *Wel* were true members of old *Engliſh*

**LA'BOROUS.** *adj.* [a poetical word for] Laborious.

For husband's life is *laborous* and hard.

*Spens. Hubberd.*

**LABU'RNUM.** *n.* A shrub [of the *cytisus* kind] that grows to the size of a tree.

The pale *Laburnum* grac'd with yellow plumes. *Anon.*

**LA'CHES.** *n.* [law Fr.] Negligence.

*Laches* is an old French word signifying slackness or negligence. *Termes de la Ley.*

**LA'CHRYMÆ.** *n.* [Lat.] The name of a doleful note in music.

Is your theorbo

Turn'd to a distaff, signior? and your voice

With which you chanted 'room for a lusty galant

Turn'd to the note of *lachrymæ*?

*Maffinger's Picture.*

**LA'CK-LOVE.** *n.* One that is indifferent to love,

She durst not lye

Near this *lack-love*, this kill-courtſy.

*Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

**LACO'NICAL.** *adj.* [the same as] "Lacconick."

The learned Plutarch in his *Laconical* apothegms tells of a sophist, that made a long and tedious oration in praise of Hercules.

*Harrington's Apologie of Poetrie.*

**LAD.** Old preterite of *lead*.

And by her in a line a milk-white lamb the lad. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 4.*

\* **LAIR.** *n.* . . . The couch of a wild beast."

2. [From *lea*, Sax. *pascuum*, *campus*.] Pasture; the ground.

More hard for hungry steed t'abstaine from pleasant *lare*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 29.*

This Gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*

An headlesſe heap. *Ib. ft. 51.*

Have the winters been so set

To raine and ſnow, they have wet

All his driest *laire*? *W. Browne.*

**LANDA'W.** *n.* [from the town of that name in Bavaria.] A coach, whose top may be occasionally open.

**LA'NDHERD.** *n.* Cattle grazing on land.

These ſame, the ſhepherd told me, were the fields,

In which Dame Cynthia her *landberds* fed.

*Sp. Colin Clout.*

\* **LAPIDE'SCENT.** *adj.* . . . Growing or "turning to stone."

Hardened by the air, or a certain *lapidescent* succus or spirit, which it meets with.

*Evelyn.*

\* **To LAPSE.** *v. n.* . . .

\* 5. To fall by negligence of one proprietor to another." Not only by negligence, but also by *revelty*, as in the case of legacies.

# L A S

If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost, or *lapsed* legacy.

*Blackstone.*

**LAR.** *n.* [Lat.] An household God.

In consecrated earth,

And on the holy hearth,

The *Lars* and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

\* **LA'RCENY.** *n.* . . . Petty theft." This is a very insufficient definition.

*Larciny*, or theft, is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called *simple larciny*, unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or *compound larciny*, which also includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person. *Simple larciny*, when it is the stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence is called *grand larciny*; whereas of goods to that value, or under, *petty larciny*. *Blackstone.*

**LA'RGE-HANDED.** *adj.* [*large* and *band*.] Rapacious.

*Large-handed* robbers your grave masters are,

And pill by law. *Shaksp. Timon.*

\* **LA'RGESS.** *n.* . . . A present." Its common meaning now is almost confined to 'a present to harvest labourers.'

**LA'RKS-HEEL.** *n.* [a name for the flower called] *Indian-cress*.

The *Indian-cress* our climate now does bear,

Call'd *larks-beel* 'cause he wears a horse-man's spur. *Tate's Cowley.*

\* **LA'RKSPUR.** *n.* . . . A plant."

With the same weapon, *Larkspur*, thou dost mount

Amongst the flowers, a knight of high account. *Tate's Cowley.*

\* **LASCI'VIOUSLY.** *adv.* . . . Lewdly."

I would desire her love

*Lasciviously.*

*Beaumont & Fletcher's King & no King.*

\* **To LASH.** *v. n.* To ply the whip." It is not confined to the *whip*, at least not in early authors, but was used of any weapon held in the hand.

He through long sufferance growing now more great,

Rose in his strength, and gan her fresh assaile

Heaping huge strokes as thicke as showre of hayle,

And *lashing* dreadfully at ev'ry part,

As if he thought her soule to disentrayle. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 16.*

\* **LAST.** *n.* . . . A certain weight or measure."

A *last* of herrings is ten thousand.

*Termes de la Ley.*

\* **LA'STAGE.** *n.* . . .

\* 1. Custom paid for freightage." The legal explanation of this word is somewhat different.

*Lastage* is, to be quit of a certain custom

## L A T

eracted in fairs and markets for carrying things where a man will. *Termes de la Ley.*

\* To LATCH. *v. a.* . . . .

\* 1. To fasten with a latch." *Spenser* uses it for to fasten, generally.

He popt him in, and his basket did latch.

*Shep. Kalendar in May.*

\* [from læccan, Sax. prehendere.] To catch.

Pumy stones I hastily hent,

And threw; but nought availed:

He was so wimble and so wight,

From bough to bough he leaped light,

And oft the pumies latched.

*Spenser's March.*

\* LATE. *adj.* . . .

\* 3. The deceased: as the works of the late

"Mr. Pope." Here there wants some addition

after the word *deceased*: as 'within

'a moderate period.' For nobody speaks of

the late Shakspeare, or the late Milton;

nor now of the late Mr. Pope.

\* LATH. *n.* . . . A small long piece of "wood, &c."

\* 2. [Formerly a contemptuous appellation for] A sword.

Have your lath glue'd within your sheath,

Till you know better how to handle it.

*Titus Andronicus.*

\* LATH. *n.* . . A part of a county." *Johnson* goes on, and makes a puzzle about this word, from a passage in *Spenser* which relates merely to Ireland; its English meaning is sufficiently clear.

In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as *laths* in Kent, and rapes in Suffolk; each of them containing three or four hundreds apiece.

*Blackstone.*

LATIN. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The Latin language.

Of such deep learning little had he need, Ne yet of Latin, ne of Greek.

*Spenser's Hubberd.*

O, good my lord, no Latin.

*Shak. Henry VIII.*

If you attend to the thoughts and images in French and English poetry, they will be of use to you, when you compose in Latin or Greek.

*Chesterfield.*

LATITAT. *n.* [Lat.] A writ, by which all men in personal actions are called in the King's Bench to answer.

*Termes de la Ley.*

A latitat may be called a first process in the Court of King's Bench.

*Blackstone.*

\* LATITUDINARIAN. *n.* One that departs from orthodoxy."

'Tis to them doubtless that we owe the opprobriousness and abuse of those naturally honest appellations of Freewillers, Free-thinkers, Latitudinarians.

*Shafesbury.*

LATROCINY. *n.* [a literal version of the Latin *latrocinium*, which is afterwards contracted into] Larceny.

*Blackstone.*

## L A W

\* LA'TTEN. *n.* . . . Brafs." This exposition is generally exploded as a piece of ignorance; but what should be substituted in its room, is not so generally agreed upon. Some make *latten* an original metal found in the mountains of Italy; otherstake it for thin plates of iron tinned over. The former of these two opinions seems to be supported by the following passage.

Congeaing English tin, Grecian gold, and Roman latten all in a lump.

*Brewer's Lingua.*

\* LA'TTER. *adj.* . . .

\* 2. Happening after something else."

Thus will this latter, as the former world,

Still tend from bad to worse. *Milton.*

LAUDATIVE. *n.* [from *laudativus*, Lat.]

Panegyric.

Funeral laudatives, and monuments for those that died in the wars. *Bacon.*

LAUGH AND LIE DOWN. *n.* The name of a certain game at cards, alluded to in the following passage:

As apt to laugh as we to lie down.

*Broome's Jovial Crew.*

LAUNCE. *n.* [from *lanx*, Lat.] Balance.

That fortune all in equal launce doth sway,

And mortall miseries doth make her play.

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VII. ft. 4.*

LAU'NDERER. *n.* [from *laundry*.] A man that follows the business of washing.

He is a launderer of souls, and tries them, as men do witches, by water.

*Butler's Characters.*

To LAU'NDRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To supply with laundresses.

Did I want

Ten leath of courtezans, it would furnish me;

Nay laundress three armies.

*Webster's White Devil.*

LAURUSTINUS. *n.* An evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter.

The dusky bay, and laurustinus bright.

*Anonymous.*

\* LAW. *n.* . . . .

\* 10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the "prophets."

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

*Matt. Ch. VII. v. 12.*

LA'WDAY. *n.* signifies a leet or sheriff's tourn.

*Termes de la Ley.*

Keep leets and lawdays, and in sessions sit.

*Shakf. Otobello.*

LA'WING. (*of dogs.*) *n.* Expedition.

The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year, for the lawing or expedition of mastiffs; which is done by cutting off the claws of the forefeet to prevent them from running after deer.

*Blackstone.*

# L E G

**LA'WLESSNESS.** *n.* [from *lawless*.] Disorder.

Gluttony, malice, pride, and covetise,  
And *lawlessness* reigning with riotise.

*Spenser's Hubberd.*

\* **LAWN.** *n.* . . .

"1. An open space between woods." *Between woods* limits this sense of the word in contradiction to a more general meaning. Ray (in his South and East country words) styles it 'plain untill'd ground;' to which however should be added, to make it accord with common acceptation, 'covered with herbage.'

**LA'WNY.** *adj.* [from *lawn*.] Consisting of lawn; resembling a lawn.

Through forests, mountains, or the *lawn*-  
*ny* grounds. *W. Browne.*

That from the sun-redoubling valley lift,  
Cool to the middle air, their *lawn*y tops.

*Thomf. Summer.*

**LAYE.** *n.* [key, old Fr. Used by *Spenser* for] law.

A woman worthy of immortal praise,  
Which for this realme found many good-  
ly *layes*,

And wholesome statutes to her husband  
brought.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 42.*

**LA'ZARET.** *n.* [the same as] "Lazaretto." The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the *lazarets*. *Blackstone.*

**LA'ZARLIKE.** *adj.* [*lazar* and *like*.] Leprous.

A most instant tetter bark'd about;  
Most *lazarlike*, with vile and loathsome  
craft,

All my smooth body. *Shak. Hamlet.*

**LA'ZY-PACING.** *adj.* Pacing slowly.

When he bestrides the *lazy-pacing* clouds.  
*Shakf. Romeo & Juliet.*

\* **LEA.** *n.* . . Enclosed ground." Enclosure seems by no means essential to the meaning of this word. Its Saxon original signifies both a *pasture* and a *plain*; and in allusion to the latter sense *Spenser* uses it for the *surface of water*.

As when two warlike brigantines at sea,  
With murderous weapons arm'd to cruel  
fight,

Doe meet together on the watry *lea*.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 16.*

"To **LEAD.** *v.* *n.* . . ."

4. To exercise dominion.

For shepherds, said he, there doen *lead*  
As lords done elsewhere.

*Spenser's July.*

**LE'ADEN-STEPPING.** *adj.* Slowly moving.  
Call on the lazy *leaden-stepping* hours,  
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's  
pace. *Milton.*

\* **LE'GUER.** *n.* . . . Siege." Rather 'a  
'besieging army,' according to *Johnson's*  
own example from *Shakespeare*; and clearly  
so in the following passage of *Fairfax*.

# L E E

And hasting forward up the banks they  
pass,

Till far behind the Christian *leaguer* was.  
*B. X. ft. 27.*

**LEAKE.** *adj.* [hlece, Sax. rimofus.] Leaky.

And fifty sisters water in *leake* vessels  
draw. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. ft. 55.*  
Yet is the bottle *leake*, and bag so torn,  
That all which I put in falls out anon.

*Id. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 24.*

**LEAN-to.** *n.* [In architecture.] A low shal-  
low building joining to a higher.

**LEAN-WITTED.** *adj.* [*lean* and *wit*.] Of  
shallow understanding.

And thou a lunatic *lean-witted* fool.

*Shaksp. Rich. II.*

**To LEAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To learn.

On that same book his shame and loss he  
*lear'd.* *Fairfax. B. X.*

I will sing what I did *leere*,

Long ago in Janivere. *W. Browne.*

2. To teach.

Because I did thee *lear*

A lore repugnant to thy parents' faith.

*Fairfax. B. XII.*

**LEARE.** *n.* [lære, Sax. doctrina.] Skill.

From his mother's womb, which him  
did bear,

He was invulnerable made by magicks  
*leare.* *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 4.*

**LE'ARNEDISH.** *adj.* As it learned.

And seem more *learn'dish* than those,

That at a greater charge compose.

*Butler's Remains.*

**LE'ATHER-JACKET.** *n.* A fish of the Paci-  
fic ocean.

Some beautifully spotted soles, *leather-*  
*jackets*, &c. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

"**To LECH.** *v. a.* . . . To lick over."

"Hast thou yet *leeb'd* the Athenian's  
eyes?" *Shaksp.*

This is a strong specimen of *Johnson's* in-  
consistency. Under the verb *leech*, this pas-  
sage is given for an example of it, the word  
being silently altered to *leech'd*. Such wil-  
ful impositions on the public would be  
enough to ruin any literary character what-  
soever.

**LE'DDEN.** *n.* [leden, Sax. Lingua latina.]

1. Language.

Thereto he was expert in prophecies

And could the *ledden* of the Gods unfold.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 19.*

Her *ledden* was like human language true.

*Fairfax. B. XVI. ft. 13.*

2. True meaning.

And those that do to Cynthia expound  
The *ledden* of strange languages in charge.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

**LEER.** *n.* [hleor, Sax. facies.] Countenance.

He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than  
you. *Shak. As you like it.*

Here's a young lad fram'd of another  
*leer.* *Titus Andronicus.*

# L E N

- \* **LEFT-HANDED.** *adj.* . . . . "  
 2. [A latinism.] Inauspicious.  
 That would not be pat off with *left-hand'd* cries. *B. Jonson's Epicure.*
- LEFT-HANDINESS.** *n.* [from *left hand*.]  
 Awkward manner.  
 An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes, and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education. *Chesterfield.*
- LEFT-WITTED.** *adj.* [*left* and *wit*.] Mistaken.  
 O I *leftwitted*, that purge every spring  
 For choler! *B. Jonson's Horace.*
- \* **LE/GAL.** *adj.* . . . . .  
 " 2. Lawful."  
 Assigning to every thing capable of ownership a *legal* and determinate owner. *Blackstone.*
- LE/GER-BOOK.** *n.* A book that lies ready for entering articles of account in.  
 This *leger-book* lies in the brain behind,  
 Like Janus' eye, which in his poll was  
 set,  
 The layman's tables, storehouse of the mind,  
 Which doth remember much, and  
 much forget. *Davies.*  
 These are supplied from a cotemporary entry in the *leger-book* of the chapter. *Blackstone's Magna Charta.*
- \* **LE/GGED.** *adj.* . . . . Having legs.  
 And all to leave what with his toil he won  
 To that unfeather'd two-legg'd thing, a son. *Dryden.*
- LEGISLATORSHIP.** *n.* [from *legislator*.]  
 Power of making laws.  
 There ought to be a difference made between coming out of pupillage, and leaping into *legislatorship*. *M. of Halifax.*
- \* **LE/MMA.** *n.* . . . . A proposition previously assumed."  
 2. A subject proposed, or title.  
 That's the *lemma*, mark it. *B. Jonson's Poetaster.*
- LE/MON-PEEL.** *n.* The peel of lemon whether plain or candied for sweetmeat.  
 But tulip leaves, and *lemon-peel*  
 Serve only to adorn the meal. *Prior's Alma.*
- LE/MURES.** *n. pl.* [Lat.] Evil spirits.  
 In consecrated earth,  
 And on the holy hearth,  
 The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*
- LE'NVOY.** *n.* [Fr.] An old title for a few detached verses at the conclusion of a poem.  
 Is not *l'envoy* a falve?  
 No, page, it is an epilogue, or discourse to make plain  
 Some obscure precedence, that hath before been slain.  
*Shakf. Love's Lab. Lost.*

# L E V

- LE/O.** *n.* [Lat. for lion.] The fifth sign of the Zodiac.  
 By *Leo*, and the Virgin, and the Scales. *Milton.*
- LERE.** *adj.* [from *leoran*, Sax. transire.] Kept ready for occasion.  
 He had rather have words bear two senses impertinently, than one to the purpose; and never speaks without a *lere* sense. *Butler's Characters.*
- A led horse was formerly called a *lere* horse.  
*Thyer's Note* to the foregoing Example.
- To **LEST.** *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for] To listen.  
 Tho looking up unto the cry to *lest*  
 They saw that carle from farre with hand unblest  
 Hayling that maiden by the yellow heare. *F. & B. VI. C. I. st. 17.*
- \* To **LET.** *v. a.* . . . . .  
 " 9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*." But was not always so.  
 Yet nether spinnes nor cards, ne cares nor frets,  
 But to her mother mature all her care she lets. *Sp. F. & B. II. C. VI. st. 17.*
- LE'THEED.** *adj.* [from *Lethc.*] Oblivious.  
 Epicurean cooks,  
 Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite;  
 That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour,  
 Even till a *Lethced* dulness—How now Varius?  
*Shakf. Ant. & Cleopatra. A. II. sc. 1.*
- LETTER-FOUNDER.** *n.* [from *letter* and *found*.] One who casts types for printing.
- LETTER-GO.** [from *to let go*.] A squanderer.  
 A careless *letter-go*  
 Of money. *B. Jonson's Horace.*
- LETTERS-PA'TENT.** *n.* [*literæ patentis*, Lat.] A written instrument, containing a royal grant.  
 The king's grants are contained in *letters-patent*, so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom. *Blackstone.*
- Call in his *letters-patent*, that he hath  
 By his attornies-general to sue. *Shakf. Rich. II.*
- " To **LE/VEL.** *v. n.* . . . . .  
 6. To accord.  
 With such accommodation and besort,  
 As *levels* with her breeding. *Shakf. Othello.*
- LE'VEY.** *adv.* [used by *Spenser* for *liever*, the comparative of *liefe*.]  
 1. Rather.  
 Die had she *lever* with enchanter's knife,  
 Than to be false in love. *F. & B. I. C. IV. & 6.*

# LIB

2. [Prefix to *were* it makes an impersonal verb.] Rather let.

*Me lever were* with point of foeman's spear be dead.

*F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 7.*

LEVIN. *n.* [*Tyrrel* calls it Sax.] Lightning.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light Upon two stubborn oaks.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 40.*

LEVIN-BRO'ND. *n.* [*levin* and *brond*.] Thunderbolt.

And eft his burning *levin-brond* in hand he took.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 30.*

"2. LEWDLY. *adv.* . . . . ."

3. In a state of ignorance.

All which my daies I have not *lewdly* spent,

Nor spilt the blossom of my tender yeares In ydleffe. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 31.*

\* LEWIS-D'O'R. *n.* A golden French coin, "in value twelve livres, now settled at "17 shillings." *J. Bunson* has given this article nearer the truth under its proper orthography *LOUIS D'OR*. As to its value of 17 shillings, that can only relate to a temporary order of council for the rate of its currency in England.

In 1700 the Council made an order and a proclamation, that the *Louis D'Or* should not go for above seventeen shillings.

*Leake.*

LIABLENESS. *n.* The being liable.

Every one observes our *liableness* to be deceived by the falshood of men.

*Butler's Analogy.*

He has a scale in his mind, by which he estimates his *liableness* to err. *Reid.*

To LIB. *v. a.* [in *Ray's* North Country words.] To geld.

The next sow-gelder,

(O' my life) should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee.

*Massing. City Madam.*

LIBBARDS-BANE. *n.* A poisonous plant. Nightshade, moonwort, *libbard's-bane*.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

"LI'BERAL. *adj.* . . . . .

"1. Not low in mind."

Where gentle court and gracious delight She to them made, with mildnesse virginall

Shewing herselfe both wise and *liberall*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 20.*

5. [Sometimes in *Shakspeare* and his cotemporaries.] Licentious.

Is he not a most profane and *liberal* counsellor? *Othello.*

I might, if it pleas'd me, stand still, and hear

My sister made a may-game, might I not? And give allowance to your *liberal* jests

Upon his person, whose least anger would Consume a legion of such wretched peo-

# LIF

ple. *Beau. & Fl. Captain. A. II. sc. 2.*  
To LI'BERALIZE. *v. a.* To make liberal.

Such habits, as enlarge and *liberalize* the understanding. *Burke.*

"LI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *liberal*.]"

3. Licentiously.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,

My fury should have taught him better manners. *Green's Tu quoque.*

To LI'BERATE. *v. a.* [from *liberare*, Lat.]

To free from confinement. Though this verb and its derivative noun are now frequent in periodical publications of news, they are too modern to be found in any dictionary; nor has the compiler met with either (to the best of his recollection) in any writer, he would produce for an authority.

LIBERATION. *n.* [*liberatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. The being delivered.

LI'BRA. *n.* [Lat. for *scales*.] The seventh sign in the Zodiac.

From eastern point

Of *Libra*, to the fleecy star. *Milton.*

"LIBRA'RIAN. *n.* . . . . .

"1. One who has the care of a library."

It was his inconceivable knowledge of books, that induced the great Duke Cosmo the third to do him the honour of making him his *librarian*.

*Spence's Life of Magliabechi.*

"LIBRARY. *n.* . . . A collection of books."

2. A place furnished with books, or adapted to receive them.

Magliabechi had a local memory of the places where every book stood; as in his master's shop at first, and in several other *libraries* afterwards. *Spence.*

[The denomination of the Radcliffe *library* at Oxford is a still stronger proof, that the signification of this word is not limited to a *collection of books*, since that edifice had the same title from its construction, before there was a single book in it.]

LICH. *adj.* [lic, Sax, similis.] Like or alike.

For both to be, and seeme, to him was labor *lich*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 29.*

LI'CHEN. *n.* Liverwort. *Miller.*

I observed nothing but several curious *lichens*, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the borders of the lake.

*Gray's Letters.*

LIEUTENANTRY. *n.* [from *lieutenant*.] A word which seems as if used by *Shakspeare*,

to denote either some subordinate, or some over-cautious military skill.

He alone

Dealt on *lieutenantry*, and no practice had In the brave squares of war.

*Ant. and Cleopatra. A. III. sc. 9.*

LI'FE-FULL. *adj.* [*life* and *full*.] Invigorating.

## L I M

Fair fun, shew forth thy favourable ray,  
And let thy *life-ful* heat not fervent be.

*Spenser's Epithalamion.*

**LIFE-HA'RMING.** *adj.* Prejudicial to life.

You promis'd, when you parted with the  
king,

To lay aside *life-harming* heaviness.

*Sbaf. Rich. II.*

**LIV'GAN.** *n.* [from *ligare*, Lat.] Goods saved  
from a wreck, when treated as follows:

*Ligan* is where goods are sunk in the sea,  
but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be  
found again. *Blackstone.*

**"LIGHT-HEA'DED.** *adj.* . . . . .

**"2.** Delirious: disordered in the mind by  
"disease." This would be more distinct,  
if the words *some temporary* were inserted  
before *disease*.

When Belvidera talks of

Lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships  
of amber, she is not mad, but *light-beaded*.

*Walpole.*

**"To LIKE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

**4.** To liken.

And like me to the peasant boys of France.

*Sbaf. Hen. VI. P. I.*

**"LIKELY.** *adj.* . . . . .

**"1.** Such as may be liked. Obsolete." Who-  
ever is in any degree habituated to general  
conversation, must wonder exceedingly to  
find this adjective termed *obsolete*. Nor need  
*Johnson* have confined his written authori-  
ties for it to so early a period as *Shakespeare's*  
days, since *Milton* uses it.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,  
Translated faints, and middle spirits hold  
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind.

*P. L. B. III. v. 460.*

**To LILL.** *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To  
loll.

And lilled forth his flaming bloody tong.

*F. 2. B. I. C. V. ft. 34.*

**LIMBMEAL.** *adv.* [limb and meal.] In  
pieces.

O! that I had her here to tear her limb-  
meal. *Sbaf. Cymbeline.*

Tears cards *limbmeal* without regard to  
age, sex, or quality. *Butler's Characters.*

**LIME-HOUND.** *n.* [Whatever may be the  
right etymology of this word (which seems  
by no means agreed upon) its meaning is  
probably] A bloodhound.

But Talus, that could like a *limebound*  
wind her,

And all things secrete wisely could be-  
wray,

At length found out, whereas she hid-  
den lay.

*Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. II. ft. 25.*

All the *limebounds* in the city should have  
drawn after you by the scent.

*B. Jonson's Barthol. Fair, A. I. sc. 3.*

I have seen him smell out

Her footing like a *lime-bound*, and know  
it

## L I N

From all the rest of her train.

*Massinger's Baitful Lover. A. I. sc. 1.*

**LIME-TWIG.** *n.* A twig smeared with bird-  
lime.

It stands upright

Like *lime-twigs* fet to catch my winged  
foul. *Sbaf. Hen. VI. P. II.*

By this means

I knew the foul enchanter though dis-  
guis'd,

Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,  
And yet came off. *Milton's Comus.*

**"LIMITATION.** *n.* . . . . .

**3.** Limited time.

You have stood your *limitation*, and the  
tribunes

Endue you with the people's voice.

*Sbaf. Coriolanus.*

**LIMITER.** *n.* A friar licensed to beg with-  
in certain limits. *Tyrwhitt.*

I mean me to disguise

In some strange habit after uncouth wize,  
Or like a pilgrim, or a *limiter*.

*Spenser's Hubberd.*

**LIMITLESS.** *adj.* [limit and less.] Bound-  
less.

To your divining tongue is given a power  
Of uttering secrets large and *limitless*.

*Davies.*

Never ayme

A *limitless* desire to what may maim  
The settled quiet of a peaceful state.

*W. Browne.*

**LINCHPIN.** *n.* An iron pin that keeps  
"the wheel on the axle-tree."

Through which something of a lace or  
bobbin might be drawn, as a nail through  
the *linchpin* of an axletree to keep the wheel  
on. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

**LINCOLN-GREEN.** *n.* A particular co-  
lour, formerly used at Lincoln for dying  
garments.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad  
Of *Lincoln-green*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. II. ft. 5.*

Who sees so pleasant plains, or is of fair-  
er seen,

Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and  
girls in *Lincoln-green*. *Drayton.*

**"LINE.** *n.* . . . . .

**"16.** [In the plural.] A letter."

I receive your *lines*, my dear princefs.

*Suckling.*

**"17.** Lint of flax."

In diaper, in damask, or in *lyne*.

*Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

**LINENER.** *n.* [from *linen*.] One that makes  
up linen into drefs.

If she love good clothes or dressing, have  
your learned council about you every  
morning, your French tailor, barber, *lin-  
nener*, &c. *B. Jonson's Epicene.*

**LINEN-MAN.** *n.* [the same as] Linener.

I have in a table

With curious punctuality set down

# LIB

2. [Prefix to *were* it makes an impersonal verb] Rather let.

*Me lever were* with point of foeman's spear be dead.

*F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 7.*

- LEVIN. *n.* [*Tyrrobbitt* calls it Sax.] Lightning.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light  
Upon two stubborn oaks.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 40.*

- LEVIN-BRO'ND. *n.* [*levin* and *bround*.] Thunderbolt.

And eft his burning *levin-bround* in hand  
he took.

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- "2. LEWDLY. *adv.* . . . . ."

3. In a state of ignorance.

All which my daies I have not *lewdly*  
spent,

Nor spilt the blossom of my tender yeares  
In ycleffe. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 31.*

- \* LEWIS-D'O'R. *n.* A golden French coin,  
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thography *LOUIS D'OR*. As to its value  
of 17 shillings, that can only relate to a  
temporary order of council for the rate of  
its currency in England.

In 1700 the Council made an order and  
a proclamation, that the *Louis D'Or* should  
not go for above seventeen shilling.

*Leake.*

- LIABLENESS. *n.* The being liable.

Every one observes our *liableness* to be  
deceived by the falshood of men.

*Butler's Analogy.*

He has a scale in his mind, by which  
he estimates his *liableness* to err. *Reid.*

- To LIB. *v. a.* [in *Ray's* North Country  
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The next sow-gelder,  
(O' my life) should *lib* me, rather than  
embrace thee.

*Massing. City Madam.*

- LIBBARDS-BANE. *n.* A poisonous plant.  
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbard's-bane*.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

- "LI'BERAL. *adj.* . . . . .

- "1. Not low in mind."

Where gentle court and gracious delight  
She to them made, with mildnesse vir-  
ginall

Shewing herselfe both wise and *liberall*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 20.*

5. [Sometimes in *Shakspeare* and his cotempo-  
raries] Licentious.

Is he not a most profane and *liberal* coun-  
sellor? *Othello.*

I might, if it pleas'd me, stand still, and  
hear

My sister made a may-game, might I not?  
And give allowance to your *liberal* jests  
Upon his person, whose least anger would  
Consume a legion of such wretched peo-

# LIF

- ple. *Beau. & Fl. Captain. A. II. sc. 2.*  
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Such habits, as enlarge and *liberalize* the  
understanding. *Burke.*

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Had mine own brother spoke thus  
*liberally,*

My fury should have taught him better  
manners. *Green's Tu quoque.*

- To LI'BERATE. *v. a.* [from *liberare*, Lat.]

To free from confinement. Though this  
verb and its derivative noun are now fre-  
quent in periodical publications of news,  
they are too modern to be found in any  
dictionary; nor has the compiler met with  
either (to the best of his recollection) in  
any writer, he would produce for an au-  
thority.

- LIBERATION. *n.* [*liberatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. The being delivered.

- LI'BRA. *n.* [Lat. for *scales*.] The seventh  
sign in the Zodiac.

From eastern point

Of *Libra*, to the fleecy star. *Milton.*

- "LIBRA'RIAN. *n.* . . . . .

- "1. One who has the care of a library."

It was his inconceivable knowledge of  
books, that induced the great Duke Cosmo  
the third to do him the honour of making  
him his *librarian*.

*Spence's Life of Magliabechi.*

- "LIBRARY. *n.* . . . A collection of books."

2. A place furnished with books, or adapted  
to receive them.

Magliabechi had a local memory of the  
places where every book stood; as in his  
master's shop at first, and in several other  
*libraries* afterwards. *Spence.*

[The denomination of the Radcliffe Li-  
brary at Oxford is a still stronger proof,  
that the signification of this word is not  
limited to a *collection of books*, since that  
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For both to be, and seeme, to him was  
labor *lich*.

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- LI'CHEN. *n.* Liverwort. *Miller.*

I observed nothing but several curious  
*lichens*, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myr-  
tle) perfuming the borders of the lake.

*Gray's Letters.*

- LIEUTE'NANTRY. *n.* [from *lieutenant*.] A  
word which seems as if used by *Shakspeare*,  
to denote either some subordinate, or some  
over-cautious military skill.

He alone

Dealt on *lieutenantry*, and no practice had  
In the brave squares of war.

*Ant. and Cleopatra. A. III. sc. 9.*

- LI'VE-FULL. *adj.* [*live* and *full*.] Invigora-  
ting.

# L I M

Fair fun, shew forth thy favourable ray,  
And let thy *life-ful* heat not fervent be.

*Spenser's Epithalamion.*

**LIFE-HA'RMING.** *adj.* Prejudicial to life.

You promis'd, when you parted with the king,

To lay aside *life-barring* heavinefs.

*Shakf. Rich. II.*

**LIV'GAN.** *n.* [from *ligare*, Lat.] Goods saved from a wreck, when treated as follows:

*Ligan* is where goods are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again. *Blackstone.*

**"LIGHT-HEA'DED.** *adj.* . . . . .

**"2.** Delirious: disordered in the mind by "diseafe." This would be more distinct, if the words *some temporary* were inserted before *diseafe*.

When Belvidera talks of

Lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber, she is not mad, but *light-headed*.

*Walpole.*

**"To LIKE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

**4.** To liken.

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.*

**"LIKELY.** *adj.* . . . . .

**"1.** Such as may be liked. Obsolete." Whoever is in any degree habituated to general conversation, must wonder exceedingly to find this adjective termed *obsolete*. Nor need *Johnson* have confined his written authorities for it to so early a period as *Shakspeare's* days, since *Milton* uses it.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,  
Translated saints, and middle spirits hold  
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind.

*P. L. B. III. v. 460.*

**To LILL.** *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To loll.

And *lilled* forth his flaming bloody tong.

*F. Q. B. I. C. V. ft. 34.*

**LIMBMEAL.** *adv.* [*limb* and *meal*.] In pieces.

O! that I had her here to tear her *limb-meal*.

*Shakf. Cymbeline.*

Tears cards *limbmeal* without regard to age, sex, or quality. *Butler's Characters.*

**LIME-HOUND.** *n.* [Whatever may be the right etymology of this word (which seems by no means agreed upon) its meaning is probably] A bloodhound.

But Talus, that could like a *limebound* wind her,

And all things secrete wisely could bewray,

At length found out, whereas she hidden lay.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 25.*

All the *limebounds* in the city should have drawn after you by the scent.

*B. Jonson's Barthol. Fair, A. I. sc. 3.*

I have seen him smell out

Her footing like a *lime-bound*, and know it

# L I N

From all the rest of her train.

*Massinger's Baitful Lover. A. I. sc. 1.*

**LIME-TWIG.** *n.* A twig smeared with bird-lime.

It stands upright

Like *lime-twigs* set to catch my winged soul. *Shakf. Hen. VI. P. II.*

By this means

I knew the foul enchanter though disguised,

Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,  
And yet came off. *Milton's Comus.*

**"LIMITATION.** *n.* . . . . .

**3.** Limited time.

You have flood your *limitation*, and the tribunes

Endue you with the people's voice.

*Shakf. Coriolanus.*

**LIMITER.** *n.* A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. *Tyrburn.*

I mean me to disguise

In some strange habit after uncouth wize,  
Or like a pilgrim, or a *limiter*.

*Spenser's Hubbert.*

**LIMITLESS.** *adj.* [*limit* and *less*.] Boundless.

To your divining tongue is given a power  
Of uttering secrets large and *limitless*.

*Davies.*

Never ayme

A *limitless* desire to what may maim

The settled quiet of a peaceful state.

*W. Browne.*

**LINCHPIN.** *n.* An iron pin that keeps "the wheel on the axle-tree."

Through which something of a lace or bobbin might be drawn, as a nail through the *linchpin* of an axletree to keep the wheel on. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

**LINCOLN-GREEN.** *n.* A particular colour, formerly used at Lincoln for dying garments.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad  
Of *Lincoln-green*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 5.*

Who sees to pleasant plains, or is of fairer seen,

Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and girls in *Lincoln-green*. *Drayton.*

**"LINE.** *n.* . . . . .

**"16.** [In the plural.] A letter."

I receive your *lines*, my dear princess.

*Suckling.*

**"17.** Lint of flax."

In diaper, in damask, or in *lyne*.

*Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

**LINENER.** *n.* [from *linen*.] One that makes up linen into drefs.

If the love good clothes or dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c. *B. Jonson's Epician.*

**LINEN-MAN.** *n.* [the same as] Linener.

I have in a table

With curious punctuality set down



# L I T

To a hair's breadth, how low a new-  
stamp'd courtier  
May vail to a country gentleman, and, by  
Gradation, to his merchant, mercer, dra-  
pper,  
His *linen-man* and taylor.

*Maffinger's Emperor of the East.*  
**LION-METTLED.** *adj.* [*lion* and *mettle*.]  
Fierce as a lion.

Be *lion-mettled*, proud; and take no care,  
Who chafes, who frets, or who con-  
spirers are. *Shakf. Macbeth.*

\* **LION'S-MOUTH.** *n.* . . . . The name  
"of a herb."

Antirrhinum more modest takes the name  
Of *lion's-mouth*. *Tate's Corvly.*

**LIQUEUR.** *n.* [*Fr.*] A flavoured dram.  
Know what conserves they choose to eat,  
And what *liqueurs* to tipple. *Shenstone.*

\* To **LIQUIDATE.** *v. a.* . . . . To clear.  
If our epistolary accounts were fairly li-  
quidated, I believe, you would be brought  
in considerably debtor. *Chesterfield.*

**LISBON.** *n.* [from the city.]

1. A kind of white wine.

2. A kind of soft sugar.

**LIST.** *pret. impersonal* [from the *v. n.*] Pleased.  
And when *himself* the raskall routes appall,

Men into stones therewith he could  
transmew,

And stones to dust, and dust to nought  
at all;

And when *himself* list the prouder looks  
subdew;

He would them gazing blind, or turne  
to ether hew.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 35.*  
*Her list* in stryfull termes with him to  
balke. *Ib. B. IV. C. II. ft. 12.*

**LIVESTFUL.** *adj.* [from *list*, *v.* in its sense of  
*listen*.] Attentive.

Thereto they both did frankly condi-  
scend

And to his doonie with *listfull* cares did  
both attend.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. I. ft. 25.*  
**LITE.** *adj.* [the old word for] Little.

From this exploit he spar'd not great nor  
*lite*. *Fairfax, B. XI.*

\* **LITERARY.** *adj.* . . . . Respecting  
"letters; regarding learning." Neither  
of these expositions, if substituted in the  
place of *literary*, would make any tolerable  
sense in most of the places where that word  
occurs. The same objection does not lie  
against

O. Letters.

The former of these appears with too  
much distinction in the *literary* as well as  
fashionable world, to make it necessary I  
should enlarge upon his subject.

*Mason's Life of Gray.*

\* To **LITIGATE.** *v. a.* . . . . To contest  
"in law; to debate by judicial process;"  
to bring into litigation.

# L O L

What scruples, left some future birth  
Should *litigate* a span of earth. *Shenstone.*  
**LIVELYHEAD.** *n.* [*lively* and *head* in the  
sense it mostly bears as a termination of a  
noun.] Living form.

If in that picture dead  
Such life ye read and virtue in vainesheew;  
What mote ye weene, if the trew *lively-*  
*head*

Of that most glorious visage ye did *view*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 3.*

[In *Hughes's* edition the word is separated  
into *lively head*, which would make a strange  
phrase in the construction.]

**LIVERY.** *n.* . . . .

1. The giving or taking possession." This  
definition is inaccurate. *Livery* does not  
mean taking possession. The *whole* term is  
*livery of seisin*; in which *livery* means deli-  
very, and *seisin* implies possession taken.

7. [In London.] The collective body of live-  
rymen.

**LOCK.** *n.* . . . .

7. A sluice, or floodgate on a river.  
To destroy any sluice or *lock* on a navi-  
gable river is made felony, to be punished  
with transportation for seven years.

*Blackstone.*  
**LOCOMOTIVITY.** *n.* [from *locomotive*.]  
Power of changing place.

The most superb edifice, that ever was  
conceived or constructed, would not equal  
the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling,  
and *locomotivity*. *Bryant.*

**LO'DAM.** *n.* A game at cards.  
She and I will take you at *lodam*.

*T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.*  
**LOG.** *n.* . . . .

3. A machine, by which a ship's progress is  
computed.

*Log* is a machine used to measure the  
ship's head-way, or the rate of her velocity  
as she advances through the sea. It is com-  
posed by a reel and line, to which is fixed  
a small piece of wood forming the quadrant  
of a circle. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

**LOGOGRIPE.** *n.* [*λογος* and *γρῑφος*, Gr.]  
Verbal intricacy.

And weav'd fifty tomes  
Of *logogripes*, and curious palindromes.  
*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**LO'N.** *n.* . . . .

1. The back of an animal carved out by the  
"butcher."

So have I seen in larder dark  
Of veal a lucid loin,  
Replete with many a brilliant spark,  
As wise philosophers remark,

At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*  
**LO'LLARD.** *n.* [from *Lollard* a German.]

A name given to the first reformers of the  
Roman Catholic religion in England.

The *Lollards* were every day encreasing  
in the kingdom. *Hume's History.*

**LO'LLARDY.** *n.* The doctrine of *Lollards*

## L O R

*Lollardy* was made a temporal offence,  
and indictable in the king's courts.

*Blackstone.*

**To LONG.** *v. n.* To belong.

But he me first through pride and puiff-  
ance strong,

Affayl'd, not knowing what to armes  
doth long.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 8.*  
But wit's ambition *longeth* to the best.

*Davies.*

**LONG'E.** *n.* [Fr.] A thrust at fencing.

When he accosts a lady he stamps with  
his foot, like a French fencer, and makes  
a *longee* at her.

*Butler's Characters.*

**LO'NG TONGUED.** *adj.* [long and tongue.]  
Loquacious.

A *long-tongued* babbling gossip!

*Titus Andronicus.*

**LOOKER.** *n.* . . . . One that looks."

For through infusion of celestial powre

The duller earth it quickneth with delight,  
And life-full spirits privily doth poure

Through all the parts, that to the *lookers'*  
sight

They seem to please, *Spenser's Hymns.*

**LOOP.** *n.* . . . A double through which  
"a string or lace is drawn."

2. [Formerly also] A loop hole.

Some dy'd, some at the *loops* durst scant  
out-peep. *Fairfax, B. XI. ft. 32.*

**LOOS.** *n.* [las, old Fr.] Glory.

That much he feared, least reproachfull  
blame

With foule dishonour him mote blot  
therefore;

Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,  
As through the world thereby should  
glorifie his name.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 12.*

**To LOOSE.** *v. a.* . . . ."

9. To solve.

Much like in foulness and deformity  
Unto that monster, whom the Theban  
knight

(The father of the fatal progeny)

Made kill herselfe for very heart's de-  
spight

That he had red her riddle, which no  
wight

Could ever *loose*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 25.*

**LOO'SE-STRIPE.** *n.* . . . . An herb.

The royal *loose-stripe*, royal gentian, grace  
Our gardens. *Tate's Cowley.*

**LO'RDING.** *n.* . . . . A little lord; a  
"lord in contempt." Not necessarily ei-  
ther: both *Spenser* and *Fairfax* use the word  
as a general appellation of people above  
the vulgar.

Then listen, *Lordings*, if ye list to weat  
The cause, why Satyrane and Paridell  
Mote not be entertayn'd, as seemed  
meet,

Into that castle, (as that Squire does

## L O V

tell.) *F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 3.*

He call'd the worthies then, and spake  
them so:

*Lordings*, you know, I yielded to your  
will,

And gave you license with this dame to  
go,

To win her kingdom, and that tyrant kill.

*Fairfax, B. V. ft. 3.*

**LORE.** *n.* . . . . Lesson; doctrine; in-  
struction."

2. Workmanship.

In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,  
About the which two serpents were  
wound,

Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 42.*

**LORE.** . . . . Lost. Not in use." It  
was used by *Spenser* for the preterite  
Left.

Neither of them she found, where she  
them *lore*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 42.*

**LO'RING.** *n.* [from *lore*.] Instructive dis-  
course.

That all they, as a goddess her adoring,  
Her wisdom did admire, and hearkned  
to her *loring*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 42.*

**LO'TE-TREE.** *n.* . . . A plant." [*John-  
son* gives a description of it from *Miller*.]

Next comes the *Lote-tree*, in whose dusky  
hue,

Her black and sun-burnt country you  
might view. *Tate's Cowley.*

**LOVE.** *n.* . . . ."

15. [Used poetically by *Spenser* for] Lover.

He unto her a penance did impose,  
Which was, that through the world's  
wyde wilderness

She wander should in companie of those,  
Till she had sav'd so many *loves*, as she  
did lose.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 37.*

**LOVE-AFFA'MISHT.** *adj.* Famished  
through love.

With light thereof I do myself sustain,  
And thereon feed my *love-affamisht* heart.

*Spenser's Sonnets.*

**LOVE-A'PPLE.** *n.* A plant.

*Love-apple*, though its flower less fair ap-  
pears,

Its golden fruit deserves the name it  
bears. *Tate's Cowley.*

**LOVE-BRO'KER.** *n.* A go-between in  
matters of love.

There is no *love-broker* in the world can  
more prevail in man's commendation with  
woman, than report of valour.

*Shakspeare Twelfth Night.*

**LO'VE-CHILD.** *n.* [a low phrase for] A  
bastard.

**LOVE-DARTING.** *adj.* Darting love.

What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip set  
that,

## L U M

*Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn!* Milton's *Comus*.

**LOVE-JUICE.** *n.* Juice to create love.  
Thou hast mistaken quite,  
And laid the *love-juice* on some true love's  
fight. *Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.*

**LOVE-LABOURED.** *adj.* Laboured thro' love.

Where silence yields  
To the night-warbling bird, that now  
awake

Tunes sweetest his *love-labour'd* song.  
*Milton.*

**LOVE-PINED.** *adj.* Wasted by love.  
Unquiet thought! whom at the first I  
bred

Of th' inward bale of my *love-pined*  
heart,

And sithence have with sighs and sor-  
rows fed,

Till greater than my womb thou wox-  
en art. *Spenser's Sonnet II.*

\* **LO'VER.** [mis-printed LOUVER.] *n.*  
"An opening in the roof of a cottage."  
*Spenser.*

But darknesse dred and daily night did  
hover

Through all the inner parté wherein  
they dwelt,

Ne lightned was with window, nor with  
*lover,*

But with continuall candle light, which  
delt

A doubtfull sense of things.  
*F. Q. B. VI. C. X. ft. 42.*

**LO'VE-SHAFT.** *n.* Cupid's arrow.  
A certain aim he took

At a fair Vestal throned by the west,  
And loos'd his *love-shaft* smartly from his  
bow. *Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.*

\* **LO'YALTY.** *n.* . . . .

\* 2. Fidelity to a lady or lover."  
And then end life, when I end *loyalty.*

*Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.*

**LU' CERNE.** *n.* [in Latin *medica*.] A pecu-  
liar kind of grais. Harte's *Essays* in hus-  
bandry treat fully of it.

Harte has been much out of order these  
last three or four months, but is not the  
less intent upon sowing his *Lucerne*.

*Chesterfield.*  
"LU'DICROUSLY. *adv.* . . . In a manner  
"to excite laughter."

Cicero *ludicrously* describes Cato as endea-  
vouring to act in the commonwealth upon  
the school paradoxes, which exercised the  
wits of the junior students in the Stoic phi-  
losophy. *Burke.*

**LU'MBER-ROOM.** *n.* A room to put lum-  
ber in.

Many great readers load their memories,  
and make *lumber-rooms* of their heads in-  
stead of furnishing them usefully.

*Chesterfield.*  
**LUMINOUSNESS.** *n.* [from *luminous*.]

## L U T

Lustre.

That *luminousness* that appears in some  
eyes. *Spence's Critic.*

**LUNA'RIAN.** *n.* [from *lunar*.] An inhabi-  
tant of the moon.

The *Lunarians* in the opposite hemisphere  
never see our earth. *Adams on Globes.*

**LU'PERCAL.** *n.* [Lat.] A feast kept at the  
place, where Romulus and Remus were  
supposed to have been fostered by [*Lupa*]  
a she wolf.

It is the feast of *Lupercal*.  
*Shakf. Julius Caesar.*

"LUSK. *adj.* . . . Lazy."  
Up, you *lusk*. *Brewer's Lingua.*

"LU'SKISHNESS. *n.* . . . A disposition to  
"lazinefs. *Spenser.*"

He shooke off *luskishness*; and courage  
chill

Kindling afresh, gan battell to renew.  
*F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 25.*

**LU'ST-DIETED.** *adj.* [*lust* and *dieted*.] Pam-  
pered.

But the superfluous, and *lust-dieted* man,  
That slaves your ordinance, that will  
not see

Because he doth not feel, feel your pow-  
er quickly. *Shakf. Lear.*

"LU'STLESS. *adj.* . . . Not vigorous;  
"weak. *Spenser.*" *Johnson* gives no ex-  
tract; and, from not having one before

his eyes, seems to have wanted precision  
in defining *Spenser's* usage of the word. Its  
proper sense is probably

*Little's*  
Nath'lesse at length himselfe he did up-  
reare

In *lustlesse* wife, as if against his will  
Ere he had slept his fill he waken'd were.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 35.*

"LU'STRING. *n.* . . . Commonly pro-  
"nounced *luststring*." It is not only pro-  
nounced, but written so.

Charles Townshend calls the present a  
*lust-string* ministry. *Chesterfield.*

**LU'ST-STAINED.** *adj.* Stained by lust.

Thy bed *lust-stain'd* shall with lust's blood  
be spotted. *Shak. Othello.*

**LUST-WEARIED.** *adj.* Satiated with lust.

Our stirring  
Can from the lap of Egypt's widow  
pluck,

The ne'er *lust-wearied* Antony.  
*Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**LU'TE-CASE.** *n.* A case for a lute.

Bardolph stole a *lute-case*, bore it twelve  
leagues, and sold it for three halfpence.

*Shak. Hen. V.*

**LU'TE-STRING.** *n.* The string of a lute.

Nay, but his jelling spirit; which is now  
crept into a *lute-string*, and now governed  
by stops. *Shakf. Much Ado.*

**LU'THERAN.** *n.* One who professes the  
christian religion as reformed by *Luther*.

I know her for

## LYA

**A splency Lutheran.** *Shakf. Hen. VIII.*  
**LU'THERAN.** *adj.* According to the doctrine of *Luther*.

Their religion is *Lutheran*, which was propagated among them by *Gustavus Vasa*, about the year 1523.

*Guthrie.*  
**LU'THERANISM.** *n.* The religion of *Lutherans*.

*Protestantism* is divided into *Lutheranism* and *Calvinism*, so called from *Luther* and *Calvin*, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century.

*Guthrie.*  
**LU'XUR.** *n.* [from *luxure*, Fr.] A letcher.

A parch'd and juiceless *luxur*.

*Revenger's Tragedy.*  
**LY'AM.** *n.* [possibly from *ligan*, Sax. *duccere*.] A thong for holding a greyhound in hand.

My dog-hook at my belt to which my *lyam's* tyd,

My sheaf of arrows by, my wood-knife

## LYR

by my side,  
 My hound then in my *lyam*.

*Drayton's Muse's Elizium.*

**LYM.** *n.* [*limier*, Fr.] A bloodhound.

Mastiff, greyhound, mungril grim,

Hound or spaniel, brache, or *lym*.

*Shakf. Lear.*

**LYMPHA'TIC.** *adj.* [*lymbaticus*, Lat.] Enthusiastical.

Horace either is, or feigns himself *lymphatic*.

*Shakf. Shaftebury.*

**LYMPHA'TIC.** *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis.] A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or other.

*Shakf. Shaftebury.*

From Bethlem's walls the poor *lymphatic* stray'd.

*Shenstone.*

**LY'RICISM.** *n.* A lyric composition.

Which indeed to do they must have our *lyricisms* at their finger-ends.

*Gray's Letters.*

# M.

## MAD

**MACARO'NI.** *n.* [Ital.] An egregious fop. This word has not been anglicised much above 30 years. Bishop Shipley uses it as an adjective.

It is a new spurious kind of *macaroni* common law, crept of late years into Westminster-Hall.

*Speech on Literary Property.*

**"MACA'W.** *n.* A bird in the West-Indies."

It is more properly an East-India bird.

Where Pheasants, Parrots, and *Macarus*

unfold

Their many-colour'd plumes suffus'd

with gold.

*Anon.*

**MA'CE-PROOF.** *adj.* [*mace* and *proof*.] Secure against arrest.

You shall come up to the face of a ferjeant and be *mace-proof*.

*Shirley's Bird in a Cage.*

**"MACHI'NE.** *n.* . . ."

4. One name for a stage-coach.

**MA'ULATE.** *adj.* [*maculatus*, Lat.] Tainted.

Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours.

*Shakf. Love's Labour Lost.*

**MADE'IRA.** *n.* A rich wine made at the Island of *Madeira*.

T'other glafs of *Madeira*, and I durst have attacked them in my own proper person.

*Congreve.*

**MADO'NNA.** *n.* [Ital.]

1. A name generally given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

*Madonna*, Titian.

## MAG

*Madonna*, Schidoni.

*Catalogue of Pictures in Devonshire-house.*

2. [Used by *Shakespeare*] *Madam*.

Two faults, *Madonna*, that drink and good counsel will amend.

*Twelfth Night.*

**"MAGE.** *n.* . . . A magician. *Spenser*."

The hardy Mayd (with love to friend)

First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fownd

Deep buied 'bout worke of wondrous end.

*F. Q. B. III. C. III. st. 14.*

**MAGISTE'RIUM.** *n.* [Lat.] *Magistry*: which is in *Johnson*.

This is the day I am to perfect for him The *magisterium*, our great work, the stone.

*B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

**MA'GNES.** *n.* [Lat.] *Magnet*. *Spenser* uses it as an adjective.

On th' other syde an hideous rock is pight

Of mighty *Magnes* stone.

*F. Q. B. II. C. XII. st. 4.*

**"MA'GNETISM.** *n.* . . .

1. Power of the loadstone." *Johnson* here (contrary to his more usual and proper mode of explication) jumbles two senses into one.

*Magnetism* signifies both the tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

**"MA'GNIFIER.** *n.* . . .

2. A glass that increases the bulk of any "object."

The imagination is a greater magnifier

## M A I

than a microscopic glass. *Shenstone.*  
**MA'GNIFYING-GLASS.** *n.* A glass that magnifies objects.

Malice is a greater *magnifying-glass* than kindness. *Marq. of Halifax.*

**MAGNOLIA.** *n.* An exotic plant, commonly called, the laurel-leaved tulip tree. *Miller* specifies four kinds of it.

The rich *magnolias* claim

The station. *Mason's English Garden.*

**MA'GOT-PIE.** *n.* [perhaps a compound of the French word, *magot* and *pie*.] A magic.

Augurs, and understood relations, have  
 By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks,  
 brought forth

The secret 'st man of blood.

*Shakf. Macbeth.*

**MAHO'GANY.** *n.* A wood brought from some of the West-India islands.

Say thou, that dost thy father's table  
 praise,

Was there *mohogena* in former days?

*Bramston.*

[This couplet is taken from the *Man of taste*; in the original edition of which poem (by the author himself) the word *mohogena* is printed in Italics, in order to point it out as a corruption of the person supposed to speak it. But in the republication of this poem in Dodsley's Collection, the word is printed without any peculiar mark; and consequently *mahogena* left to pass for *Bramston's* own orthography. Thus is the literary world frequently misled by the infidelity or insufficiency of editors.]

**MAHO'METAN.** *adj.* [For a rectification of this word, see *MOHAMMEDAN*.] Of the religion instituted by *Mahomet*.

The *Mahometan* clergy seem to have a different policy. *Shaftesbury.*

**MAHO'METAN.** *n.* A worshipper of *Mahomet*.

Mecca and Medina are curiosities only through the superstition of the *Mahometans*.

*Gutbrie.*

**MAHO'METANISM.** *n.* The religion of *Mahometans*.

This superstition is named *Mahometanism*.

*Rycaut.*

**MA'HOMETISM.** *n.* [from *Mahomet*.] *Mahometanism*.

*Mahometism*, *Paganism*, *Judaism*, or any other belief, may stand, as well as the truest, upon this foundation. *Shaftesbury.*

**MAID-MARIAN.** *n.* . . . A dance so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, "who plays tricks to the populace." To make any sense of this one must suppose *man* an erratum for *woman*: and then it agrees with *Johnson's* note on *Hen. IV. P. I. A. III. sc. 3*. But all the other commentators make *Maid-Marian* really a woman; which accords with the following passage:  
*Yet old Queen Madge,*

## M A K

Though things do not fadge,  
 Will serve to be Queen of a *May-pole*,  
 Two princes of Wales  
 For Whitfun-ales,  
 And her grace *Maid-marian* Claypole.

*Butler's Remains.*

**MA'NOUR.** *n.* [law Fr.] A thing stolen and found on the thief.

The remaining methods of prosecution are without any previous finding by a jury. One of these, by the common law, was when a thief was taken with the *mainour*; that is with the thing stolen upon him, *in manu*. For he might, when so detected, be brought into court, arraigned, and tried without indictment. *Blackstone.*

\* [Be (to make grammatical English) should be altered into *have been*, as this part of the law was changed in Edward the third's time.]

**MAINPERNABLE.** *adj.* *Bailable.*

*Mainpernable*, that may be mainprised or delivered to *mainpernors*.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**MAINPE'RNOR.** *n.* Surety; bail.

*Mainpernors* differ from bail, in that a man's bail may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; *mainpernors* can do neither. *Blackstone.*

**MAI'NTENANCE.** *n.* [In law.] Assistance afforded to another to carry on a law suit.

*Maintenance* is an officious intermeddling in a suit, which no way belongs to one, by maintaining or assisting either party to prosecute or defend it. *Blackstone.*

**MAI'STRY.** *n.* [Fr.] Mystery; art.

In the difference of wits I have observed there are many notes; and it is a little *maistry* to know them.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

[For a still older sense of this word, nearly similar, see Glossary to *Hoccleve*.]  
**To MAKE.** *v. n.* [A Grecism.] To compose verses.

Full many maidens often did him woo  
 Them to vouchsafe amongst his rimes to  
 name,

Or make for them, as he was wont to do  
 For her, that did his heart with love in-  
 flame. *Spens. Astrophel.*

Besides her peerless skill in making well,  
 And all the ornaments of wondrous wit  
 Such as all womankind did far excel.

*Spens. Colin Clout.*

**MA'KER.** *n.* [from the verb explained in last article.] A poet.

We require in our poet, or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

Such a poet is indeed a second *maker*.

*Shaftesbury.*

**MA'KING.** *n.* [from *make*.] A poem.

For fro' thy makings milke and melly  
 flowers,

# MAN

To feed the songster swaines with art's  
foot-meats. *Dawies of Hereford.*

**MALECOTTON, MELICOTTON.** *n.*

[This is supposed (in a note to the collection of old plays published 1780) to mean 'a late kind of peach'; but, as peaches occur before in the same enumeration, and as *mala cotonea* is one botanical name for quince, it may perhaps be more properly styled] A quince.

Peaches, apricots,  
And *malecottons*, with other choicer  
plumbs,  
Will serve for large siz'd bullets.

*Cartwright's Ordinary.*  
A wife here with a strawberry breath,  
cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head like a *melicotton*.

*B. Jonson's Barthol. Fair.*  
[Should the two words which form this article not be absolutely synonyms, there appears no objection to supposing *melicotton* a peach.]

**MA'LEFICE.** *n.* [Fr.] An evil deed.

He crammed them with crumbs of benefices,

And fill'd their mouths with meeds of *malefices*. *Spenser's Hubberd.*

**MA'LENGIN.** *n.* [Fr.] Evil artifice.

But the chaste Damzell, that had never priefe

Of such *malengine* and fine forgerye,  
Did easily beleve her strong extremitye. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 53.*

**MA'LTALENT.** *n.* [Fr.] Spleen.

So forth he went

With heavy looke and lumpish pace, that plaine

In him bewraid'd great grudge and *maltalement*. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. st. 61.*

**MA'MMER.** *v. n.* To hesitate.

I wonder in my soul

What you could ask me, that I should deny,

Or stand so *mammering* on.

*Shakspeare's Othello.*  
"MA'MMON. *n.* . . . Riches."

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches?

*Luke. Ch. XVI. v. 11.*

**MA'N-CHILD.** *n.* A male child.

Bring forth *men-children* only,  
For thy undaunted mettle should compose  
Nothing but males.

*Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
"MANDA'MUS. *n.* . . . A writ granted

"by the king." More properly 'by the Court of King's Bench.

A *mandamus* is in general, a writ issuing in the King's name from the Court of King's Bench. *Blackstone.*

"MANDARI'N. *n.* A Chinese nobleman  
"or magistrate."

# MAN

Out of these are chosen all their chief officers, and *mandarines* both civil and military. *Temple.*

"MA'NDRAKE. *n.*" Among the examples of this word is silently foisted in one (from Othello) of *MANDRAGORA*. That both names have the same meaning seems to be agreed on; but the manner of introducing this single example of *mandragora* betrays a manifest oversight, either in Johnson or the editor.

**MA'NEGE.** *n.* [Fr.] A riding-school.

If the weather is very hot, you may leave your riding at the *manege* till your return to Paris. *Chesterfield.*

**MA'NGLE.** *n.* [possibly from *manivelle*, Fr.] A machine to smooth linen with.

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smooth with a mangle.

To MA'NGONIZE. *v. n.* [from *mango*, Lat.] To deal in buying and selling human beings.

You *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from them. *B. Jonson's Poetaster.*

"MAN-HA'TER. *n.* . . . Misanthrope, "one that hates mankind."

The History of Timon of Athens, the *man-bater*, made into a play (as the alterer modestly phrases it) by Thomas Shadwell.

*Biographia Dramatica.*  
**MA'NIAC.** *n.* [from the adjective, if such exists, for *Johnson's* example to the coupled words reaches only to *maniacal*; but the root is *mania*, Gr.] A mad person.

Scornful the spoke, and heedless of reply  
The lovely *maniac* bounded o'er the plain.

*Sherstone.*

Awhile each dazzled *maniac* roves  
By saphire lakes through em'rald groves.

*Id.*  
**MANICHE'AN.** *n.* [from a Persian, who assumed the name of *Manes*, and founded a remarkable sect of incoherent religion.] A believer in two equipollent deities, one good, the other evil.

Could the wild *Manichean* own that guide,  
The good would triumph, and the ill subside!

*Boyle.*  
**MANICHE'AN.** *adj.* Of Manicheans.

What has been said is methinks sufficient to ruin the *Manichean* cause, and exclude the independent principle of evil.

*Wollaston's Religion of Nature.*  
**MA'NIOC.** *n.* [called *maniot* by Miller, and treated of under *iatropha*.] A plant in the West-Indies.

The *Manioc* grows to the size of a large shrub, or small tree, and produces roots somewhat resembling parsnips. After carefully squeezing out the juice, these roots are grated down to a fine powder, and formed into cakes, called *Cassada* bread. . . . One species of *manioc* is altogether free of any poisonous quality, and may be eaten without any preparation, but that of

## M A N

roasting it in the embers.

*Robertson.*

**MA'NLIKE.** *adj.* Of man's nature.

He fishes, drinks, and wafts

The lamp of night in revels : is not more  
*manlike*

'Than Cleopatra.

*Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew,  
*Manlike*, but different sex. *Milton.*

**MA'NLING.** *n.* A diminutive of *Man*.

Augustus often called him his witty *manling*  
from the littleness of his stature.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

**MA'NNERIST.** *n.* Any artist who performs  
all his works in one unvaried *manner*.

Not such a likeness, as, through Hay-  
man's works,

(Dull *mannerist*) in Christians, Jews, and  
Turks,

Cloys with a fameness.

*Churchill's Gotham.*

**MA'NSION-HOUSE.** *n.* [In law.] An in-  
habited house.

Nor is the breaking open of houses where-  
in no man resides, which therefore for the  
time are not *manfion-houses*, attended with  
the same circumstance of midnight terror.

*Blackstone.*

**MANTY'CHORA.** *n.* An Indian wild beast,  
described by *Pliny*, *L. VIII.*

What are they? speak.

*Manticoras*, monstrous beasts, enemies  
to mankind, that have double rows of  
teeth in their heads.

*Miseries of Inf. Marriage.*

**MANTO'LOGY.** *n.* [from *μαντικός λόγος*,  
*Gr.*] Gift of prophecy.

The reader would not pardon an author,  
who, treating of this subject, should omit  
that remarkable *mantology*, or gift of pro-  
phesy, which distinguishes the inhabitants  
of the Hebrides. *Gutbrie.*

**MANUFACTORY.** *n.* A place where a  
manufacture is carried on.

There are sundry *manufactories* in Berlin.

*Gutbrie.*

**MANU'RAGE.** *n.* [from *manure*.] Culti-  
vation.

This isle had Brutaine unto name,  
And with his Trojans Brute began *ma-  
nurage* of the fame.

*Warner's Albion's England.*

[*Johnson* thought *manurage* worthy of  
revival: he might have looked upon *ma-  
nurage* as still more so, had he been acquaint-  
ed with the word.]

**MAN-WOOD.** *adj.* [*man* and *wood*. old *adj.*]  
Mad after men.

The cocklings cocker'd we bewail too  
late,

When that we see our offspring gaily  
bent,

Women *man-wood* and men effeminate.  
*Sidney.*

" **M'ANY.** *n.* . . .

## M A R

" 1. A multitude, a company, a great num-  
ber, people." *Spenser* in one place uses it  
for a *small* company of high rank.

That this faire *many* were compell'd at  
last

To fly for succour to a little shed.

*F. & B. III. C. IX. st. 11.*

**MANY-TWINKLING.** *adj.* Gleaming  
variously.

To brisk notes in cadence beating,

Glance their *many-twinkling* feet. *Gray.*

" To *MAR.* *v. a.* . . . Obsolete." Why  
this verb should be termed *obsolete* is difficult  
to conceive. *Johnson* himself has brought  
examples of it from *Waller* and *Dryden*;  
and it is still intelligible to all ranks of  
people.

**MARAU'DER.** *n.* [*maraudeur*, *Fr.*] A sol-  
dier that roves in quest of plunder.

**MAR'BLE-BREADED.** *adj.* Proof against  
courtship.

Live you the *marble-breaded* tyrant still?

*Shakf. Twelfth Night.*

**MAR'BLE-CONSTANT.** *adj.* As impene-  
trable as marble.

Now from head to foot

I am *marble-constant*.

*Shakf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

" **MAR'CHIONESS.** *n.* . . . The wife of  
" a *marquis*." This definition is very in-  
complete; and the passage, which *Johnson*  
would illustrate it by from *Shakspere*, might  
have shewn him that it was so. For the *mar-  
chioness* of Pembroke was created such in  
her own right, when she was *wife* to no-  
body. Therefore in the room of *Johnson's*  
exposition substitute 'A dignity in a female,  
answerable to that of *Marquess* in a male,  
conferred either by creation or by marriage  
with a *marquess*.'

" **MAR'GRAVE.** *n.* . . . A title of sove-  
" reignty in Germany."

Three such mill-stones must sooner or  
later grind his Prussian majesty to a mere  
*Margrave* of Brandenburg. *Chesterfield.*

**MARGRAV'NE.** *n.* A female title acquired  
by marrying a *Margrave*.

" **MAR'KER.** *n.* . . . .

" 2. One that notes."

Mathematicians are the same thing to  
mechanics, as *markers* at tennis-courts are  
to gamesters. *Butler's Characters.*

**MAROO'NING.** *n.* The barbarous act of  
setting a person on shore where there are  
no inhabitants.

*Abb's. Dict.*

**MARQUESS.** *n.* [the right word for what  
is now usually written and called]

1. *Marquis*.

The first *Marquess* was John de Beau-  
fort, son of John of Gaunt, whom Richard  
II. (in the 21st year of his reign) made  
*Marquess* of Dorset. *Spelman.*

A *marquess* is the next degree of nobility.  
*Blackstone.*

# M A S

## 2. A Marchioness.

The first and last woman that was created a *marquess* was the Lady Ann Bolcin.

*Spelman.*

[Thus we see, that this last sense of *Marquess* was not peculiar to *Shakspeare*, as *Johnson* (under *MARQUIS*, 2d sense) appears to have imagined. He has there also, by giving that 2d sense to the wrong word, made his word and example disagree with each other.]

## \* MARQUISATE. n. . . . The signiory "of a Marquis."

The moderation of the Dukes of Savoy towards the Vaudois in the *marquises* of Saluz, &c. *A. Sidney.*

## MARS. n. One of the planets.

*Mars* his true moving, even as in the heavens,

So in the earth to this day is not known.

*Shaksf. Hen. VI. P. I.*

*Mars* is the least bright and elegant of all the planets; its orbit lies between that of the Earth and Jupiter, but very distant from both. *Adams.*

## MARSHAL. n. [an abbreviation of Field-marshal.] A military officer of very high rank.

We ferried over the Tummel, in order to get into *Marshall* Wade's road, which leads from Dunkeld to Inverness.

*Gray's Letters.*

## \* MARSHALSEA. n. . . . The prison in "Southwark."

## 2. A court of judicature.

The Court of the *Marshalsea* was originally holden before the Steward and Marshal of the king's house. *Blackstone.*

## To MARTEL. v. a. [*marteler*, Fr.] To hammer.

Her dreadfull weapon she to him addrest,  
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,  
That made him low incline his lofty crest,  
And bow'd his battred visour to his breast.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 42.*

## To MARTYRIZE. v. a. [*martyriser*, Fr.] To offer as a sacrifice.

To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*.

*Spensf. Colin Clout.*

## \* MA'RVEL of Perú. n. A flower."

The marvel of the world comes next in view,

At home, but styl'd the *Marvel of Peru*.

*Tate's Cowley.*

## \* MA'SCULINE. adj. . . . .

## \* 3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender "appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex."

The English language with singular propriety following nature alone, applies the distinction of *masculine* and *feminine* only to the names of animals; all the rest are neuter. *Locke.*

# M A U

## MA'SS. n. A stick of a certain form to play at billiards with.

## " MA'STER. n. . . . ."

## 14. An official title in the Law; as *master* of the Rolls, a *master* in Chancery.

## MASTER-LEA'VER. n. One that leaves or deserts his master.

Let the world rank me in register

A *master-leaver* and a fugitive.

*Shaksf. Antony and Cleopatra.*

## " MA'STICK. n. . . . ."

## 3. [*Pistacia*.] A tree in the island of Chio.

The Cninan *Mastick* thus began.

*Cowley Englished.*

## " MA'STLIN. n. . . . . Mixed corn."

## 2. A mixed metal.

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastring*, nor

mineral. *Brewer's Lingua.*

## " MA'TCHLESS. . . . ."

## 2. Not matched as a pair of any sort should be.

With *matchless* cares deformed and distorted. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. st. 28.*

## To MATE'RIALIZE. v. a. [from *material*.] To regard as matter.

These analogies will be apt to impose upon philosophers, as well as upon the vulgar, and to lead them to *materialize* the mind and its faculties. *Reid's Inquiry.*

## " MA'TRIMONY. n. . . . ."

## 2. [Sometimes in old plays.] A wife.

Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.

*Beau. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

## MA'TTERLESS. adj. Void of matter.

All fine noise

Of verse, mere *matterless*, and tinkling toys. *B. Jonson's Horace.*

## " MA'TTOCK. n.

## " 1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up " weeds with."

" Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakspeare.*

" 2. A Pickax." Whoever reads so much of this article will be apt to take *Dr. Johnson* for no better than an ideot. Did he suppose that *Romeo* was to break open a tomb with a *weeding-book*? And had he known as much as a common labourer, he would not have imagined a pickax to be exactly the same tool as a *mattock*. *Mattock* does not bear two different senses: it nearly resembles a *pickax*, but has both ends of the iron part of it broad instead of picked.

## MAULGRE', MAUGRE'. adv. [*malgré*, Fr.] With ill will.

Ne would for ought obey as did become,  
To bear that ladie's head before his breast,

Until that *Talus* had his pride repress

And forced him, *maulgre*, it up to rear.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. I. st. 29.*

On the cold ground *maugre* himselfe he threw,

For fell despight to be so forcibly crost.

*Id. B. VI. C. IV. st. 40.*



# M E A

**MA'UNDER.** *n.* [from *maund*.] A beggar.  
My noble Springlove, the great commander of the *maunders*.

*Broome's Jovial Crew.*

\* **MAUSOLE'UM.** *n.* . . . . . A pompous "funeral monument."

The tomb or *mausoleum* of Teuthras is feigned with a brilliancy of imagination and expression.

*T. Warton.*

**MA'UTHER.** *n.* [see *Johnson* under *MOTHER* 8.] A young girl.

You talk like a foolish *mautber*.

*B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

**MAW.** *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.  
Primer, saint, *maw*, and such like.

*Brewer's Liagua.*

\* **MA'WMET.** *n.* . . . . . A puppet."

That ever any man should look

Upon this *marumat*, and not laugh at him.

*Machin's Dumb Knight.*

**MA'XIM-MONGER.** *n.* One that deals in *maxima*.

Most *maxim-mongers* have preferred the prettiness to the justness of a thought.

*Chesterfield.*

\* **MA'Y** *be.* Perhaps." *Johnson* gives instances of this double word, which make it *adverb*, *adjective*, and *substantive*: in the last capacity it has a plural.

You have your *may-bes*.

*Albumazar.*

We leave these mysterious *may-bes* to them that have faith to receive them.

*Roid.*

**MA'YHEM.** *n.* [In law.] The act of maiming.

*Mayhem* consists in violently depriving another of the use of a member proper for his defence in fight.

*Blackstone.*

**MA'Y-MORN.** *n.* [may and morn.] Freshness.

My thrice-puissant liege

Is in the very *maymorn* of his youth.

*Shakf. Hen. V.*

To **MA'ZARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knock on the head.

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

\* **ME'ACOCK.** *n.* . . . . . An uxorious or "effeminate man."

A woman's well help'd up with such a *meacock*.

*Dekker's Honest Whore.*

**MEA'DOW'S-QUEEN.** *n.* [*Almaria*.] A flower.

Bring too some branches forth of *Daphne's* hair,

And gladdest myrtle for these poets to wear,

With *spikenard* weav'd, and *marjoram* between,

And starr'd with yellow golds, and *meadow-queen*.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

To **MEA'NDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run winding; to be intricate.

Whether we fringe the sloping hill,

Or *smoothe* below the verdant mead;

# M E L

Whether we break the falling rill,  
Or through *meand'ring* mazes lead.

*Sbenfaut.*

Thou only know'st

That dark *meand'ring* maze,

Where wayward *Fallshood* strays.

*Mafon's Caraclam.*

"To **MEA'SURE.** *v. a.* . . . . ."

7. To repeat according to measure.

Full dreadful things out of that *backsl* booke

He red, and *measur'd* many a sad verse.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 36.*

**ME'CHLIN.** *adj.* [the epithet given to *lace*.] Made at *Mechlin*.

With eager beats his *mechlin* *crant* moves.

*Town Eclog.*

**ME'DAWART.** *n.* [from *medica*, *Lat.* *wort*.] The herb *medica*.

The metall first he mixt with *medewort*,  
That no enchantment from his dist might save.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 20.*

"**ME'DIUM.** *n.* [Latin.]" In all *Johnson's* examples of this word, wherever the plural occurs, it is *mediums*. But the Latin plural *media* is also used; as,

"2. Any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion."

Having explained the use of general principles, shewn them to be the great *media* of certainty, found, &c.

*Duncan's Logic.*

**MEE'K-EYED.** *adj.* Looking meekly.

But he, her fears to cease,

Sent down the meek-eyed Peace.

*Milton's Poem.*

To **MEER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To limit; to bound.

When that brave honour of the Latin name

(Which *meer'd* her rule with Africa and Byze,

With Thames' inhabitants of noble fame,  
And they which see the dawning day arise)

Her nourlings did with mutinous upstart  
Hearten against herself.

*Spenser's Ruines of Rome.*

"**MEE'TLY.** *adv.* . . . Fitly; properly."

You can do better yet; but this is *meety*.

*Shakf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

"To **MEFNE.** *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsworth*."

In which that boy thee plunged, for del-pight

That thou bewray'dst his Mother's wantoness

When she with Mars was *meynt* in joyfulness.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 36.*

"**MELANCHO'LY.** *n.*" *Spenser* accents this word on the second syllable.

As he on his way did ride,

Full of *melancholie* and sad misfare

Through misconception.

*F. Q. E. IV. C. VI. ft. 2.*

"**MELLIFLUENT.** } *adj.* . . . Flowing

"**MELLIFLUOUS.** } with honey, flow-

## M E R

"ing with sweetness." All *Johnson's* examples are of *mellifluous*, none of *mellifluent*.

The freely flowing verse

In thy immortal praise, O form divine,  
Smooths her *mellifluent* stream. *Akenfide*.

**ME'LLY.** *n.* [a poetical word from *mel*, *Lat.*] Honey.

For fro' thy makings milke and *melly* flows. *Davies of Hereford*.

**MEMORA'NDUM.** *n.* [*Lat.*] A note "to help the memory." Of this word the Latin plural *memoranda* is sometimes used.

The advice here given to the curious traveller of making all his *memoranda* on the spot, and the reasons for it, deserve our notice.

*Mason in a note to Gray's Letters.*

**TO ME'NAGE.** *v. a.* [the old word (according to its *Fr.* original) for] To manage.  
Proud Rome beheld

The forward young men *menage* spear and shield. *Fairfax*, B. VI. st. 22.

**MENAGERIE.** *n.* [*Fr.*] A place for keeping foreign birds or other curious animals.

The national *menagerie* is collected by the first physiologists of the times; and it is defective in no description of savage nature.

*Burke.*

**TO MEND.** *v. a.* To grow better."

*Mend*, when thou canst; be better at thy leisure. *Shak. Lear*.

**ME'NDICANCY.** *n.* [from *mendicant*.] Beggary.

Nothing, I am credibly informed, can exceed the shocking and disgusting spectacle of *mendicancy* displayed in that capital.

*Burke.*

**ME'NDICANT.** *n.* . . . . . One of "some begging fraternity in the Romish Church."

Most of the theological professors in the university of Naples were taken from the *mendicants*. *T. Warton*.

**ME'NIAL.** *n.* One of the train of servants."

*Menials* are those servants, which live within their master's walls.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**MENT.** One of the *participles passive* of *to meine*. Mingled.

Bustle bent

To fight with many foes about him *ment*. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. st. 27.*

**MEPHITIC.** *adj.* [see *Johnson* in] *Me-phitical*.

These philosophers consider men in their experiments, no more than they do mice in an air pump, or in a recipient of *mephitic gas*. *Burke*.

**ME'RGHANT.** *n.* . . . . One who trafficks to remote countries."

2. Formerly, synonymous to the vulgar word *chap*.

What saucy *merchant* was this?

*Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

## M E T

**TO ME'RCIFY.** *v. a.* [from *mercy*.] To pity.

But loe! the Gods, that mortal follies view,

Did worthily revenge this mayden's pride;  
And nought regarding her so goodly

hew,

Did laugh at her that many did deride,  
Whilst she did weep of no man *mer-*

*cifide. Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 32.*

**ME'RCURY.** One of the planets.

Of all the planets *Mercury* is the least, at the same time it is that which is nearest the sun. *Adams*.

**ME'RELY.** *adv.* . . . . . Simply; only; "thus and no other way."

2. Absolutely.

"Tis an unweeded garden,

That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature

Possess it *merely*. *Shak. Hamlet*.

I am as happy

In my friend's good, as if 'twere *merely* mine.

*Beau. and Fletch. Honest Man's Fortune.*

**TO MERGE.** *v. a.* [a law word from *merge*, *Lat.*] To sink.

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide in one and the same person, the less is annihilated, or in the law phrase, is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater. *Blackstone*.

**ME'RGER.** *n.* [from *merge*.] The act of merging.

Estates tail are protected and preserved from *merger*. *Blackstone*.

**MESNE.** *adj.* [Fr. a law word for] Middle; Intermediate. *Blackstone*.

**ME'SPISE.** *n.* [probably misprinted for *mesprise*.] So it certainly is (in some editions, but not in all) in that passage only which *Johnson* here produces from *Spenser*; but the word is rightly printed (in all the editions) in various other passages of the same author, and should therefore form an article of an English vocabulary.

**MESPRIT'SE.** *n.* [from *mesprise*, *Fr.*] Contemptuous slight.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,

And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*.

As may be worthy of his hainous sin.

*F. Q. B. III. C. IX. st. 9.*

And Atë eke provokt him privily

With love of her, and shame of such *mesprise*. *Id. B. IV. C. IV. st. 11.*

**MESSUAGE.** *n.* . . . . The house, and "ground set apart for household uses."

By the name of *messuage* the garden and curtilage shall pass. *Termes de la Ley*.

**META'LLURGY.** *n.* . . . . The act of "working metals."

In speaking of the *metallurgy* of the *Arabians*, I must not omit the sublime imagi-

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A gentle knight with so unknighly blame.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 9.*

**MISBELIE'VING.** *adj.* [from *mis* and *believe*.] Irreligious.

And hither hale that *misbelieving* moor.

*Titus Andronicus.*

**MIS'BORN.** *adj.* born to ill.

Ah! *misborn* clff,

In evil houre thy foes thee hither sent.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 42.*

**MISCELLANA'RIAN.** *adj.* Of Miscellaneous.

'Tis in the same view, that we *miscellanarian* authors, being fearful of the natural lassitude and satiety of our indolent reader, have prudently betaken ourselves to the way of chapters and contents; that, as the reader proceeds, by frequent intervals of repose contrived on purpose for him he may from time to time be advertised of what is yet to come, and be tempted thus to renew his application.

*Sbaftsbury.*

**MISCELLANA'RIAN.** *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis for] A *miscellanarian* writer.

I shall no way confine myself to the precise contents of these treatises; but, like my fellow-*miscellanarians*, shall take occasion to vary often from my proposed subject.

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"**MISCHIEVOUS.** *adj.*" Formerly accented on the middle syllable.

That seem'd he was full bent to some *mischievous* deed.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 2.*

**MISDEEMING.** *n.* [from *misdeem*.] Mistake.

To wreake on worthless wight  
Your high displeasure through *misdeeming* bred.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 17.*

**MISDESE'RT.** *n.* Ill deservng.

My hapless case

Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 12.*

**MISD'GHT.** *part. adj.* [*mis* and *dgth*.] Ill decked out.

Her heart gan grudge for very deepe  
despight

Of so unmanly mask in misery *misdgth*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 37.*

**MISDIRE'CTED.** *part. adj.* Wrong turned.

Till passion *misdirected* sighs

For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies.

*Shenstone.*

**MISDOU'BTFUL.** *adj.* [from *misdoubt*.]

Misgiving.

She came to cast in her *misdoubtful* mynde

A thousand feares.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 3.*

"**MISE.** *n.* [Fr.] Issue. Law term. *Dict.*"

Joining of the *mise* upon the meer right  
is putting it to issue. *Termes de la Ley.*

3. Cost.

*Mise* signifies as much as *expensum*: in

## MIS

the entries for judgments the entry is *pro mis* and for costs, *Termes de la Ley.*

To **MISFA'LL.** *v. n.* To befall unluckily.

Thereat the gan to triumph with great  
boast,

And to upbrayd that chaunce which him  
*misfell*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 10.*

**MISFA'RE.** *n.* [from *mis-faran*, Sax. *errare*.]

Misfortune.

Of whom Sir Arthegall gan then enquire

The whole occasion of his late *misfars*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 48.*

To **MISFEIGN.** *v. n.* To feign with an ill-design.

Who all this while

Amazed stands herselfe so mockt to see

By him, who has the guerdon of his  
guile

For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 40.*

**MISGOTTEN.** *part. adj.* Gotten unjustly.

Leave, faytor, quickly that *misgotten*  
west.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 18.*

To **MISHA'PPEN.** *v. n.* To happen ill.

Affraid least to themselves the like *mis-*

*happen* might.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 20.*

**MIS-HAVED.** *adj.* Misbehaved.

But like a *mis-haved* and a fullen wench  
Thou poust upon thy fortunes and thy  
love.

*Shaks. Romeo and Juliet.*

"**MISH-MASH.** *n.* *Ainsworth*. A low word.

"A mingle or hotch-potch."

This low word is put by *Lee* into the mouth  
of the Duke of Nemours in the tragedy of  
the *Princess of Cleves*.

I know the ingredients just that make  
them up

All to loose grains, the subtlest volatile  
atoms,

With the whole *misb-mash* of their composition.

*Sc. last.*

To **MISLEE'KE.** *v. a.* [seems for rhyme's  
fake put for] Mistlike.

But he the right from thence did thrust  
away;

For it was not the right which he did  
seeke;

But rather strove extremities to way,  
Th' one to diminish, th' other for to eeke:

For of the meane he greatly did *misleeke*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 49.*

"**MISNO'SMER.** [Fr.] In law an indictment, or any other act vacated by a "wrong name." That *indictments* and other legal acts may be vacated by a wrong name, is certain; but such are the consequences of a *misnosmer*, not the thing itself; which is better explained as follows:

A plea in abatement is principally for a *misnosmer*, a wrong name or false addition to the prisoner. *Blackstone.*

To **MISS.** *v. n.* . . .  
3. To fail; to mistake."

## M I S

What wonder then, if one, of women  
all, did *miss*?

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 2.*

**MISSE'MBLANCE.** *n.* False resemblance.  
From such *missemblances* rise many errors.

*Spelman.*

**MIS-SHE'ATHED.** *part. adj.* Wrongly sheathed.

This dagger hath mistaen (for lo! his  
houlc

Lies empty on the back of Montague)

And is *mis-sheathed* in my daughter's bo-  
som. *Shakf. Romeo and Juliet.*

**MIS'SINGLY.** *adv.* [from *missing*.] After in-  
tervals.

I have *missingly* noted, he is of late much  
retired from court. *Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

**MISTA'KENLY.** *adv.* In a mistaken man-  
ner.

Our Saviour's words have been *mistakenly*  
quoted. *Bryant.*

**MISTHOU'GHT.** *n.* [*mis* and *thought*.] False  
conception.

And shew'd him how through error and  
*misthought*

Of our like persons eath to be disguis'd  
Or his exchange or freedome might be  
wrought.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 58.*

**To MI'S-TIME.** *v. a.* . . . Not to time  
"right."

It would be an uncharitable objection,  
and very much *misfimed*.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

**To MI'S-TRAIN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *to train*.] To  
educate amiss.

For she by force is still from me detain'd,  
And with corruptfull bribes is to untruth  
*mis-trained*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 54.*

**"MISTRESS.** *n.* . . .

**"7. A concubine."**

He had more properly a good stomach  
to his *mistresses*, than any great passion for  
them. *Marq. of Halifax.*

**It MISTRETH.** *v. imperf.* [probably with  
a slight detortion of meaning, from *maîs-  
trier*, old Fr.] It matters.

As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 51.*

**MISU'SAGE.** *n.* . . . .

**"1. Ill use."**

For Palinode (if thou him ken)

Yode late on pilgrimage

To Rome, if such be Rome, and then  
He saw thilk *misusage*. *Spenser's 'July.*

**MI'SUSER.** *n.* [a law term.] Abuse.

An office either public or private may be  
forfeited by *misuser* or abuse: as if a judge  
takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer  
without authority. *Blackstone.*

**MISWEE'NED.** *part. pass.* of *misween* [but  
signifying] Mistaken.

Whom she had caus'd be kept as prisoe-  
nere

## M O H

By Arthegall, *mis-ween'd* for her owa  
knight

That brought her back.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 46.*

**MISWEE'NING.** *n.* [from *misween*.] Wrang  
notion.

Beware of fraud, beware of sicklenesse  
In choice and chaunge of thy deare loved  
dame,

Lest thou of her believe too lightly blame,  
And rash *misweening* doe thy hart remove.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 1.*

**"MITTIMUS.** *n.* [Lat.] A warrant, by  
"which a justice commits an offender to  
"prison."

He is to be committed to the county goal  
by the *mittimus* of the justice, or warrant  
under his hand and seal, containing the  
cause of his commitment. *Blackstone.*

**MIXTIL'NEAR.** *adj.* [from *mixtus* and *li-  
nearis*, Lat.] Consisting of a line, or lines,  
part straight and part curved.

We fall into subdivision of plain figure,  
distinguished by the names of rectilinear,  
curvilinear, and *mixtilinear*.

*Duncan's Logic.*

**"To MOAN.** *v. a.* . . . . To lament; to  
"deplore."

Ye flood, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*

My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior.*

**MO'CKABLE.** *adj.* Subject to be mocked.

The behaviour of the country is most  
mockable at the court. *Shakf. As you like it.*

**MO'CKING.** *n.* [from *to mock*.] Derision.

Nay, but the devil take *mocking*.

*Shakf. As you like it.*

**MO'CK-PATRIOT.** *n.* A pretender to pa-  
triotism.

What a despicable figure must the present  
*mock-patriot* make in the eyes of posterity?

**"To MODERNIZE.** *v. a.* To change an-  
"cient to modern language." This defi-  
nition would make it a verb *neuter*. It ought  
to be 'To change (from) ancient into mo-  
'dern language.'

Pope and Dryden have *modernized* the  
two last mentioned poems. *T. Warton.*

**MOGU'L.** *n.* The title of the Emperor of  
Indostan.

The emperor of Indostan, or Great *Mo-  
gul* [is] so called from being descended from  
Tamerlane the Mongul or *Mogul* Tartar.

*Guthrie.*

**MOHA'MMEDAN.** *adj.* [from *Moham-  
med*, the true name of the impostor,  
commonly called *Mahomet*.] Of Mohammed.

All other religions upon earth are idola-  
trous, excepting the *Mohammedan*.

*Bryant.*

**MOHA'MMEDAN.** *n.* A follower of Mo-  
hammed.

Upon Mohammed's own principles no-  
body can be a rational *Mohammedan*.

*Bryant.*



# MON

\* MOHO'CK. *n.* . . . .

" — From milkop he starts up *Moback*.  
*Prior.*"

This is one of those unaccountable inconsistencies which prevail in *Johnson's* dictionary. The word in *Prior* is *moback*, rhymes to *sack*, and the whole couplet is rightly quoted by *Johnson* (but a few pages before) as an example of *MILKSOR*; yet now this half of it comes again, for no visible inducement, with a word purposely falsified.

MOILE. *n.* [formerly, though not originally, the word for] Mule. The following examples allude to a custom, at one time adopted by Cardinals, of riding upon mules.

Let him make

Vallance for his bed on't, or demy-foot cloth

For his most reverend moile.

*Webster's White Devil.*

I see he never was borne to ride upon a moyl.

*B. Jonson's Every man out of his humour.*

MOLARES. *n. pl.* [Lat.] The grinding teeth.

The other ten [teeth,] five on each side [are] named *molaes*, or grinders.

*Berdmore.*

\* MOLA'SSES. *n.* . . . Treacle."

They compute, that, when things are well managed, the rum and *molasses* pay the charge of the plantation, and the sugars are clear gain.

*Guthrie.*

MONASTERE. *n.* [Fr.] A monastery.

The elfin knight,

Who now no place besides unfought had left,

At length into a *monastere* did light.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 23.*

\* MONIMENT. *n.* . . . It seems here to " signify inscription.

" Some others were new driven, and " distant

" Into great ingoes, and to wedges " square;

" Some in round plates withouten *moniment*.

*Fairy Queen.* B. II. C. VII. ft. 5.

Now though *inscription* may be here ultimately intended, it is only so far as an inscription may serve for a memorial, memorial being the proper interpretation for *moniment*.

That as a sacred symbole it may dwell In her sonne's flesh, to mind revenge-

ment,

And be for all chaste dames an endless *moniment*. *F. Q. B. II. C. II. ft. 10.*

So was this Souldan rapt, and all to-rent, That of his shape appear'd no little *moniment*.

*Ib. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 43.*

\* MO'NODY. *n.* [*monodia*, monodie, Fr.] A " poem sung by one person."

It is called a *monody* from a Greek word signifying a mournful or funeral song, sung

by a single person.

*Newton's note to Milton's Lycidas.*

\* MO'NOGRAM. *n.* . . . A cypher."

Sometimes a monogram, a scrawl, or other poor device. *Leake.*

MONOSTRO'PHIC. *adj.* [*monos* and *trophos*, Gr.] Written in unvaried metre.

Had Mr. Gray completed this fine lyrical fragment, I should have introduced it into the text of his poems, as the fifth and last of his *monostrophic* odes.

*Mason's Life of Gray.*

MONOTO'NICAL. *adj.* Spoken with monotony.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation.

*Chesterfield.*

\* MONTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month."

2. [As if under the influence of the moon.] In the manner of a lunatic.

The man talks *monthly*.

I see he'll be stark mad at our next meeting.

*Middleton and Dek. Roaring Girl.*

MO'NTURE. *n.* [Fr.] A riding horse.

While thus his thoughts debated on the case,

The hilts Argantes hurled at his face, And forward spur'd his *Monture* fierce withal. *Fairfax*, B. VII. ft. 95, 96.

MOO'DY-MAD. *adj.* Mad with anger.

If we be English deer, be then in blood; Not rascal-like, to fall down with a pinch; But rather *moody-mad* and desperate stage, Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel. *Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.*

MOO'NED. *adj.* Taken for the Moon.

Peor and Baalim

Forfake their temples dim,

With that twice batter'd God of Palestine,

And *moon'd* Ashtaroth,

Heav'n's queen and mother both

'Now sits not girt with tapers holy shine.

*Milton's Hymn on the Nativity.*

MOO'NISH. *adj.* [from moon.] Flighty.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking.

*Shak. As you like it.*

MOO'NLING. *n.* [from moon.] A simpleton.

I have a husband, and a two legg'd one; But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man, Or roses can redeem from being an ass.

*B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*

MOO'N-LOVED. *adj.* Loved when the moon shines.

And the yellow-skirted Fayes

Fly after the night steeds, leaving their *moon-low'd* maze.

*Milton's Hymn on the Nativity.*

MOO'NWORT. *n.* . . . Station-flower, ho-

" nefty."

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)

Hemlock, henbane, adders tongue,

## M O S

Night shade, *moonwort*, libbards-bane.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

**MO'RALER.** *n.* [from *moral*.] One that pays strict regard to morality.

Come you are too severe a *moraler*.

*Shaksf. Othello.*

**MORALISA'TION.** [from to *moralize*.] Moral reflections.

In this mixture of *moralisation* and narrative the *GESTA ROMANORUM* somewhat resembles the plan of Gower's poem.

*T. Warton.*

**MO'RRIS-PIKE.** *n.* A pike used by the *Moors*.

He that sets up his rest, to do more exploits with his mace, than a *morris-pike*.

*Shaksf. Comedy of Errors.*

**"MO'RROW.** *n.* . . . The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morn-ing*." *Johnson* might have made this assertion more positively, had he been better acquainted with the writings of *Spenser* and *Fairfax*.

Tho when appeared the third *morrow* bright

Upon the waves to spread her trembling light,

An hideous roling far away they heard.

*F. 2. B. II. C. XII. st. 2.*

As the pale rose her colour lost renews  
With the fresh drops fall'n from the silver *morrow*,

So he revives, and cheeks impurpled shews

Moist with their own tears.

*Fairfax. B. XX. st. 129.*

**MORT d' A'NCSTOR.** *n.* [law Fr.] The title of a writ which should be sued out in certain cases.

If an abatement happened on the death of the demandant's father or mother, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, the remedy is by an affize of *Mort d'ancestor*.

*Blackstone.*

**"MO'RTUARY.** *n.*" The sense of this word, as given by *Johnson* from *Harris*, certainly does not quite agree with the following from *Blackstone*: but it may have both meanings.

*Mortuaries* are a kind of ecclesiastical heriots, being a customary gift claimed by, and due to the minister in very many parishes on the death of his parishioners. They seem to have been originally, like lay heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the church.

*Commentaries, B. II. ch. 28.*

[Thus *Harris* seems to have given the original sense of the word, instead of the modern.]

**MOSA'ICAL.** *adj.* [the same as] *Mosaic*.

The trees were to the flowers a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaic* floor.

*Sidney.*

**MOSS.** *n.* [used in the Southern borders of Scotland for] A marsh. It occurs in a pas-

## M O U

sage of an English Statute, which serves here to exemplify *Moss-Trooper*.

**MO'SS-CLAD.** *part. adj.* Clad (as it were) with *moss*.

For whom so oft in these inspiring shades,  
Or under Campden's *moss-clad* mountains hoar,

You open'd all your sacred store.

*Lyttelton.*

**MO'SS-GROWN.** *part. adj.* Grown over with *moss*.

Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch  
A broader browner shade;

Where'er the rude and *moss-grown* beech  
O'er-canopies the glade,

Beside some water's rushy brink

With me the muse shall sit. *Gray.*

**MOSS-TROOPER.** *n.* The appellation given to those robbers, that infested the northern borders of England before its union with Scotland.

The justices of Northumberland and Cumberland may make order in sessions for charging the respective counties for securing the same against the *moss-troopers*; that is, thieves and robbers, who after having committed offences in the borders do escape through the wastes and *mosses*.

*Statutes 13 and 14 C. II. ch. 22.*

**"MOTE** for *might* or *must*." *Johnson's* example goes only to *might*, the following to *must*.

However lost he were his way to flake,  
Yet *moté* he algaates now abide.

*Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. VIII. st. 5.*

**"MO'TION.** *n.* . . . .

**"12.** [In old language.] A puppet-shew." Not a *puppet-shew* only, but also 'a single *puppet*;' and thence 'an insignificant person.'

If he be that *motion*, that you tell me of,  
And make no more noise, I shall entertain him.

*Beaumont and Fl. Rule a wife, &c.*

This travelling *motion* has been abroad in quest of strange fashions.

*Marmion's Antiquary.*

**MOTLEY-MINDED.** *adj.* Fond of imitating a professed fool.

This is the *motley-minded* gentleman, whom I have so often met in the forest.

*Shaksf. As you like it.*

**"MOUGHT** for *might*."

Godfrido this both heard, and saw, and knew,

Yet nould with death them chastise,  
though he *mought*.

*Fairfax. B. XIII. st. 70.*

**MOUNT-SA'NT.** *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Here are cards.

At what game will your majesty play?

— At *Mount-saint*.

*Macbin's Dumb Knight.*

**"MOUSE.** *n.*"

## M U M

2. [Formerly] a word of endearment.  
 God bless thee, *moufe*, the bridegroom  
 said. *Warner.*  
 Let the bloat king tempt you again to  
 bed;  
 Pinch wanton on your cheek; call you  
 his *mouse*. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 Why *moufe*, thy mind is nibbling at some-  
 thing. *Mid. & Det. Raring Girl.*  
 "MOUSE-EAR. *n.* . . . . A plant."  
*Mouse-ear*, like to its name-sake, loves  
 t' abide  
 In places out o' the way. *Tate's Cowley.*  
**MUDDY-METTLED.** *adj.* [*muddy* and *met-  
 tled*.] Tardily incensed.  
 A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal.

- Shak. Hamlet.*  
 "MUFTI. *n.* . . . . The High-priest of  
 "the Mahometans."

I tell thee, *Mufti*,  
 Good feasting is devout: and thou, our  
 head,  
 Haft a religious ruddy countenance.  
*Dryden.*

- MU'GIL.** *n.* [*mugilis*, Lat.] Mullet.  
 It is thought wonderful among the sea-  
 men, that *mugil*, of all fishes the swiftest,  
 is found in the belly of the Bret, of all the  
 slowest. *Lilly's Campaspe.*

- MU'LTUARY.** *adj.* [from *mulat*.] Impos-  
 ing a pecuniary penalty.

He wishes fewer laws, so they were bet-  
 ter observed; and for those that are *multitu-  
 arie*, he understands their institution not  
 to be like briers and springes to catch every  
 thing they lay hold of, but like seamarks.

- Overbury.*  
**MU'LIER PUISNE.** *n.* [Lat. and Fr.]

When a man has a bastard son, and af-  
 terwards marries the Mother, and by her  
 has a legitimate son, the eldest son is *bast-  
 ard eigne*, and the younger son is *mulier  
 puisne*. *Blackstone.*

- "MULTILA'TERAL. *adj.* . . . Having  
 "many sides."

He will perceive, that there may be  
 visible, as well as tangible circles, triangles,  
 quadrilateral, and *multilateral* figures.

- Reid's Inquiry.*  
**MUMCHA'NCE.** *n.* [formerly] A game  
 at cards.

Marquesse of *mumchance*, and sole re-  
 gent over a bale of false dice.

*Marston's What you will.*  
 I have known him cry when he has lost  
 but three shillings at *mumchance*.  
*Broome's Jovial Crew.*

- "MUMMY. *n.* . . . .

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian  
 "art of embalming."  
 This *mummy* was formerly taken as a me-  
 dicine.

Your followers  
 Have swallow'd you like *mummy*, and  
 being lick

## M U T

Vomit you up in th' kennel.

- Webster's White Devil.*  
**MUNICIPA'LITY.** *n.* [from *municipal*.]  
 The people of a district in the division of  
 republican France.

Do you seriously think, that the territory  
 of France, upon the system of eighty-three  
 independent *municipalities*, can ever be go-  
 verned as one body? *Burke.*

- "MU'NIMENT. *n.* . . . .  
 3. Record; writing upon which claims and  
 "rights are founded."

*Muniment* includes all manner of evi-  
 dences, viz. charters, releases, and others.

- Termes de la Ley.*  
**MU'RAGE.** *n.* . . . Money paid to keep  
 "walls in repair."

*Murage* is a toll or tribute levied for the  
 repairing or building of publick walls.

- Termes de la Ley.*  
 "To MURE. *v. a.* . . . . To inclose in  
 "walls."

2. To confine by any strong fastening.  
 He took a muzzell strong  
 Of surest iron made, with many a lincke;  
 Therewith he *mured* up his mouth.

- Sp. F. & B. VI. C. XII. ft. 34.*  
**MU'SCADINE.** *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, which  
*Johnson* couples with *muscadet*.] A wine  
 made of *muscadet* grapes.

I'll undertake to sleep sixteen [hours]  
 on the receipt of two cups of *muscadine*.

- The Hog bath left his pearl.*  
**MU'SCLING.** *n.* [from *muscle*.] A term in  
 painting.

A good piece, the painters say, must  
 have a good *muscling*, as well as colouring.

- Shafesbury.*  
**MU'SE-RID.** *adj.* Possess by the mule.

Pale, meagre, *musc-rid* wight! *Shenstone.*  
**MU'SSER.** *n.* [from the Fr. verb. A term  
 of hunting.] A hiding-place.

We can find  
 Your wildest parts, your turnings and  
 returns,

Your traces, squats, the *muffers*, forms  
 and holes

You young men use, if once our sagest  
 wits

- Be set a hunting. *Ram Alley.*  
 "MU'SSULMAN. *n.* A Mahometan be-  
 "liever."

The chief duty of a *musfulman* consists in  
 external ablutions, and stated repetitions of  
 prayer. *Bryant.*

- "MU'TTON. . . . .  
 3. A courtesan: sometimes with *laced* prefix  
 to it.

The old lecher hath gotten holy *mutton*  
 to him, a nunne, my lord.

*Green's Friar Bacon.*  
 I have a piece of *mutton* and a feather-bed  
 for you at all times. *Marft. Dutch Courtez.*  
 Cupid hath got me a stomach, and I long  
 for laced *mutton*. *Mid. Blunt, Mr. Constable.*

## M Y O

**MUTTON-MONGER.** *n.* [from *mutton* in its *best* sense.] A wench.

Is 't possible the Lord Hipolito should be a *mutton-monger*?

*Dekker's Honest Whore, P. II.*

**MY'OPES.** *n. pl.* [from *μυωψ*, Gr.] Short-sighted persons.

Upon the same principle we may account for the short-sighted so often rarely shutting their eye-lids, from whence they were formerly denominated *myopes*.

*Adams on Vision.*

## M Y S

[This word does not seem to have an English singular, but is itself familiar to students in Optics; but *Johnson's* *MYOPY* sounds more like a creation of his own.]

**MY'STIC.** *n.* [from the adj.] One of an enthusiastic sect of Christians that prevailed in the first ages of christianity.

This most excellent principle had been stretched too far; perhaps even to enthusiasm; as formerly among the *Mystics* of the ancient Church.

*Shaftesbury.*

# N.

## N A R

**N'AAM.** *n.* [a law term from *nam*, Sax. *capere*.]

*Naam* is the attaching or taking the moveable goods of another man.

*Termes de la Ley.*

"To **NAB.** *v. a.* . . . . To catch."

Old coddock, we'll *nab* you.

*Song by Duke Wharton.*

**NA'BOB.** *n.* A kind of Sovereign in India; thence also, one who has enriched himself in the East Indies.

**NAI'AD.** *n.* [*naias*, Lat. from the Gr.] A water nymph.

You nymphs, call'd *naiads*, of the wand'ring brooks,

With your fleg'd crowns, and everharmless looks,

Leave your crisp channels.

*Shak. Tempest.*

What though nor fabled Dryad haunt their grove,

Nor *naiad* near their fountains rove.

*Shenstone.*

**NAI'ADES.** *n. pl.* of *Naias*, Lat. *Naiads*.

Amidst the flowery-kirtled *Naiades*.

*Milton's Comus.*

To **NAKE.** *v. a.* [from *naked*.] To unsheath.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords.

*Revenge's Tragedy.*

"**NA'PERY.** *n.* . . . . Table Linen." It was used for linen in general.

Prithce put me into wholesome *napery*.

*Dekker's Honest Whore.*

In a serving-man's fresh *napery*.

*Overbury.*

"**NA'PHTHA.** *n.* . . . A very pure, clear,

"thin mineral fluid. . . . *Hill*."

From the arched roof

Pendant by subtle magic, many a row

Of starry lamps and burning cressets, fed

With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light

As from a sky.

*Milton.*

**NAR.** *adv.* [an old word for] Nearer.

## N E C

To *kirk* the *nar*, to God more far,

Has been an old seid law. *Spenser's July.*

**NA'THEMOE.** *adv.* [from *nathe more*.] Never the more.

His rude assault and rugged handeling  
Straunge seemed to the knight, that aye  
with fo

In fayre defence and goodly menaging  
Of armes was wont to fight, yet *nathe noe*  
Was he abashed now.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 8.*

**NA'VELSTRING.** *n.* [*navel* and *string*.] The ligament, by which an embryo communicates with the mother.

They use it as a kind of *navelstring* to nourish their unnatural offspring from the bowels of royalty itself.

*Burke.*

**NAY.** *n.* [an abbreviation of *denay*.] Denial.

There was no *nay*, but I must in,

And take a cup of ale.

*W. Browne.*

[*Nayward* occurs in SHAKESPEARE'S *Winter's Tale*, but ought to be printed in two words, as thus:

However you lean to the *nay ward*:

that is *toward the nay*, or *denial*. More instances of separating *toward* in this way may be seen here under that article. But *Johnson* with his usual want of fidelity has mis-quoted this passage in *Shakspeare*, to make an example for *nay-word*.]

"**NE.** *adv.* . . . . Neither, and not." Its sense of *not* occurs but rarely, and is left unexemplified by *Johnson*.

Yet who was that *Belphebe*, he *ne* wist.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 46.*

But when she saw at last, that he *ne* would

For ought or nought be wonne unto her will,

She turn'd her love to hatred manifold.

*Id. B. V. C. IV. ft. 30.*

**NE'CK-VERSE.** *n.* [formerly] A verse

## N E T

the Testament to be read by those who claimed benefit of clergy.

And where didst meet him?

—Upon mine own freehold, within forty yards of the gallows, conning his *neck-verse*. *Marlowe's Jew of Malta.*

**NECROMA'NTICAL.** *adj.* Skilled in necromancy.

Most *necromantical* astrologer!

*Albumazar.*

**NE'CTAR.** *n.* [Gr.]

1. The supposed drink of celestial beings.

In heaven the trees

Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines

Yield *nectar*. *Milton.*

Thus having spoke, the Nymph the table spread,

Ambrosial cates with *nectar* rosy-red.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Any real, or figurative, draught, delicious to the sensual appetite.

What will it be,

When that the watty palate tastes indeed

Love's thrice reputed *nectar*.

*Shak. Troilus & Cressida.*

**NEGLIGE'E.** *n.* [Fr.] A sort of gown once in fashion for a female's dress.

The story is an antique statue painted white and red, fringed and dressed in a *negligee* made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker. *Gray's Letters.*

**NEIFE.** *n.* [law Fr.] A woman born in villenage.

*Neife* is a woman that is bound, or a villain woman: but if she marry a freeman, she is thereby made free. *Termes de la Ley.*

**TO NEI'GHBOUR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inhabit the vicinity.

As a king's daughter being in person sought

Of divers princes who do *neighbour* near,

On none of them can fix a constant thought. *Davies.*

**NELD.** *n.* [perhaps a poetical contraction of] Needle.

For thee fit weapons were

Thy *neld* and spindle, not a sword and spear. *Fairfax. B. XX. st. 9c.*

**NEMPT.** *part.* [of an old verb *nempne*.] Named.

As much disdeigning to be so misdempt, Or a wormonger to be basely *nempt*.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. X. st. 29.*

**NE'RE,** for *ne were*. Were not.

He trembled so, that *ne're* his squires be-side

To hold him up, he had sunk down to ground. *Fairfax. B. XIV.*

“**NESH.** *adj.* . . . . Soft; tender.” This word is still used in the West of England to signify ‘not grown to maturity:’ perhaps it is not to be found in any author much more modern than *Clauber*.

**NETT.** *adj.* [Fr.] Pure; genuine.

*Her breast all naked (as nett ivory*

## N I S

Without adorne of gold or silver bright  
Wherewith the craftman wouns it beautify)

Of her dew honour was despoyled quight.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. XI. st. 20.*

“**NE'WEL.** *n.* . . . .

“2. Novelty. *Spenfer.*”

He was so enamoured with the *newel*,  
That nought he deemed dear for the jewel. *Shep. Kal. in May.*

**NI'GARDISE.** *n.* Niggardliness.

For he whose daies in wilfull woe are worne

The grace of his Creator doth despise

That will not use his gifts for thanklesse *nigardise*.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. VIII. st. 15.*

“**TO NIGH.** *v. n.* . . . .

“Now day is done and night is *nighing* fast. *Hubberd.*”

Nothing requires rectifying more than a false reference; as it leads the reader into a fruitless search. The line, here quoted, is not in *Spenfer's Hubberd*, but *Epitaphion*.

**NI'GHT-SHADE.** *n.* . . . A plant.”

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)  
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,

*Nightsbade*, moonwort, libbards-bane.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

**NIGHT-WA'NDERER.** *n.* One that wanders by night.

A wand'ring fire

Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night

Condenses, and the cold environs round,  
Kindled through agitation to a flame

(Which oft, they say, some evil Spirit attends)

Hov'ring and blazing with delusive light

Misleads th' amaz'd *night-wanderer* from his way. *Milton.*

**NI'MBLE-FOOTED.** *adj.* [from *nimble* and *foot*.] Scampering.

Where's his son

The *nimble footed* madcap Prince of Wales? *Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

“**NI'MBLESSSE.** *n.* Nimbleness. *Spenfer.*”

Seemed those little Angels did uphold  
The cloth of state, and on their purpled wings

Did beare the pendants through their *nimblessse* bold.

*F. & B. V. C. IX. st. 29.*

**NI'NE-MEN'S MO'RRIS.** *n.* A sort of game played at by the midland rustics, and accurately described by Mr. Alchorne in a note to the following line.

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud. *Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

**NIS.** [*ne is*.] Is not.

Leave me those hills where harbrough *nis* to see. *Spen. Shep. Kalendar.*

Of all my flock there *nis* like another. *Id.*

## N O M

\* **NO.** *adj.* . . . . ."

4. In old plays, it was often used ironically to point out an excess.

You are no pure rogues.

*Middleton & Dekker's Roaring Girl.*

O, here's no foppery. Death! I can endure the stocks better.

*B. Jonson's Every man in his Humour.*

\* **NO'BLESS.** *n.* . . . It is not now used in any sense." A general negative is generally a most hazardous assertion. At the very time that *Johnson* wrote this, and ever since, the word has been current in polite conversation, and supported by the first literary authorities.

The Intendant of Gascony, among other magnificent festivities, treated the *noblesse* of the province with a dinner and desert.

*H. Walpole in the World, No. 6.*

My enquiries and observation did not present to me any incorrigible vices in the *noblesse* of France.

*Burke.*

\* **NODDY.** *n.* . . . . . A simpleton."

2. [Because the knave is called *noddy* at that game.] Cribbage.

He reckons on many postures of the pike and musket, as if he were counting at *noddy*.

*Overbury.*

**NO'GGING.** *n.* [In building.] A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks.

\* **NOISE.** *n.* . . . . .

4. A concert;" a set of musicians.

There will be good company, a *noise* of choice fiddlers; a fine boy with an excellent voice.

*Green's Tu quoque.*

See if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*: Mrs. Tearheet would fain hear some music.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

**NOLT.** [Though this word occurs in Fairfax, it seems likely to be an error of the press for *n'ote*, the contraction of *ne wote*.] Know not.

But lo! (from whence I *noli*) a falcon came.

*B. XVIII. ft. 50.*

**NO'MINALIST.** *n.* One of a certain sect of scholastic philosophers.

Roscelinus introduced a new doctrine, 'that there is nothing universal, but words 'and names.' By his eloquence and abilities, and those of his disciple Abelard, the doctrine spread, and those who followed it were called *Nominalists*.

*Reid.*

**NO'MINATELY.** *adv.* [from *nominare*.] Particularly.

*Locus religiosus* is that which is assigned to some offices of religion, and *nominately* where the body of a dead person hath been buried.

*Spelman.*

**NO'MINATIVE.** *adj.* [from *nominativus*, Fr.] Denoting (in grammar) the principal case. The *nominative* case cometh before the verb.

*Lilly.*

He dares not think a thought, that the

## N O N

*nominative* case governs not the verb.

*Overbury.*

\* **NO'MINATIVE.** *n.* [in grammar, &c.]" Wherever this word occurs as a *substantive*, case is evidently understood.

**NON-ATTE'NDANCE.** *n.* The not giving personal attendance.

*Non-attendance* in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

**NON-CLAY'M.** *n.* [in law.]

*Non-claim* is the omission or neglect of him that ought to challenge his right within a time limited.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**NON-COMPLI'ANCE.** *n.* Refusal to comply with any request.

The first act of *non-compliance* sendeth you to gaol again.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

**NON-CO'N.** *n.* [abbreviation of] *Non-conformist*.

So at pure barn of loud *Non-con*,  
(Where with my granam I have gone)  
When Lobbs had sifted all his text,  
And I well hop'd the pudding next,  
*Now* to apply has plagu'd me more,  
Than all his villain cant before.

*Prior.*

**NON-CONFORMING.** *adj.* Not conforming.

A *non-conforming* minister of eminence.

*Burke.*

**NON-DESCRIPT.** *n.* [from *non descriptus*. Lat.] Any natural production that has not been described.

\* **NON-EXI'STENCE.** . . . . .

\* 1. Inexistence."

When *non-existence* bursts its close disguise,  
How blind are mortals not to own the skies?

*Boysse.*

**NONES.** *n.* [from *nonus*, Lat.] A certain day in each month of the old Roman Calendar.

The *Nones* were so called, because they reckoned *nine* days from them to the Ides.

*Kennet's Roman Antiquities.*

**NO'NE-SUCH.** *n.* The name of an apple.

\* **NON-JU'ROR.** *n.* . . . One who . . .

"refuses to swear allegiance . . ."

A *non-juror* shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict.

*Blackstone.*

**NON-RE'SIDENT.** *adj.* Not residing in the most requisite place.

Her household is her charge; her care to that makes her seldom *non-resident*.

*Overbury.*

\* **NON-RESISTANCE.** *n.* . . . The principle of not opposing the king."

If the doctor had pretended to have stated the particular bounds and limits of *non-resistance*, he would have been much to blame.

*Sir Joseph Jekyll at Sacheverell's trial.*

**NO'N-RES'TANT.** *adj.* Not resisting oppression.

This is that *Œdipus*, whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience, and non-resistant principles.

## NOT

to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority. *Arbutnot.*  
**NONSA'NE.** *adj.* [non *sanus*, Lat.] Unfound.

Persons of *nonfane* memory are not totally prohibited either to convey or purchase, but *sub modo* only. *Blackstone.*

**NO'NSUIT.** *n.* [law term.] A stoppage of a suit at law.

If the plaintiff is guilty of delays against the rules of law in any stage of the action, a *nonsuit* is entered. *Blackstone.*

**NO'N-USER.** *n.* [a law term.] Neglect of official duty.

An office may be forfeited either for misuser, or *non-user*. *Blackstone.*

**NOO'NSHUN.** *n.* A shady place to retire to at noon.

That harvest folkes (with curds and clouted cream,

With cheefe and butter, cakes and cates ynow

That are the yeoman's from the yoake or cowe)

On sheaves of corne were at their noon-shuns close. *W. Browne.*

**NOO'N-STEAD.** *n.* The sun's station at noon.

Whilst the main tree, still found

Upright and found,

By this sun's noonsteads made

So great, his body now alone projects the shade. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

Long on the shore difrest Marina lay:

For he that opes the pleasant sweets of May

Beyond the noonstead so farre drove his team,  
 That harvest folkes, &c. [as under NOON-SHUN.] *W. Browne.*

**NORROY.** *n.* [*nord* and *roy*, Fr.] The title of one of the heralds.

Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys*, and *Clarenceux*. *Burke.*

**"NORTH-EAST. n."** *Johnson* puts this word down as a *substantive*, and produces two examples, in both of which it is used as an *adjective*: indeed it is one properly, and made a *substantive* only by *ellipsis*.

Can they resist

The parching dog-star and the bleak North-east. *Prior's Hen. 8<sup>th</sup> Em.*

**"NOSO'LOGY. n."** . . . . . Doctrine of "diseases."

Medical writers have endeavoured to enumerate the diseases of the body, and to reduce them to a system under the name of *nosophy*; and it were to be wished, that we had also a *nosophy* of the human understanding. *Reid.*

**"NOTE.** [for *ne note*.] May not." It may be doubted whether it ever has this meaning. In *Johnson's* example from *Spenser* 'could not' makes better sense than 'may not.' It clearly signifies

*J. Know not.*

## NOU

Deare sonne, great beene the evils which ye bore

From first to last in your late enterprife,  
 That I no'te, whether praise or pitty more.

*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. XII. st. 17.*

2. Could not.

But he that last left helpe away did take,  
 And both her hands fast bound unto a stake,

That she no'te stirre.

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IV. st. 13.*

**NOTE-WO'RTHY.** *adj.* Worthy to be noted. Think on thy Protheus, when thou happily seest

Some rare note-worthy object in thy travel. *Shakf. Two Gent. of Verona.*

**NO'T-HEADED.** *adj.* [from the hair being cropt short.] With a head like a nut.

Your not-headed country gentlemen.

*Chapman's Widow's Tears.*

**To NO'TICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To observe.

A word imported into English conversation from Ireland.

**"NOTO'RIOUSNESS. n."** . . . Notoriety."

His actions are strong encounters, and for their *notoriousness* always upon record.

*Overbury.*

**"NOVELIST. n."** . . . .

2. A writer of novels."

As *novelists* generally delight in even numbers, it is not improbable, that the host was intended to be the thirtieth.

*Tyrbwhitt.*

**"NO'VICE. n."** . . . .

2. Probationer."

Helpe then, O holy virgin, chiefe of nyny,  
 Thy weaker *novice* to perform thy will.

*Sp. F. 2. Introd. st. 2.*

**NO'VICE.** *adj.* [from the noun, or more properly the noun itself used as an adjective.] Suitable to a novice.

The wisest, unexperienced will be ever Timorous and loath, with *novice* modesty.

*Milton.*

**"NOUL.** The crown of the head. See **NOLL.** *Spenser.*" The crown of the head may be the primary sense of the word; but *Spenser* uses it for *noddle*, as *Johnson* has interpreted it under *Noll*.

Then came October full of merry glee,  
 For yet his *noule* was tottie of the must,  
 Which he was treading in the winefat's fee.

*F. 2. B. VII. C. VII. st. 39.*

**"NOUL'D.** Ne would, would not. *Spenser.*" And how he flew with glauncing dart amisse

A gentle hynd, the which the lovely boy

Did love as life, above all wordly blisse:  
 For grieve whercof the lad *nould* after joy.

*F. 2. B. I. C. VI. st. 17.*

But that, which yet I *nould* have further blaz'd,

## N U M

To thee in secret shall be told and spoken.

*Fairfax, B. VI. ft. 10.*

**NOURICE.** *n.* [Fr.] Nourice.

Camden, thou *nourice* of antiquity.

*Spenser's Ruins of Time.*

**NOURISH.** *n.* [a mere orthographical variation of the foregoing article.]

Our ile be made a *nourish* of salt tears.

*Shakf. Hen. VI. P. I.*

To **NOURSLIE.** *v. a.* [from *nourir*, Fr.] To breed; to educate.

Whether ye lift him traine in chivalry,  
Or *nourle* up in lore of learn'd philosophy. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 35.*

**NOURSLING.** *n.* The creature nurled.  
" *Spenser.*"

A little *nourling* of the humid air.

*Virgil's Gnat.*

**NOVUM.** *n.* [probably corrupted from *novem*, Lat.; so called because it required *nine* to play at it. There are *nine* persons on the stage when the following example is spoken.] A game at dice.

Change your game for dice;

We are a full number for *novum*.

*Green's Tu quoque.*

A bare throw at *novum*.

*Shakf. Love's Labour Lost.*

**NUDE.** *adj.* [a law term, from *nudus*, Lat.] Not covered by compensation.

Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being *nude*. *Blackstone.*

**NUMBERS.** *n.* The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament.

**NUMERAL.** *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis,

## N Y M

for] A numeral letter; that is, any letter of the alphabet that denotes a certain number: as L fifty, C a hundred.

Mabillon and Vossius were too good judges to be imposed upon in the æra of *Numerals*. *Clubb.*

**NUMPS.** *n.* [a cant word for] A filly person.

There is a certain creature called a grave hobbyhorse, a kind of a she *numps*, that pretendeth to be pulled to a play, and must needs go to Bartholomew-fair, to look after the young folks.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

**NUNCUPATIVE.** *adj.* . . .

2. Verbally pronounced, not written." This sense is chiefly legal, and almost confined to *wills*.

Testaments are divided into two sorts; written and *nuncupative*: the latter depends merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator *in extremis* before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing. *Blackstone.*

**NUP.** *n.* [seemingly a contraction of] *Numps*.

'Tis he indeed; the vilest *nup*, yet the fool loves me exceedingly.

*Brewer's Lingua.*

**NU'PSON.** *n.* A kind of diminutive of *NUP*.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull, a mere fanatic *nupson*. *Brewer's Lingua.*

**NY'MPH-LIKE.** *adj.* Like that of a nymph.

If chance with *nymph-like* step fair virgin pafs. *Milton.*

# O.

## O B J

**OAK-CLEAVING.** *adj.* That cleaves oaks.

You sulphurous, and thought-executing fires,

Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts,

Singe my white head.

*Shakespeare's Lear.*

**OBEISANCE.** *n.* . . . An act of reverence."

2. [Formerly] Obedience, in general.

Not content with loyal *obeyfance*,

Some gan to gape for greedy governance.

*Spenser's May.*

**OBFU'SCATED.** *part. adj.* [from *offuscatus*, Med. Lat.] Darkened in colour.

The sprightly green is then *obfuscated*.

*Shenstone.*

**OBJE'CTIVE.** *adj.* . . . "

## O B L

3. [A new term in grammar, best explained by the example.]

A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *Objective* case. *Loveth.*

**O'BIT.** . . . Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*

*Obit* is a funeral solemnity, or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the funeral, when the corps lies in the church uninterred. *Termes de la Ley.*

**OBLIGE'E.** . . The person bound by a legal or written contract." Poor *Johnson* seems to have met with the vilest possible assistance towards explaining terms of law. *Obligee* is not the person bound, but *he* to whom another is bound.

If the obligation be to do a thing that



*malum 'n se*, the obliger shall take no advantage from such a transaction. *Blackstone.*

"OBLIGER. *n.* He who binds by contract." What is the exact meaning of this definition may be difficult to say; but it is totally immaterial, since there is no such legal word as obliger.

OBLIG'O'R. *n.* [a law term.] He that binds himself by contract.

An obligation, or bond, is a deed whereby the obligor obliges himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money to another at a day appointed. *Blackstone.*

OBLI'QUID. *adj.* [a word which seems coined by *Spenser* to suit his verse.] Oblique.

Besides, that power and virtue which ye spake, . . .

Is checkt and changed from his nature trow,

By other's opposition or obliquid view.

*F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 54.*

OBSE'RVANCY. *n.* [from *observance*.] Attention.

We must think, men are not gods;  
Nor of them look for such *observancy*,  
As fits the bridal. *Shaksp. Othello.*

OBSE'RVANT. *adj.* An epithet given to an order of Franciscan Friars instituted by Bernard.

Here sometime stood an house of *Observant* Friars, which came hither about the latter end of the reign of King Edward the fourth. *Weever.*

OCCU'LTED. *adj.* [from *occult*.] Secret.

If his occulted guilt

Do not itself unkennel in one speech,  
It is a damned ghost that we have seen.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

"OCEA'NICK. *adj.* . . Pertaining to the "Ocean."

No one yet knows, to what distance any of the oceanic birds go to sea.

*Cook's Voyages.*

OCTOSY'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *octo*, Lat. and *syllable*.] Consisting of eight syllables.

He has imitated not unsuccessfully the regular *octosyllable* measure of his French original. *Tyrrwhitt.*

ÆCONO'MICALLY. *adv.* in an economical way.

The objects of a financier are, to secure an ample revenue; to impose it with judgment and equality; to employ it *economically*. *Burke.*

ÆCONO'MICKS. *n.* . . . Economy and "its derivatives are under *economy*." The last word must be a misprint for *economy*; otherwise it tends to a total mis-information.

"OFFING. *n.* . . . The act of steering "to a distance from land." Whoever adheres *literally* to this definition may find some difficulty to make clear sense of the

word where it occurs in *voyages*.

*Offing* implies out at sea, or at a competent distance from the shore.

*Hawkefworth* in *nautical terms*.

We had by noon a pretty good *offing*.

*Ib. Carteret's Voyage.*

O'FTEST. *adv.* Superlative of *oft*. Most often. [Though this is a regular superlative, and consequently need not have been specified, yet its being rarely used, and having so high an authority, were the inducements for inserting it.]

Discourse

Is *oftest* yours.

*Milton's Paradise Lost. B. V. v. 489.*

OGDOA'STICON. *n.* [from *oγδοος* and *σίκκος*, Gr.] A poem consisting of eight lines.

Will it please you read this *ogdoasticon* out of a manuscript penned by John Johnston of Aberdeen? *Weever.*

OIL-DRYED. *adj.* Dried of oil.

My oil-dry'd lamp, and time-bewasted light,

Shall be extinct with age.

*Shaksp. Rich. II.*

O'LIVE. *n.* [in cookery] A kind of collop.

*Mrs. Glaf.*

O'LIVED. *adj.* Drest in *olives* or collups.

Splitted, spitchcockt, *olive'd*, haist.

*Cartwright's Ordinary.*

O'LLA PODRIDA. *n.* [Span.] A medley dish of cookery.

Bring forth the pot. It is an *olla podrida*,  
But I have persons, to present the meats.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

He brings you

No plot at all, but a mere *Olla Podrida*.

*Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.*

OM'LAND. *n.* A deputy of the Dutch province of Friesland.

This act was signed by the deputies of Guelderland, Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and the *Omlands* of Fries.

*Temple.*

OM'NIUM. *n.* [Lat.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds.

You are my *omnium*.

*Coleman's Polly Honeycomb.*

"OMNI'VOROUS. *adj.* . . . All devouring."

He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know, that it is *omnivorous*. *Burke.*

"ONE. *n.*" In all the examples of this noun in its various senses *Johnson* has neglected to produce any with the particle *a* prefix to it: such however were formerly not unusual.

There's not *a one* of them, but in his house

I keep a servant feed.

*Shakspere's Macbeth.*

Not *a one*

# OPT

Shakes his tail, but I figh out a passion.

*Albumazar.*

ONION-EYED. *adj.* [from the effect of an onion to makes *eyer* water.] Given to weep.

Look, they weep:

And I, an als, am onion-eyed.

*Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

"O'NLY. *adj.* . . .

"3. Above all other."

In which him chaunced false Dueffa meete,  
Mine *onely* foe, mine *onely* deadly dread.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 50.*

ON'WARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.] Propitious.

In agonies of grief they curse the hour,  
When first they left religion's onward way.

*Glyn's Day of Judgment.*

OPINIA'STER. *n.* [from *opiniastrie*.] One fond of his own opinions.

*Opiniasters* have a kindness for all those,  
whom they find to agree with themselves in judgement.

*Butler's Characters.*

OPINIA'STRIE. *n.* [Fr.] An obstinate adherence to wrong opinions.

*Opiniastrie* is a fullen porter, and shuts out sometimes better things than it lets in.

*Suckling.*

"OPI'NION. *n.* . . . ."

4. Reputation.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.*

You have the opinion

Of a valiant gentleman, one that dares  
Fight, and maintain your honour against odds.

*Sbirley's Gamester.*

OPINIONATED. *adj.* Attached to certain opinions.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*.

*Shenstone.*

OPOSSUM. *n.* A quadruped of Van Diemen's Land, and other islands of the same sea.

The only animal of the quadruped kind we got, was a sort of *Opossum*, about twice the size of a large rat.

*Cook and King's Voyage.*

"OPPIDAN. *n.* &c." This is also the local appellation of all the boys at Eton school, that are not *collegers*.

"OPPOSITION. . . .

"6. Inconsistency." If you were to substitute *inconsistency* for *opposition* in the passage adduced from *Locke* to exemplify this meaning, it would make no sense at all. The explanatory word should be *contradiction*.

7. The collective body of Members of both Houses of Parliament who *oppose* the ministry.

He has never omitted a fair occasion, with whatever detriment to his interest as a member of *opposition*, to assert the very same doctrines which appear in that book.

*Burke.*

"OPTICIAN. *n.* . . . One skilled in op-ticks."

By a lens *opticians* mean a transparent body of a different density from the sur-

# ORG

rounding medium, and terminated by two surfaces, either both spherical, or one plane, and the other spherical.

*Adams.*

2. One who makes and sells optic glasses.

*Opticians* have daily experience of the truth of these observations.

*Adams on vision.*

O'PTIMISM. *n.* [from *optimus*, Lat.] The doctrine, that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

He seized every opportunity of combating and exposing the opinion of *optimism*.

*Jos. Warton's Pope.*

[Instead of this omitted word *Johnson* has *optimity*, which he might well leave unexplained.]

O'PTIONAL. *adj.* [from *option*.] Leaving something to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory.

*Blackstone.*

O'PULUS. *n.* The guelder-rose.

Th' *Althæa*, *opulus*, and Virgin's bower.

*Anonym.*

OPU'NCTLY. *adv.* [seems to be a mere corruption of dialect for] Opportunely.

And you shall march a whole day, till you come *opunctly* to your mistress.

*Green's Tu quoque.*

"OR. *conjunc.* . . . .

"5. Before; or ever is before ever. Obsolete." This is not perfectly accurate. *Or* in this sense, and *or ever* have exactly the same meaning, which is merely, *before*.

The shepherds on the lawn

Or *e'er* the point of dawn

Sat simply chatting in a rustic row.

*Milton's Poems.*

O'RANGE-PEEL. *n.* The peel of oranges, whether plain, or candied for sweetmeat.

O'RANGE-TREE. *n.* The tree that bears oranges.

Flora herself to th' *Orange-tree* lays claim,

Calls it her own; Pomona does the same.

*Tate's Cowley.*

O'RATRESS. *n.* A female orator.

Had such an *oratresse* been heard to plead  
For faire Polixena, the murth'rer's head  
Had been her pardon.

*W. Browne.*

"O'RDER. *n.* . . . ."

15. Custom.

Thereto they uide one most accursed order,  
To eate the flesh of men.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 36.*

O'RDINANT. *adj.* Ordaining.

Even in that was heaven *ordinant*.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

O'READ. *n.* [*igæa*, Gr.] A mountain nymph.

Thus saying from her husband's hand her hand  
Soft she withdrew, and like a wood-nymph light,

*Oread*, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,

Betook her to the grove.

*Milton.*

ORGEAT. *n.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted from

# OVE

barley and sweet almonds.  
**ORIGINALITY.** *n.* The quality of being original.

The owners really believed these pictures to be original, and among the best of the respective masters, to whom they were attributed; and it would have been the highest affront to have expressed a doubt of their originality.

*Gough.*  
**To ORIGINATE.** *v. n.* To take existence.  
 I consider the address . . . . as originating in the principles of the sermon.

*Burke.*  
**To ORNAMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn.

This study will go hand in hand with their other pursuits: it will obstruct none of them; it will ornament and assist them all.

*Blackstone.*  
**ORPHANAGE.** *adj.* [a London law term, from orphan.] Belonging to orphans.

In London the share of the children (or orphanage part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one.

*Blackstone.*  
**ORTHOEPY.** *n.* [from *orthos* and *epos*, Gr.] Right speaking. This word is in Ash's Supplement

The compiler has not met with *orthoepey* himself any where else, but inserts it on the authority of a friend, who minuted the word down when he read it somewhere, but cannot recollect either the passage or author.

**O'STIARY.** *n.* [from *ostium*, Lat.] An officer belonging formerly to churches.

The office of the *ostiarie* was to open and shut the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the vestrie.

*Weever.*  
**O'STMEN.** *n. pl.* [from *eastmen*, as coming from a country east of Ireland.] Danish settlers in Ireland.

Anlave was chief of the *Ostmen* in that island and stiled King of Dublin.

*Lyttelton.*  
**OTACOUSSTICON.** *n.* [See "OTACOUS-TICK" in *Johnson*.] "An instrument to facilitate hearing."

Sir, this is called an *otacoussticon*.

*Albunazar.*

"O'THER. *pron.* . . . ."  
 9. [Used in *Spenser* for] Left, in opposition to right.

Their feet unshod, their bodies wrapt in rags,

And both as swift on foot as chafed stags;  
 And yet the one her other legge had lame.

*F. Q. B. II. C. XI. st. 23.*

A distaffe in her other hand she had.

*Ib. B. V. C. XII. st. 36.*

[In this last example (any more than in the preceding one) the word *other* cannot possibly be construed in its usual way, as no hand at all is previously mentioned; but the sense left equally accords with both passages, and makes each an explanation of each.]

**OVER-BUILT.** *part. adj.* Built over.

# OVE

On either side

Disparted Chaos over-built exclaimed.

*Milton.*  
**To OVER-CA'NOPY.** *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.

I know a bank, whercon the wild thyme blows,

Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows;

Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,

With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine.

*Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*  
 Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech  
*O'er-canopies* the glade.

*Gray.*  
**To OVERCATCH.** *v. a.* [perhaps only in *Spenser*.] To overtake.

She sent an arrow forth with mightie draught,

That in the very dore him overcaught.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 31.*  
**To OVER-CRAW.** *v. a.* [an old word for] To over-crow.

So spake this bold breere with great disdain:

Little him answer'd the oak again,  
 But yielded with shame and grief adaw'd,

That of a weed he was over-craw'd.

*Spenser's February.*  
 Then gan the villen him to overcraw.

*F. Q. B. I. C. IX. st. 50.*  
**O'VERDARING.** *adj.* Too venturesome.

*Overdaring* Talbot  
 Hath sullied all his glofs of former honour

By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.*  
**O'VER-DIGHT.** *part. adj.* [see *To DIGHT*.] Mantled over.

The soon as day discover'd heaven's face  
 To finfull men with darknes over-dight,

The gentle crew gan from their eyelids chace

The drowfie humour of the dampish night.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 34.*  
**To O'VERDO.** *v. n.* To do too much.

This made him overdo in point of nourishment.

*Marq. of Halifax.*  
**OVERGO'NE.** *part. pass.* Afflicted.

Sad-hearted men much overgone with care.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*  
**OVER-KE'ST.** *pret.* [used by *Spenser* for] Overcast.

There a sad cloude of sleepe her overkess.

*F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 10.*  
**To OVERLEA'VEN.** *v. a.* To constrain by prevalence.

Some habit, that too much o'erleavens  
 The form of plausive manners.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
**To OVER-MU'LTITUDE.** *v. a.* To overpower by multitude.

The herds would over-multiply their lords.

*Milton's Comus.*

# O U T

**To OVERPOST.** *v. a.* To get quickly over.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'erpassing* that action.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.*

**OVER-SCUTCHT.** *part. adj.* [from *over* and *scotch*.] Flogged with a whip.

Sung those tunes to the *overscutcht* huf-wives, that he heard the carmen whistle.

*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.*

**To O'VERSTRIKE.** *v. a.* To strike beyond.

For as he in his rage him *over-strooke*,  
He, ere he could his weapon backe re-  
pair,

His side all bare and naked overtook.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 13.*

**OVER-TEE'MED.** *adj.* Worn down with teeming.

A clout upon that head,  
Where late the diadem stood; and for a  
robe,

About her lank and all *o'er-teemed* loins,  
A blanket, in th' alarm of fear caught up.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**OVER-WENT.** [used by *Spenser* for] Over-thrown.

But he like hound full greedy of his pray,  
Being impatient of impediment,  
Continued still his course, and by the  
way,

Thought with his speare him quight  
have *overwent*.

*F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 7.*

**"OUGHT.** *verb.*" *Johnson* properly makes this verb have the sense of *owe*, and gives *owe* and old sense of *own*; but he should likewise have shewn that *ought* signified *owned*.

There of the knight, the which that cas-  
tle *ought*,

To make abode that night he greatly  
was befought.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 2.*

**OU'STER.** *n.* [law Fr. for] Dispossession.

*Ouster*, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the amotion of possession.

*Blackstone.*

**OU'STERLEMAIN.** *n.* [old law Fr.] Li-very.

When the male heir arrives at the age of twenty-one, or the heir female to the age of sixteen, they might sue out their livery or *ousterlemain*, that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands.

*Blackstone.*

**OUT-CEPT.** *adv.* [by change of *ex* Lat. into *out* Eng.] Except.

Look not so near, with hope to under-  
stand,

*Out-cept*, Sir, you can read with the left  
hand.

*B. Jonf. Underwoods.*

**"OUT'CRY.** *n.* . . .

**3.** A public sale; an auction. *Ainsw.*

That my lords, the senators,  
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bond-  
women,

# O W C

Their houses and fine gardens given away,  
And all their goods under the spear at  
*outcry*.

*B. Jonson's Cataline.*

Can you think, Sir,  
In your unquestion'd wisdom, I beseech  
you,

(The goods of this poor man sold at an  
*outcry*,

His wife turn'd out of doors, his children  
forc'd

To beg their bread) this gentleman's es-  
tate

By wrong extorted can advantage you?

*Massinger's City Modest.*

**To OUTLA'NCE.** *v. a.* To push out.

Therein two deadly weapons fixt he bore,  
Strongly *outlanced* towards either side.

*Spens. Muirpotmos.*

**To OUTLI'E.** *v. a.* To exceed in lying.

He outswears an exorcist, and *outlies* the  
legend.

*Butler's Characters.*

**OUTLIER.** *n.* One neither resident, nor  
possessing property in the district with  
which his duty connects him.

The *outliers* are not so easily held within  
the pale of the laws.

*Marg. of Halifax.*

**To OUTP'ARAMOUR.** *v. a.* To exceed in  
whoredom.

Wine loved I deeply; dice dearly; and  
in woman, *out-paramour'd* the Turk.

*Shaksp. Lear.*

**To OUTPEE'R.** *v. a.* [from *out* and *peer*.]  
To surpass in nobleness.

Great men,

That had a court no bigger than this cave,  
Could not *outpeer* these twain.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

**OUTRECU'DANCE.** *n.* [Fr.] Presump-  
tion.

God doth often punish such pride and  
*outréculance* with scorn and infamy.

*Eastward Hoe by B. Jonf. Chapp. and Marf.*

**To OUTREIGN.** *v. a.* To reign through  
the whole of.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,  
Till they *outrigned* had their utmost date.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 45.*

**OUT-TE'RM.** *n.* [out and *terminus*, Lat.]  
Outward figure.

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out-  
terms*,

Without the inward fires and lives of  
men.

*B. Jonson's Poetaster.*

**To OUT-W'IN.** *v. a.* To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,  
With thorns and barren brakes environ'd  
round,

That none the same may easily *out-ruin*;  
Yet many waies to enter may be found,  
But none to issue forth when one is in.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ft. 20.*

**OWCHE.** *n.* [derived by *Tyrrhitt* from *nusca*, Barb. Lat. for *fibula*, and supposed to be corrupted from *owche*.] A jewel, properly set.

## O X E

And on her head she wore a tyre of gold  
Adorn'd with gemmes and *owches* wond-  
rous fayre,

Whose passing price unceas was to be  
told. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 31.*

**O'WLING.** *n.* A particular offence against  
public trade.

Offences against public trade are felonious,  
or not felonious. Of the first sort is  
*owling*, so called from its being usually carried  
on in the night, which is the offence of  
transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom.

*Blackstone.*

**O'X-EYE.** *n.* . . . A plant."

Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis  
flower,

Fair *ox-eye*, goldy-locks, and columbine.

*B. Jonson's Masques,*

## O Y E

**"OXGANG** of land. *n.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*

A bovatc, or *oxgang* of land contains generally only about fifteen acres in the county of York, but varies according to the difference of soil.

*Beckwith on Tenures.*

**O'XHEAD.** *n.* The head of an ox.

I'd set an *oxhead* to your lion's hide,  
And make a monster of you.

*Shakspeare King John.*

**O YES.** *n.* [from these words being used by public criers before any proclamation or advertisement.] The crier of a court.

Good faith! he looks like an *O Yes*.

*Suckling's Goblins.*

# P.

## P A I

**"PACK.** *n.* . . . ."

7. [Formerly] A name of reproach for a lewd male or female.

She's a varlet. . . . . A naughty *pack*.

*Mid. and Det. Roaring Girl.*

Hence, you whore-master knave,  
God's my passion, get a wench with  
childe,

Thou naughty *packe*, thou hast undone  
thyselfe for ever.

*Rowley's Shoemaker a gentleman.*

**"PA'DDOCK.** *n.* A small inclosure for  
"deer or other animals."

Delectable country seats and villas  
environed with parks, *paddocks*, plantations, &c.

*Evelyn.*

**"PÆ'AN.** *n.* . . . A song of triumph."

2. [In Gr. and Lat.] A metrical foot.

The foot thus described is no other than  
the *Pæan*, consisting either of one long syllable  
and three short, or three short and one long.

*Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

**"PAG'LES.** *n.* . . . Flowers, called also  
"cowslips."

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth,  
Flower-gentle and the fair-hair'd hyacinth.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

**"PAINSTA'KING.** *adj.* . . . Laborious;  
"industrious."

All these *painstaking* men, considered together,  
may be said to have completed another species of criticism.

*Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

**PAINTER.** *n.* [a sea term.]

*Painter* is a rope employed to fasten a  
boat either along side of the ship to which

## P A L

she belongs, or to some wharf or key.

*Nautical terms in Harlequin's Voyages.*  
**PAI'NTED-CLOTH.** *n.* [an old word for] tapestry.

I bethink myself,

That I have seen in Mother Redcap's  
hall,

In *painted-cloth* the story of the prodigal.

*Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.*

**PAIR** of cards. [an old name for] A pack of  
cards.

A *pair* of cards, Nic'las, and a carpet to  
cover the table. Where's Sis'ly with her  
counters and her box.

*T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.*

**PAIR-ROY'AL.** *n.* [at some games at cards]  
Three of a sort.

Each one prov'd a fool,

Yet three knaves in the whole,

And that made up a *pair-royal*.

*Butler's Remains.*

**To PAIRE.** *v. a.* [for *empair*.] To impair.

No faith so fast, quoth she, but flesh does  
*paire*.

Flesh may empair, quoth he, but reason  
can repair.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 41.*

**PAIS.** *n.* [Fr.] The people out of whom a  
jury is taken.

The subject of our next enquiries will be  
the nature and method of the trial by jury;  
called also the trial per *pais*, or by the country.

*Blackstone.*

**PA'LACE-COURT.** *n.* A court of legal jurisdiction,  
now held once a week (together with the court of Marshalsea) in the borough  
of Southwark.

# P A L

Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia palatii*, or *palace-court*, to be held before the Steward of the household, and Knight-marshal, and the Steward of the court, or his deputy, with jurisdiction to hold pleas of all manner of personal actions whatsoever, which shall arise between any parties within twelve miles of his Majesty's palace at Whitehall.

*Blackstone.*

**PA/LADINE.** *adj.* [*Paladinus*, Barb. Lat.] An epithet for a Noble of eminent rank in the time of Charlemagne.

Such hath Orlando, Counte *Paladine*.

*Harrington.*

"**PALANQU/VN.** *n.*" [In *Johnson* this word is accented on the middle syllable; which accent is here regarded as a mere erratum of the press, and rectified accordingly.] "A kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried."

He appeared with all the pomp known among a simple people, being carried in a sort of *palanquin* upon the shoulders of four men.

*Robertson.*

**To PA/LATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discover by the palate.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her

(Not making any scruple of her soylure)  
With such a hell of pain, and world of charge;

And you as well to keep her, that defend her

(Not *palating* the taste of her dishonour)  
With such a costly loss of wealth and friends.

*Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*

**PA'LED.** *adj.* [from *pale*, *n.* in heraldry.] Markt with bars.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,  
Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part by part,  
As then the guize was for each gentle fwayne.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 6.*

**To PA'LESATE.** *v. a.* [from *palesement*, old Fr. à decouvert.] To manifest.

The counsell of the Turke had not *palesated* itself openly.

*Sir A. Shirley.*

"**PA'LINDROME.** *n.* . . . A word or sentence, which is the same read backwards or forwards."

Had I compil'd from Amadis de Gaul,  
Th' Esplandians, Arthurs, Palmerins,  
and all

The learned library of Don Quixote,  
And so some goodlier monster had begot;  
Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fifty tomes

Of Logogriphe, and curious *Palindromes*,  
&c. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

"**To PALL.** *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account.]"

# P A P

This remark must be meant of the original verb *appall*, of which this verb *neuter* (for *a* in *Johnson* is an erratum,) is certainly an abbreviation. See Glossary to HOCCELVZ.

"**PA'MPHLET.** *n.* [*par un filet*, Fr. "Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton*, *pamflet*."] For a full answer to this idle conceit, founded merely on the vague orthography of *Caxton*, see Glossary to HOCCELVZ.

"**PANACE/A.** *n.* An herb." It is named (from the Greek) *all heal*.

There, whether it divine tobacco were,  
Or *Panachæa*, or Polygony,  
She found, and brought it to her patient deare.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 32.*

"**PAN'DECT.** *n.* . . . .

"2. The digest of the civil law." With this sense the word generally occurs in the plural.

A copy of Justinian's *pandects* being newly discovered at Amalfi, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the west of Europe.

*Blackstone.*

**PANDO'RE.** *n.* [*Pandora*, Lat.] A woman endowed with all perfections.

To frame the like *Pandore*

The gods repine, and nature would grow poor.

*Fuimus Troes.*

**PA'NELESS.** *adj.* Wanting panes of glass.

Who can paint

The shifts enormous, that in vain he forms

To patch his *panelest* window?

*Sbenstone.*

"**PA'NICK.** . . . . . A sudden fright "without cause."

There are many *panicks* in mankind, besides merely that of fear.

*Sbaftesbury.*

**PA'NNAGE.** *n.* . . . . . [*pannagium*, Barb. Lat.] The masts that fall from oak and beech.

Acorns, which are included in the name of mast, are the chief of those things which the ancient laws call *pannage*.

*Gilson's Codem.*

**PA'NNIKELL.** *n.* [*panicule*, Fr.] The brain pan.

To him he turned, and with rigor fell  
Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,

That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 13.*

"**PANTHE'ON.** *n.* . . . . . A temple of "all the gods."

Mark, how the dread *Pantbeon* stands  
Amid the domes of modern hands?

*Akenfide.*

"**To PA'PER.** *v. a.* . . . To register."

2. To furnish with paper hangings.

**PA'PERKITE.** *n.* A compagination of paper, so formed as to soar in the air like a kite.

Though now he crawl along the ground

# P A R

So low,

Nor weeting how the muse should soar  
on high,

Wistheth, poor starv'ling elf! his *paper-  
kite* may fly. *Shenstone.*

\* PARADIGM. *n.* . . . . Example."

Your Greek too, I dare say, keeps pace  
with your Latin; and you have all your  
*paradigms* ad unguem. *Chesterfield.*

PARADI'SIAN. *adj.* Of Paradise.

What the heathen poets recount of the  
happinefs of the golden age, sprung from  
some tradition they received of the *Para-  
disian* fare. *Evelyn.*

\* PAR'AGON. *n.* . . . ."

3. Emulations

Bards tell of many women valorous,  
Which have full many feats adventurous  
Perform'd, in *paragons* of proudest men.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 54.*

4. A match for trial of excellence.

Minerva did the challenge not refuse;  
But deign'd with her the *paragon* to make.

*Spens. Muirpotsmos.*

Then did he set her by that snowy one,  
Like the true faint beside the image set,  
Of both their beauties to make *paragone*,  
And trial, whether should the honor get.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 24.*

PAR'ALLELESS. *adj.* Without parallel.

Is she not *paralleless*?

*Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster.*

\* PAR'AMOUR. *n.* . . . ."

3. A rival.

And ever, when he came in companie  
Where Calidore was present, he would  
loure

And byte his lip, and even for gealoufie  
Was readie oft his owne hart to devoure,  
Impatient of any *paramoure*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 39.*

\* PARAPHERNA'LIA. *n.* [Lat. *para-  
phernaux*, Fr.] "Goods in the wife's

"disposal." The very great insufficiency  
of what is here cited from *Johnson* is reason  
enough for making the word a new article.

PARAPHERNA'LIA. *n.* [from *παρὰ*, præ-  
ter, and *ψίγμα*, dos.] Goods, which a wife  
has a legal property in, besides her dower.

In one particular instance the wife may  
acquire a property in some of her husband's  
goods, which shall remain to her after his  
death, and shall not go to his executors.  
These are called her *paraphernalia*, which  
is a term borrowed from the civil law, and  
is derived from the Greek language, signi-  
fying something over and above her dower.  
Our law uses it to signify the apparel and  
ornaments of the wife, suitable to her rank  
and degree: the jewels of a peeress usually  
worn by her, have been held to be *para-  
phernalia*. *Blackstone.*

PARAPHRA'STICALLY. *adv.* In a para-  
phraistical way.

Some copies of verses translated *para-*

# P A R

*paraphra*sically out of Anacreon.

*Title to Cowley's Imitations of Anacreon.*

\* PARAQU'ITO. *n.* A little parrot."

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me  
Directly to this question that I ask.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

\* PA'RASOL. *n.* A small canopy or um-  
"brella carried over the head to shelter  
"from rain, and the heat of the sun. *Diff.*"  
Umbrellas against rain are of different ma-  
terials and size from mere *parasols*, whose  
use (according to their name) is only against  
the sun. Their French name for umbrellas  
against rain (though not Anglicised) is *pa-  
rapluie*.

PARAVAIL. *adj.* [law Fr.] The epithet  
for the lowest tenant of a fee.

The king was styled lord paramount; A  
was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne  
lord; and B was called tenant *paravail*, or  
the lowest tenant; being he who is supposed  
to make *avail* or profit of the land.

*Blackstone.*

PARA'VAUNT. *adv.* { *par avant*, Fr. } In  
front; in the face of the world.

Tell me some marke, by which he may  
appeare,

If chauce I him encounter *paravaunt*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 16.*

That fair One,

That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,  
Was she to whom that Shepheard pypt  
alone. *Ib. B. VI. C. X. ft. 15.*

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to  
grant

To simple swaine, sith her I may not  
love,

Yet that I may her honour *paravant*,  
And praise her worth, though far my  
wit above. *Sp. Colin Clout.*

[*Upton's* interpretation of this word by  
*peradventure* by no means well accords with  
the foregoing usages of it.]

\* PA'RCENER. *n.* &c." The definition of  
this law word in *Johnson* is faulty, by being  
confined to daughters or sisters: as will ap-  
pear by the following example of it.

Where a person seized in fee-simple (or  
fee-tail) dies, and his next heirs are two  
or more females, his daughters, sisters,  
aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in  
this case they shall all inherit, . . . . and  
these coheirs are then called *coparceners*;  
or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners*  
by particular custom are where lands de-  
scend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in  
equal degree, as sons, brothers, uncles, &c.  
In either of these Cases all the *parceners*  
put together make but one heir.

*Blackstone.*

\* PA'RDONER. *n.* . . . ."

2. One of the fellows, that carried about  
"the Pope's indulgencies, and sold them."  
The compiler despairs of producing an ex-  
ample equally elegant with this definition;

but hopes his readers will accept of the following.

The pardoner was an itinerant ecclesiastic. *Tyrbwhitt.*

To PA'RGET. *v. n.* [from the noun: formerly a cant term for] To paint the face.

She's above fifty too, and *pargets*.

*B. Johnson's Epicene.*

To PARLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

PAR'MASENT. *n.* Parmesan cheese, or cheese of Parma.

My master said, he loved her almost as well as he loved *parmasent*.

*Ford's 'Tis Pity she's a whore.*

PARO'CHE. *n.* [*parochia*, Barb. Lat.] A parish.

Saint Peter is patron of the *parochie* and dedication of Westminster. *Spelman.*

PARO'L. *adj.* [from the noun.] By word of mouth.

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written, or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth. *Blackstone.*

He is tenant by custom to the planets, of whom he holds the twelve houses by lease *paroll*. *Overbury.*

PARONO'MASY. *a.* [*paronomasia*, Lat. from the Gr.; which Latin word *Johnson* has inserted in his dictionary instead of the English, but rightly defines it] "A rhetorical figure, in which by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to."

Some words are to be called out for ornament or colour, as we gather flowers to make garlands; but we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies*. *B. Johnson's Discoveries.*

PARROT-FISH. *n.* A fish of the Pacific Ocean.

The other sorts were chiefly *parrot-fish*.

*Cook & King's Voyage.*

PA'RSO'NAGE. *n.* . . . The benefice of "a parish."

2. The house appropriated to the residence of the parson.

In a garden of modern disposition belonging to the *parsonage*, formerly called the orchard, stands a Grecian temple.

*Clubb's Wheatfield.*

Dined by two o'clock at the Queen's Head, and then straggled out alone to the *parsonage*. *Journal in Gray's Letters.*

PARTED. *adj.* Endowed with parts.

He is a gentleman, and has somewhat to take to; a youth of good hope: well friended, well *parted*. *Eastward Hor.*

PARTHE'NIAD. *n.* [from *parthenos*, Gr.] A poem in honour of a virgin.

Divers pieces of *partheniads*, and hymnes in praise of the most praise-wor-

thy. *Harrington's Apologie of Poesie.*

"PARTICI'PIAL. *adj.* . . . Having the "nature of a participle."

That these *participial* words are sometimes real nouns is undeniable; for they have a plural number as such. *Lowth.*

PA'RTITIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar, from *partitio*. Lat.] Distributive.

Sometime of a noun *partitive*, or distributive. *Lilly.*

PA'RTITIVELY. *adv.* In a partitive way.

Nouns of the comparative and the superlative degree, being put *partitively*, that is to say, having after them this English of or among, require a genitive case. *Lilly.*

PA'RTURE. *n.* [for] Departure. The tydings bad,

Which now in Faery Court all men do tell,

Which turned hath great mirth to mourning sad,

Is the late ruine of proud Marinell, And sudden *parture* of faire Florimell

To find him forth. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 46.*

"PARTY. *n.* . . . ."

9. [An usage perhaps peculiar to *Spenser*.] Opposite party.

It often falls in course of common life, That right long-time is overborne of wrong,

Through avarice or powre, or guile, or strife,

That weakens her, and makes her *party* strong. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI.*

"PARTY-CO'LOURED. *adj.* . . . Having diversity of colours."

2. Motley in a figurative sense.

The mixture of fool and knave maketh up the *particoloured* creatures that make all the bustle in the world. *Marq. of Halifax.*

PACE. *n.* [*pais*, Fr.] Country; district.

Faire Britomart, whose constant mind Would not so lightly follow *beautie's* chace,

Ne reckt of ladie's love, did stay behind; And them awayted there a certaine space,

To weet if they would turne back to that place:

But, when she saw them gone, she forward went,

As lay her journey through that perilous *pace*. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 19.*

"PA'SSAGE. *n.* . . . ."

11. A game at dice, to be played at but by two, and performed with three dice.

800l. a year; but let it pass, for *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune. *The Hog bath lost his pearl.*

PA'SSING-MEASURES. *n.* A slow Spanish dance.

Pry thee sit still; thou must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*.

*Brewster's Linn*



# P A T

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Of Law and Equity, two single *paupers*,  
T' encounter hand to hand at bars, and  
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Each other gratis in a suit at once.

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weight.

Great Ptolemè it for his leman's sake  
Ybuided all of glasse by magicke powre,  
And also it impregnable did make;  
Yet, when his love was false, he with a  
*peaze* it brake.

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*wrong:*

But all the *wrongs* that hee therein could  
lay,

Might not it *peife*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 46.*

Commodity, the bias of the world;  
The world, who of itself is *peifed* well,  
Made to run even upon even ground.

*Shak. K. John.*

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take  
a nap,

Left leaden slumber *peife* me down to-  
morrow. *Ib. Rich. III.*

**PELA'GIANISM.** *n.* The doctrine of the  
followers of *Pelagius*.

To assert antipodes might become once  
more as heretical, as Arianism or *Pelagian-  
ism*. *- Bolingbroke to Pope.*

"**PE'LLITORY.** *n.* . . . An herb."

The *pellitory* healing fire contains,  
That from a raging tooth the humour  
drains. *Tate's Cowley.*

"**PELT.** *n.* . . . . .

"**1. Hide.**" Thence used for a shield.

Under the conduct of Demetia's prince  
March twice three thousand, arm'd with  
*pelts* and glaves. *Fuimus Troes.*

**PEN'DICE.** *n.* [*Ital.*] A covering in the form  
of a sloping roof.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast  
They built, by joining many a shield and  
targe. *Fairfax. B. XI. ft. 33.*

He on his throne was set (to which in  
height

Who clomb, an hundred iv'ry stairs first  
told)

Under a *pendice* wrought of silver bright.

*Ib. B. XVII. ft. 10.*

"**PEN'NSULATED.** *adj.* . . . . . Almost  
"surrounded with water."

The bold craggy shore, and the broken  
*peninsulated* knoles, which not unfrequently  
project from it. *Wyndham's Tour.*

"**PENITE'NTIARY.** *n.* . . . . .

**4.** One kind of Franciscan.

Many other reformations have been from  
time to time of the Franciscans, as by the  
Minims, Recollects, *Penitentiaries*, Capu-  
chins, &c. *Weever.*

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"**1.** One who professes the act of writing."  
*Johnson* was so fond of *act* for an explana-  
tory term, that either he, or his substitute  
has made it serve for *art*.

**PEN'NING.** *n.* [from to *pen.*] Literary com-  
position.

How shall he be thought wise, whose  
*penning* is thin and shallow?

*B. Johnson's Discoveries.*

"**PEN'NYROYAL.** *n.* . . . A plant."

First *Pennyroyal*, to advance her fame  
(And from her mouth a grateful odour  
came)

Tells 'em, they say, how many ills that

## P E R

source

Threatens, whence'er &c.

*Cowley Englished.*

**PENTA'METER.** *adj.* [*πενταμετρος*, Gr.]  
Consisting of five metrical feet.

Like Ovid's Fasti in hexameter and *pen-  
tameter* verses. *J. Warton's Pope.*

**PE'NTICLE.** *n.* [another name for] A Pen-  
dice.

Their targets hard above their heads they  
threw,

Which join'd in one an iron *pendice* make,  
That from the dreadful storm preserv'd  
the crew:

Defended thus, their speedy course they  
take,

And to the wall without resistance drew;  
For that strong *penticle* protected well  
The knights, from all that flew, and all  
that fell.

*Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 74.*

**PERDIE'.** *adv.* [*par dieu*, Fr. It is used  
sometimes for *verily*, but often without any  
apparent meaning at all.]

That redcross knight, *perdie*, I never  
slew.

*Sp. F. Q. B. L. C. VI. ft. 42.*

She wist not, silly Mayd, what she did  
aile,

Yet wist, she was not well at ease *perdy*;  
Yet thought it was not love, but some  
melancholy.

*Ib. B. III. C. II. ft. 27.*

So she, not having yet forgot *perdy*  
Her wonted shifts and sleights in Cupid's  
toys,

A sequence first of sighs and sobs forth  
cast,

To breed compassion dear, then spake at  
last. *Fairfax. B. VI. ft. 43.*

*Perdy* your doors were lock'd, and you  
shut out. *Shak. Com. of Errors.*

The knave turns fool, that runs away,  
The fool no knave, *perdy*. *Ib. Lear.*

**PER'DU.** *n.* [Fr. It was sometimes accent-  
ed on the last syllable.]

**1.** One that keeps watch by night.

To watch (poor *perdu*.)

With this thin helm. *Shak. Lear.*  
I am fet here like a *perdu*,

To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my  
mistress.

*Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

Call in our *perdués*. *Suckling's Goblins.*  
As for *perdués*,

Some choice fous'd fish brought couchant  
in a dish,

Among some Fennel or some other grass,  
Shews how they lie i' th' field.

*Cartwright's Ordinary.*

**2.** One of ruined fortunes.

I know him for a wild corrupted youth,  
Whom profane ruffians, squires to bawds,  
and strumpets,

Drunkards spew'd out of taverns into th'

## P E R

sinks

Of tap-houses and stews, revolts from  
manhood,

Debauch'd *perdues*, have by their compa-  
nies

Turn'd devil like themselves.

*Chapman's Widow's Tears.*

[With all these various authorities for  
this noun, *Johnson* knew so little of any of  
them, as to style the word in general terms,  
"among us *adverbially* taken."]

**PERFECTIONIST**. *n.* One who thinks *per-  
fection* attainable by man.

The *perfectionists* may be refuted in their  
pretensions from their own avowed princi-  
ples. *Conybeare.*

**PERFECTNESS**. *n.*

1. Completeness; consummate excellence."

How then can mortal tongue hope to ex-  
press

The image of such endless *perfection*!

*Spens. Hymns.*

**PERFICIENT**. *adj.* [*perficiens*, Lat.] Ef-  
fectual.

The king being the sole founder of all ci-  
vil corporations, and the endower the *per-  
ficient* founder of all eleemosynary ones, the  
right of visitation of the former results to  
the king, and of the latter to the patron or  
endower. *Blackstone.*

**PERFIDY**. . . . Treachery."

The magician Merlin intended to build a  
wall of brass about Cairmardin; but being  
hastily called away by the Lady of the  
Lake, and slain by her *perfidy*, he left his  
friends still at work on this mighty struc-  
ture. *T. Warton.*

**PERFORCE**. *adv.* . . . By violence."

2. Or necessity.

But patience *perforces*; he must abide  
What fortune and his fate on him will  
lay. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. st. 3.*  
Meantime have patience.

I must *perforce*. *Shak. Rich. III.*

**TO PERFUME**. *v. a.* *Johnson* should have  
remarked, that *Shakespeare* sometimes ac-  
cented this verb on the first syllable; this  
is the case in one of those very examples of  
the word he has taken from that author,

Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the  
great. *Hen. IV. P. II.*

**TO PERGE**. *v. n.* [from *pergo*, Lat. A viti-  
ous and pedantic fabrication, too near in  
sound to *purge*, and not follow'd (to the  
best of the compiler's knowledge) by any  
other author.] To go on.

Thou art a good Frank, if thou *pergest*  
thus. *Miseries of Inforced Marriage.*

**PERIPATE'TIC**. *n.* [so called from *περιπα-  
τεῖν*, Gr. because the students in this  
school imbibed their instructions *walking  
about*.] A follower of Aristotle.

The *Peripatetics* adopted two errors; but  
the last served as a corrective to the first.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

## P E R

**PERIPATE'TIC**. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of  
the Peripatetics.

After the *Peripatetic* system had reigned  
above a thousand years in the schools of Eu-  
rope almost without a rival, it sunk before  
that of Descartes. *Reid's Inquiry.*

**PE'RLING**. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Pearly.

Though plaine she saw, by all that she  
did heare,

That she of death was guiltie found by  
right,

Yet would not let just vengeance on her  
light;

But rather let, instead thereof, to fall  
Few *perling* drops from her faire lampes  
of light.

*Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. IX. st. 50.*

Her long *loose* yellow locks like golden  
wire,

Sprinkled with pearl, and *perling* flowres  
atween,

Did like a golden mantle her attire.

*Spens. Epitalamion.*

[That in the latter of these foregoing ci-  
tations the word *perling* could never mean  
*purling* is self-evident: whence it seems pro-  
bable, that the ingenious *Upton* was mis-  
taken, when he gave it that sense in the  
former.]

**PERSEE**. *n.* [See GAUR.]

The *Persees* of Indoستان are originally  
the Gaur, but are a most industrious peo-  
ple, particularly in weaving and architec-  
ture of every kind. *Gutbrie.*

**TO PERSEVER**. *v. a.* [*perseverer*, Fr.] To  
continue.

And though in vain thy love thou do  
*persever*,

Yet all in vain do thou adore her ever.

*Britain's Ida.*

**PERSONATER**. *n.* One who personates  
any character.

Expressing a most real affection in the  
*personaters*.

*B. Jonson's Masques at Court.*

**"PERSONIFICATION**. *n.* . . . The  
change of things to persons: as

"Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*"

*Johnson* seems here to have strayed a lit-  
tle from the nature of his work, by exem-  
plifying his own explanation, but giving no  
example at all of the actual usage of the  
word explained.

When words naturally neuter are con-  
verted into masculine and feminine, the  
*personification* is more distinctly and forcibly  
marked. *Lowth.*

**"TO PERSONIFY**. *v. a.* To change from  
a thing to a person.

The poets take the liberty of *personifying*  
inanimate things. *Chesterfield.*

**TO PERSONIZE**. *v. a.* To personify.

*Milton* has *personized* them and put them  
into the Court of Chaos.

*Richardson on Milton.*

## P H A

**PERSUE.** *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] Pursuit.  
By tract of blood, which she had freshly  
seene  
To have besprinkled all the grassy  
greene;  
By the great *persue* which she there per-  
ceav'd  
Well hoped she, the beast engor'd had  
beene,  
And made more haste the life to have be-  
reav'd.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. ft. 28.*

**"PE'STLE** *off fork. n.* A gammon of bacon."  
With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of  
*porke.* *Damon and Pythias.*

**PETEREL.** *n.* A kind of sea bird.  
The *peterels*, to which sailors have  
given the name of mother Carey's chickens.

*Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

**PETERMAN.** *n.* [from *St. Peter*. It once  
meant] Any fisherman poaching in the  
Thames.

His skin is too thick to make parchment;  
'twould make good boots for a *peterman* to  
catch salmon in. *Esſward Hoe.*

**PETERPENCE.** *n.* A tax formerly paid  
by England to the Pope.

Edward the third in the 39th yeare of  
his raigne ordained, that the tribute of *Peter-  
pence* should not be from thenceforth any  
more gathered within this realme.

*Wcever.*

**PETER-SA-MEE'NE.** *n.* A kind of Spanish  
wine.

A pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *Peter-  
sa-meene*, a pottle of Charnico, and a  
pottle of Ziatticz.

*Dek. Hon. Whore, P. II.*

**"PE'TITORY.** *adj.* . . . Petitioning."

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* stile  
With civet-speech. *Brewer's Lingua.*

**To PE'TTIFOG.** *v. n.* To do business like a  
*"pettifogger."*

He is a common barterer for his pleasure,  
that takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis.

*Butler's Characters.*

**"PE'TTITOES.** *n.* . . .

**"1.** The feet of a sucking pig."

Giblets and *pettitoes* to fill up room.

*Beaum. and Fletch. Women-hater.*

**In PETTO.** *adv.* [Ital.] In reserve.

The employments of treasurer of the  
navy, and secretary at war were to be  
kept in *petto* till the dissolution of parlia-  
ment. *Cheſterfield.*

[This Italian phrase has been adopted into  
the French language as well as the English:  
'Je me reserve in *petto*' is a sentence in *Les  
Mœurs.*]

**PHA'ETON.** *n.* [from the fictitious person of  
that name.] A high open chaise on four  
wheels.

**"PHA'LANX.** *n.* This word retains its  
*Latin* plural.

"U speak nothing but guns, and glaves,

## P H I

and staves, and *phalanges*, and squadrons.  
*Brewer's Lingua.*

**PHARISEE.** *n.* One of a noted sect among  
the Jews in the time of Our Saviour.

Then the *Pharisees* went out and held a  
council against him, how they might de-  
stroy him. *Matth. Ch. XII. v. 14.*

**"PHEER.** *n.* A companion. See *FEER.*  
*Spenser.*" Whoever looks for *FEER* as an  
article in *Johnson* will look in vain: but he  
may find *FEAR* in the same general sense,  
The particular kinds of *companion*, which  
this word (in its various orthography) was  
formerly used for, are

1. Friend.

Such were great Hercules and Hyllus  
deare;

Trew Jonathan, and David trustie tryde;  
Stout Theseus and Pirithous his *Fears.*

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. ft. 27.*

2. Wife.

For Triamond had Canace to wife,  
With whom he led along and happy life;  
And Cambel tooke Cambina to his *Fere.*  
*F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 52.*

3. Husband.

But she thereof grew proud and insolent,  
That none she worthie thought to be her  
*fere,*  
But scorn'd them all that love unto her  
a cnt.

*Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 29.*

This paragon should Queen Armida  
wed;

A goodly swain to be a Prince's *pbeer!*

*Fairfax. B. IV. ft. 47.*

**PHE'NTERER.** *n.* [This word occurs in  
*MASSINGER's Pidiure*; but from the pas-  
sage, the compiler conceives it a misprint for  
*Pbeuterer* or *FEUTERER*, which makes an  
article in this Supplement: he gives the  
extract from *MASSINGER* as he finds it.]

If you will be

An honest yeoman *Pbenterer*, feed us first,  
And walk us after.

Yeoman *Pbenterer!* A. V. sc. 1.

**To PHI'LIPPIZE.** *v. n.* [from *Philippic*.] To  
write or speak invectives.

With the best intentions in the world he  
naturally *philippizes*. *Burke.*

**PHILLYREA.** *n.* [Botan. Lat.] An ever-  
green plant.

The *Phillyrea*, of which there are five  
or six sorts, and some variegated, are suf-  
ficiently hardy. *Evelyn.*

**"PHILO'LOGIST.** *n.* . . . A critic; a gram-  
"marian."

A Menander had not as yet appeared;  
who arose soon after to accomplish the pro-  
phesy of our grand Master of Art, and con-  
summate *Philologist*. *Shafesbury.*

**PHI'LOMATH.** *n.* [*φιλομαθης*, Gr.] A lo-  
ver of learning.

Ask my friend L'Abbe Sallier to re-  
commend to you some meagre *philomath* to

# P I C

teach you a little geometry and astronomy.  
*Chesterfield.*

Are there not *philomaths* of high degree,  
Who always dumb before, shall speak  
for thee? *Churchill's Candidate.*

**PHLOGI<sup>STIC</sup>.** *adj.* Partaking of *Phlogiston*.

These bodies are called *phlogistic* bodies.  
*Adams.*

"**PHLOGI<sup>STON</sup>.** *n.* . . .

" 2. The inflammable part of any body."

The doctrine of *phlogiston*, as understood  
by modern chemists, implies, that a quantity  
of fire, or the matter of light and heat,  
is occasionally contained in bodies, as part  
of their composition.  
*Adams.*

**PHRAMPEL.** *adj.* Mettlefome.

Are we fitted with good *phrampel* jades?  
*Mid. and Dek. Roaring Girl.*

**PHRONTISTE<sup>RION</sup>.** *n.* [Gr.] Seminary  
of learning.

'Tis the learned *phrontisterion*

Of most divine Albumazar. *Albumazar.*

"**PHYSIO<sup>LOGIST</sup>.** *n.* . . . . One versed  
" in physiology."

We see such actions no less skilfully and  
regularly performed in children, and  
in those who know not that they have  
such muscles, than in the most skilful ana-  
tomist and *physiologist*. *Reid's Inquiry.*

**PHY<sup>SNOMY</sup>.** *n.* [contracted from] *Phy-  
logonomy*.

Yet certes by her face and *physnomy*,  
Whether she man or woman inly were,  
That could not any creature well decry.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 5.*

Faith, Sir, he has an English name; but  
his *physnomy* is more hotter in France, than  
there. *Shafp. All's Well.*

**PHYTO<sup>LOGIST</sup>.** *n.* [from *φυτον* and *λογος*  
Gr.] One skilled in plants.

As our learned *phytologist* Mr. Ray has  
done. *Evelyn.*

**PICKARD<sup>ILL</sup>.** *n.* [formerly] An upright  
collar on a coat.

Ready to cast at one whose band fits ill,  
And then leap mad on a neat *pickardill*.

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**PICKED.** *adj.* Spruce in drefs.

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected,  
too odd.

*Shafp. Love's Lab. Lost.*

'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a haire

About his whole bulk, but it stands in  
prin<sup>t</sup>. *Chapman's All Fools.*

**PICKEDNESS.** *n.* [from *picked*.] Finical  
spruceness.

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

**PI<sup>CTURAL</sup>.** *n.* [from *picture*.] A repre-  
sentation.

Whose wals

Were painted faire with memorable  
gestes

Of famous wifards; and with *pi<sup>cturals</sup>*

# P I E

Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. st. 53.*

**PI<sup>CTURE-LIKE</sup>.** *adj.* Like a picture.

I (considering, how honour would be-  
come such a person: that it was no better  
than *picture-like* to hang by the wall, if re-  
nown made it not stir) was pleased to let  
him seek danger where he was like to find  
fame. *Shafp. Coriolanus.*

**PI<sup>CTURE/SQUE</sup>.** *adj.* [*pittorico*, Ital.]

1. What pleases the eye.

You cannot pass along the street, but  
you have views of some palace, or church,  
or square, or fountain, the most *picture<sup>sque</sup>*  
and noble one can imagine. *Gray's Letters.*

The *picture<sup>sque</sup>* spire of Mitchel Dean  
attracted our notice.

*Skrine's Tour in South Wales.*

2. Remarkable for singularity.

That I have a *picture<sup>sque</sup>* countenance, rather  
than one that is esteemed of regular  
features. *Sbenstone.*

I think it would be still better to graft  
any wild *picture<sup>sque</sup>* fable, absolutely of  
one's own invention, on the Druid stock.

*Gray's Letters.*

3. Striking the imagination with the force of  
painting.

Isaiah adds a circumstance inimitably *pic-  
ture<sup>sque</sup>*—that the sucking child shall play  
on the hole of the asp.

*Jo. Warton's Virgil.*

4. To be exprest in painting.

These three capital descriptions abound  
with ideas, which affect the ear more than  
the eye, and therefore are beyond the pow-  
ers of *picture<sup>sque</sup>* imitation.

*Mason on Gray.*

5. Affording a good subject for a landscape.

Mona is Anglesey, a tract of plain coun-  
try, very fertile, but *picture<sup>sque</sup>* only from  
the view it has of Caernarvonshire.

*Gray's Letters.*

6. Proper to take a landscape from.

The *picture<sup>sque</sup>* point is always thus low  
in all prospects. *Mason on Gray.*

[Though this word (of so extensive a  
meaning) has no place of its own in *John-  
son*, he was not unacquainted with it: for  
he uses it in his 5th interpretation of  
prospect. So inadequate was his memorial  
faculty to the due performance of his un-  
dertaking.]

"**PIE<sup>POWDER</sup>** *court. n.* [from *pie<sup>d</sup>*, foot,  
" and *poultre<sup>d</sup>*, dusty. *Blackstone.*"] Such  
certainly was the old derivation of this word;  
but the late Daines Barrington, and Black-  
stone after him, derive it with much more  
probability from *pie<sup>d</sup>* *puldreaux*, a pedler.  
" A court held in fairs for redress of all  
" disorders committed therein."

The lowest, and at the same time the  
most expeditious court of justice known to  
the law of England is the *court of pie<sup>poudre</sup>*.

Many are the yearly enormities of this



## P I N

Fair, in whose courts of *pie-powders* I have had the honour during the three days sometimes to sit as judge.

*B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.*

**PI'GEON-LIVERED.** *adj.* Having a liver without gall, like a pigeon's; unnaturally mild.

But I am *pigeon-liver'd*, and lack gall  
To make oppression bitter.

*Shaksf. Hamlet.*

**PINA'STER.** *n.* One species of the tree called *pine*.

The holly arm'd with gold and silver  
spines,

The branch'd *pinaster*, and the fir that  
shines. *Anonym.*

**PINE.** *n.* [from the verb. *n.*] Pining away;  
*woc.*

But they were for't through penurie and  
*pyne*

To doe those workes to them appointed  
dew;

For nought was given them to sup or  
dyne,

But what their hands could earne by  
twisting linnen twyne.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 22.*

The woful Virgin tarry'd, and gave  
heed

To the fierce looks of that proud Sara-  
cen

Till Vaseline's cry, full of sad fear and  
dread,

Pierc'd through her heart with sorrow,  
grief, and *pine*. *Fairfax. B. XIX.*

**P'NIONIST.** *n.* [from *pinion*.] Any bird  
that flies.

That all the fitting *pinionists* of ayre  
Attentive sate. *W. Browne.*

**P'NMONEY.** *n.* [*pin* and *money*.] A certain  
annuity settled on a wife to defray her own  
charges.

In England the husband settles upon the  
wife a proper *pinmoney* as it is called.

*Chesterfield.*

**PINNACLED.** *adj.* Adorned with pinna-  
cles.

Or some old fane, whose steeped Gothic  
pride,

Or *pinnacled*, or spir'd, would boldly rise.

*Mason.*

**P'NNER.** *n.* The keeper of a pound or *pin*-  
fold.

Now let him tell his lord,

That he hath spoke with George agreene,  
right *pinner*

Of merry Wakefield town.

*George a greene.*

**PINTADO-BIRD.** *n.* A bird of South-A-  
merica.

We saw a great many *pintado-birds*,  
which are prettily spotted with black and  
white, and constantly on the wing, though  
they frequently appear as if they were walk-  
ing on the water. *Hewesworth's Voyages.*

## P L A

**PI'ONING.** *n.* Works of *pioneers*. *Spenser.*  
With painfull *pyoning*

From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty  
mound. *F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 63.*

**PIRA'TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *piratical*.] Af-  
ter the manner of pirates.

Those to whom I allude were of earlier  
date, and such as had been *piratically* taken  
and fold. *Bryant on Troy.*

**PI'SCARY.** *n.* A privilege of fishing.

*Piscary* is a liberty of fishing in any other  
man's waters, or his own.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**PI'SCES.** *n.* [Lat. for fishes.] The twelfth  
sign in the Zodiac.

The planets run successively through  
Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Vir-  
go, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus,  
Aquarius, *Pisces*. *Adams.*

**PITCH-FARTHING.** *n.* A play (other-  
wise called chuck) of pitching copper mo-  
ney into a round hole.

Your various occupations of Greek and  
cricket, Latin and *pitch-farting*, may pos-  
sibly divert your attention from this object.

*Chesterfield.*

**PITU'ITARY.** *adj.* [*pituitarius*, Lat.] That  
conducts the phlegm.

When a body emits no effluvia, or when  
they do not enter into the nose, or when  
the *pituitary* membrane, or olfactory nerves  
are rendered unfit to perform their office,  
it cannot be smelled. *Reid's Inquiry.*

**PIX.** *n.* . . . A little chest or box in which  
"the consecrated host is kept."

2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver  
coin.

By this indenture the trial or assay of the  
*pix* was established, as a check upon the  
master of the mint. *Leake.*

**PLA'INANT.** *n.* [from *to plain*.] Plaintiff.

The *plainant* is eldest hand, and has not  
only that advantage, but is understood to  
be the better friend to the court.

*Butler's Characters.*

**PLAI'NSONG.** *n.* A term in music.

Our life is a *playne-song* with cunning  
pend,

Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth  
end. *Return from Parnassus.*

Thy tedious *plain-song* grates my tender  
ears. *Brewer's Lingua.*

**PLA'NCHEN.** *n.* [the old word for] Plank.

The prince an hundred pounds hath sent,  
To mend the leads, and *planchens* wreat

Within this living tomb. *W. Browne.*

**PLANT.** *n.* . . .  
3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

"*Ainsworth*."  
Knotty legs and *plants* of clay  
Seek for ease, and love delay.

*B. Jonson's Masques at Court.*

**PLATO'NIC.** *n.* [from *Plato*.] One who  
professes great sanctity of love.

The *Platonic* is ever so; they are as te-

# P L U

dious

Before they come to the point, as an old man  
Fallen into the stories of his youth.

*Suckling's Aglaura.*

**PLA'TONIST.** *n.* One who adopts the sentiments of *Plato*.

It seems probable, that the Pythagoreans, and *Platonists* agreed with the Peripatetics in this general theory of perception.

*Reid.*

**PLAY'SE-MOUTH.** *n.* [from *playse*.] A wry mouth.

That would stand with her hands thus,  
and a *playse-mouth*, and look upon you.

*B. Jonson's Epicene.*

Bate one at that stake, my *playse-mouth*  
yelpers.

*Decker's Satiromastix.*

**PLE'NARTY.** *n.* [from *plenus*, Lat. A law term applied to a benefice.] The state of being occupied.

Which scisin or possession it was impossible for the true patron to remove by any possessory action, or other means, during the *plenarty* or fulness of the church.

*Blackstone.*

**PLE'NILUNE.** *n.* [*Plenilunium*, Lat.] A full moon.

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*)  
Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.

*B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.*

**PLENITUDINARIAN.** *n.* [from *plenitudo*.] One who allows no vacuum to exist in nature.

The *Plenitudinarian* on the other side brings his fluid in play.

*Shaftebury.*

**PL'GHTER.** *n.* What plights.

To let a fellow that will take rewards,  
And say, *God quit you*, be familiar with  
My playfellow, your hand; this kingly  
feal,

And *plighter* of high hearts!

*Shakspeare Antony and Cleopatra.*

**PLOT'-PROOF.** *adj.* Proof against plots.

The harlot king

Is quite beyond mine arm, out of the  
blank

And level of my brain, *plot-proof*.

*Shakspeare Winter's Tale.*

**PLOUGH-BOTE.** *n.* [*plough* and *bote*, Sax. *compensatio*.] Allowance of wood sufficient for making or repairing a plough.

*Plough-bote* and *cart-bote* are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

*Blackstone.*

"**PLUMP.** *n.* . . . . A knot, a cluster. . .  
"I believe it is now corrupted to *clump*."

[This is one of those words, that the vulgar continue to speak right, and for which they are laughed at by politer corrupters of language.]

"**PLURALITY.** *n.* . . .

"3. More cures of souls than one."

You have thrown off your Prelate Lord,  
And with stiff vows renounc'd his liturgy,  
To seize the widow'd whore *Plurality*  
From them whose sin ye copied, not ab-

# P O L

horr'd.

*Milton's Sonnets.*

**PLURIES.** *n.* [law Lat.] A writ of *capias*, when issued a third time.

If the sheriff cannot find the defendant upon the first writ of *capias*, there issues out an *alias* writ, and after that a *pluries*, and this clause is inserted '*scilicet pluries precipimus*.'

*Blackstone.*

**PLURISY.** *n.* [from *pluris*, Lat. genitive case of *plus*.] Superabundance.

The *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.

*Massinger's Unnatural Combat.*

"**PNEUMATOLOGY.** *n.* . . . The doctrine of spiritual existence."

The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called *Pneumatology*.

*Reid.*

"**POACH.** *v. n.* (in sense 2.) **POACHY**, "and **POACHINESS**" are all stiled by *Johnson* (without reason) *cant* words. Nor does he seem to have perfectly understood their meaning. They are derived from the verb *active* in its 3d sense (*to pierce*), a state of moisture making grounds the more liable to be pierced by the tread of cattle.

"**POE'TESS.** *n.* . . . . A she poet." A very good specimen this of the Doctor's polite phraseology!

Is there a parlon much be-mus'd in beer,  
A maudlin poetess, a rhyming peer?

*Pope.*

**POINADO.** *n.* [formerly] A poniard.

I, there is one that backs a paper steed,  
And manageth a pen-knife gallantly;  
Strikes his *poinado* at a button's breadth.

*Return from Parnassus.*

"**To POINT.** *v. a.* . . . ."

7. [By contraction.] To appoint.

For he, the tyrant, which her hath in  
ward

By strong enchauntments and blacke  
magicke leare,

Hath in a dungeon deepe her clofe em-  
bard,

And many dreadfull feends hath *pointed*  
to her gard.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. R. 16.*

This to be, if you do not *point* any of the lower rooms for a dining-place of servants.

*Bacon.*

**POISONING.** *n.* [from *to poison*.] The act of poisoning.

Sorceries,

Assassinations, *poisonings*,—the deeper  
My guilt, the blacker his ingratitude.

*Gray's Agrippina.*

"**PO' LICE.** *n.* [Fr.] The regulation and "government of a city or country."

By the public *police* and economy I mean the due regulations, and domestic order of the kingdom.

*Blackstone.*

"**POLICY.** *n.* . . . .

"3. [*Poliga*. Span.] A warrant for money "in the publick funds; a ticket." Neither

# POL

of these definitions extend to the most usual meaning of this word '*policy of insurance*.' The interpretation should have been

A warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim.

A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A's paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify, or insure, him against a particular event. *Blackstone.*

"POLI'TELY. *adv.* . . . Genteely."

With the use of which I have been politely favoured. *T. Warton.*

A man in company, without uttering an articulate sound may behave himself civilly, politely. *Reid's Inquiry.*

POLITE'SSE. *n.* [Fr.] Politeness: used ludicrously.

Mine are the gallant schemes of *politesse* For books and buildings, politics and drefs. *Bramston.*

POLITICAL. *adj.* [from *πολιτικός*, Gr. because adapted to the vulgar.] Denoting a kind of Greek accentual verse.

There are *political* verses of the same barbarous character by Constantinus Manasses, John Tzetzes, and others of that period. *Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

"POLITICALLY. *adv.* . . . ."

1. With relation to publick administration."

In the midst of either your studies or your pleasures, pray never lose view of the object of your destination: I mean the political affairs of Europe. Follow them politically, chronologically, and geographically, through the news-papers, and trace up the facts which you meet with there to their sources. *Chesterfield.*

POLITICK. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A politician:

I could never think the study of wisdom confined only to the philosopher; or of poetry to the divine; or of state to the politician. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

It is the weaker sort of *politicks*, that are the great dissemblers. *Bacon.*

"POLLLARD. *n.* . . . ."

4. A stag that has cast his horns.

He had no horns, sir, had he?

—No, he's a *pollard*.

*Baum. & Fletcher's Philaster.*

5. A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth.*

[*Pollard* is the word in common usage to express this last sense; though *Johnson*, after *Bailey*, has only *POLLEN*.]

POL'T-FOOT. *n.* A foot distorted.

You come a little too tardy; but we remit that to your *pol't-foot*; we know you are lame. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

My eldest son had a *pol't-foot*, crooked legs, a verjuice face, and a pear-colour'd beard. *Dekker's Honest Whore.*

POLYGONY. *n.* [Gr. importing that it has many angles.] Knot-grass.

There, whether it divine tobacco were Or Panachæa, or *Polygony*, She sowed, and brought it to her patient

# POR

deare.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. ft. 32.*  
POLYHE'DRON. *n.* [Gr. from its many sides.] A multiplying-glass.

We have instances, wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple, to one eye, without the help of a *polyhedron* or multiplying-glass.

*Reid's Inquiry.*

PO'ME-WATER. *n.* [*malus carbonaria*.] A kind of apple.

Ripe as a *pomerwater*, who now hangeth like a jewel in the ear of Cælo, . . . and anon falleth like a crab on the face of Terra. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

PO'NE. *n.* [Lat.] A particular kind of writ so called, because *pone*, (now translated into *put*) used to be inserted therein.

*Pone* is a writ, whereby a cause depending in the County-court is removed into the Common-pleas. *Termes de la Ley.*

"PONTIFF. *n.* . . . ."

2. The Pope.

The then reigning *Pontiff*, having favoured Duke William in his projected invasion, took that opportunity also of establishing his spiritual encroachments. *Blackstone.*

The *Pontiff*, to whom this application was made, eagerly seized the opportunity, that now presented itself. *Robertson.*

PONTIFIC. *adj.* Of pontiffs.

Nor yet surceas'd with John's disastrous fate

*Pontific* fury.

*Shenstone.*

PONTIFICAL. *adj.* Proceeding from *Pontiffs* or Popes.

Besides these *pontifical* collections, there is also a kind of a national canon law.

*Blackstone.*

"PO'NY. *n.* . . . A small horse."

But who is that so lank, so lean, so bony, That comes a-riding on a little *pony*?

*Anonymous.*

POORJO'HN. *n.* A coarse kind of fish.

I warrant now, he'd rather eat a pheasant than a piece of *poorjohn*. *Congreve.*

PO'RPENTINE. *n.* [Such is the word in *Shakspeare*, both in the passage of Hen. IV. P. II. which *Johnson* has taken for an example of PORCUPINE, and also in the more famous speech of the Ghost in *Hamlet*.]

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood;

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres;

Thy knotty and combined locks to part, And each particular hair to stand on end, Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*.

*A. I. sc. 5.*

"PORRIDGE-POT. *n.* . . . The pot in which meat is boiled for a family."

A proud man is a fool in fermentation, that swells, and boils over like a *porridge-pot*. *Butler's Characters.*

# POS

**PORTCA'NNON.** *n.* [probably] A kind of high boot.

He walks in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in long galls.

*Butler's Characters.*

**PORT-FEU'ILLE.** *n.* [Fr. Oftener **PORT-FOLIO.**] An empty binding of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

This you should lay in a *port-feuille*.

*Chesterfield.*

"**PORTER.** *n.* . . . . ."

4. A kind of beer almost peculiar to the breweries of London.

"**PO'RTION.** *n.* . . . . ."

"4. A wife's portion."

Der among the Romans signified the marriage *portion* which the wife brought to the husband.

*Blackstone.*

I give my daughter to him, and will make

Her *portion* equal his.

*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

**POR'TMOTE.** *n.* [*port* and *moot.*] A court of law in a haven town.

*Termes de la Ley.*

These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of *portmote* is incident.

*Blackstone.*

**PORTREE'VE.** *n.* [*port*, Sax. *civitas*, and *reeve* old Eng. *ballivus.*] The chief magistrate of a corporation in former times.

*Portreeves*, since changed into mayors and bailiffs.

*Blackstone.*

"**PO'SSESSIVE.** *adj.* . . Having possession."

This word is chiefly used in *grammar*, where its meaning is

Denoting possession.

This case answers to the genitive case in Latin, and may still be so called; though perhaps more properly the *possessive* case.

*Lowth.*

**POST AND PAIR.** *n.* A game at cards not unlike *brag*.

If you cannot agree upon the game, to *post and pair*.

*T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.*

Now *Post and Pair*, old Christmas's heir,  
Doth make and a gingling fally:

And wot you who, 'tis one of my two  
Sons, cardmakers in Pur ally.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

**POSTCHAI'SE.** *n.* A carriage resembling a chariot without a box. [At the first appearance of these carriages (rather before the middle of the eighteenth century) they had only two wheels and the front opened by way of door.]

In the afternoon we took a *Post-chaise* (it still snowing very hard) for Boulogne. This *chaise* is a strange sort of conveyance, of much greater use than beauty, resembling an ill-shaped chariot, only with the door opening before instead of the side.

*Gray's Letters*, April 1st, 1739.

**PO'STEA,** *n.* [a Latin law term.]

# POY

Whatever is done subsequent to the joining of issue, and awarding the trial, is entered on record, and called a *possee*.

*Blackstone.*

**PO'STULANT.** *n.* [*postulans*, Lat.] A candidate.

I hear nothing more of Prince Ferdinand's garter: that he will have one is very certain; but when I believe, is very uncertain; all the other *postulants* wanting to be dubbed at the same time; which cannot be, as there is not ribband enough for them.

*Chesterfield.*

"**POSTULA'TUM.** *n.* [Lat.]" This word is detrued out of its alphabetical order below **POSTURE**. In *Johnson's* example from *Addison* the plural is anglicised, but its Latin plural is also in use.

We proceed next to establish these as *postulata* in philosophy.

*Duncan's Logic.*

**POU'LTHER.** *n.* [formerly] A poulterer.

We must have our tables furnished like *poulterers' stalls*.

*Nash.*

Hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker, or a *poulter's* hare.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.

*Webster's White Devil.*

"**POUND.** *n.* . . . . ."

4. [Used by *Spenser* for] Scales.

And 'mongst them all no change hath yet been found.

But if thou now shouldst weigh them new in *pound*,

We are not sure they would so long remaine. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 36.*

"**To PO'WDER.** *v. a.* . . . . ."

1. To reduce to dust." In this sense (with a varied orthography) it occurs in *Spenser*.

The Gaunt strooke so maynly mercilesse,  
That could have overthrowne a stony towre;

And were not heavenly grace that him did blesse,

He had been *pouldred* all as thin as flowre.

*F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 12.*

**PO'WDIKE.** *n.* A dike formed of earth *pounded* or ramméd.

Maliciously to destroy the *powdike* in the fens of Norfolk and Ely is felony.

*Blackstone.*

**PO'Y-BIRD.** *n.* A bird of New Zealand.

The *po-y-bird* is less than the wattle-bird: the feathers of a fine mazarine blue, except those of its neck, which are of a most beautiful silver-grey.

*Cook's Voyage.*

**PO'YNANT.** *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.] Piercing. Though this word is but an orthographical variation of **POIGNANT** (already in *Johnson*) there is no example of this its *literal* meaning.

His *poynant* speare he thrust with puissant sway

At proud Cymochles.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 36.*

B b

## P R Æ

**PRACTICABILITY.** *n.* [from *practicable*.]  
The possibility of being put in practice.

It would be an easy matter to make a settlement of this kind; and the thinness of the inhabitants will make it a matter of easy *practicability*. *Portlock's Voyage.*

"**PRA'CTICABLENESS.** *n.* . . . . Possibility to be performed."

Demonstrating both the equitableness, and *practicableness* of the thing. *Locke.*

"**PRA'CTICE.** *n.* . . . .

"1. The habit of doing any thing."

It would be endless for me to enumerate all the particular instances in which a well-bred man shews his good-breeding in good company: your own good sense will point them out to you, and then your own good-nature will recommend, and your own self-interest enforce the *practice*. *Chesterfield.*

"**PRA'CTICK.** *adj.* . . . ."

3. Skillful.

Right *practicke* was Sir Priamond in fight,

And thoroughly skil'd in use of shield and speare.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. III. ft. 7.*

**PRÆCIPE.** *n.* [Lat.] A species of writ.

The *præcipe* is in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or shew the reason wherefore he hath not done it. *Blackstone.*

**PRÆMUNI'RE.** *n.* [Barb. Lat.] A writ so called.

*Præmunire* is a writ, that lies, where any man sues another in the Spiritual Court for any thing that is determinable in the King's Court; for which great punishment is ordained by divers statutes. . . . . Upon divers other offences is imposed by statutes the penalty that they incur who are attainted in *præmunire*.

*Termes de la Ley.*

Lord Cardinal, the king's further pleasure is,—

Because all those things you have done of late

By your power legatine within this kingdom

Fall into the compass of a *præmunire*—  
That therefore such a writ be su'd against you. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

[*PRÆMUNIRE* is in *Johnson*, but appeared to the compiler to want this additional illustration.]

**PRÆSTIGIATORY.** *adj.* [from *prestigator*, Lat.] Juggling.

We have an art is call'd *prestigiatory*,  
That deals with spirits and intelligences  
Of meaner office and condition.

*Albumazar.*

**PRÆTORSHIP.** *n.* The office of *Prætor* in old Rome.

He engaged in the prosecution of Verres, who during his *prætorship* in Sicily had drawn upon himself an universal hatred.

*Lyttelton.*

## P R E

**PRAISEWORTHILY.** *adv.* In a manner worthy of praise.

Her name was *Euvie*, knowen well thereby;

Whose nature is, to grieve and grudge at all

That ever she sees doen *praiseworthy*.

*Sp. F. & B. V. C. XII. ft. 31.*

**PRANK.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Neatly dressed.

If I do not seem *pranker* now, than I did in those days, I'll be hanged.

*Brewer's Lingua.*

**PRE-AU'DIENCE.** *n.* The right of being heard first.

A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are intitled to such rank and *pre-audience*, as are assigned in their respective patents. *Blackstone.*

**PREBENDAL.** *adj.* Appertaining to a *Prebend*.

Mr. Harte is returned in perfect health from Cornwall, and has taken possession of his *prebendal* house at Windsor.

*Chesterfield.*

**PRECE'PTORY.** *n.* [from *preceptor*.] A seminary of instruction.

Here was a religious foundation called a *preceptorie*. I should thinke it to have been a free-schoole. *Warton.*

**PRECIPITIOUS.** *adj.* [from *precipice*.] Dangerous.

As to understand no way to be so *precipitious* for himself. *Sir A. Shirley.*

[In this cited passage the word is used figuratively; but the compiler of these sheets (preferring it to *precipitous*) applies it, in the sense of *steep*, to the banks of the Wye in his *Essay on Design in Gardening*.]

**PRECISIANISM.** *n.* [from *precisian*.] A stretch of rigour.

It is *precisianism* to alter that

With austere judgment, that is given by nature. *B. Jonson's Case is altered.*

**PREDICABILITY.** *n.* [from the logical term *predicable*, and interpreted in the example.]

Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject. *Rid.*

**PREDILECTION.** *n.* [from *præ* and *dilectio*, Lat.] Preference of attachment.

To these he applied with such ardour and *predilection*, that he advanced with rapid proficiency in the study of them.

*Robertson.*

**PREDOMINATION.** *n.* [from *predominare*.] Superior influence.

Quoth th'other, have thy starres maligne beene such,

That their *predominations* sway so much Over the rest, that with a milde aspect

The lives and loves of shepherds doe affect? *W. Browne.*

# P R E

• **7. PRE-ESTA'BLISH.** *v. a.* . . . To "settle beforehand."

The operations of one correspond exactly with those of the other by a *pre-established* harmony. *Reid.*

**PRE'JUDIZE.** *n.* [*prejudicium*, Lat.] Fore-sight.

Forthy the first did in the fore part sit  
That nought mote hinder his quicke

*prejudice;*  
He had a sharpe foresight and working  
wit

That never idle was, ne once would rest  
a whit.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. st. 49.*

• **PRELA'TICAL.** *adj.* . . . Relating to "prelates or preclacy."

We hold it no more to be the hedge and  
bulwark of religion, than the Popish and  
*Prelatical* courts, or the Spanish Inquisi-  
tion. *Milton.*

**TO PRELU'DE.** *v. n.* [*preludo*, Lat.] To play previously.

So love *preluding* plays at first with  
hearts,

And after wounds with deeper piercing  
darts. *Congreve.*

[*Johnson* calls this verb *active*, and has framed his interpretation of it accordingly; but his only example (from *Dryden*) proves it to be *neuter*.]

**PREMATU'RITY.** *n.* [from *premature*.]

The state of coming to maturity unusually  
soon.

He will appear to have been a singular  
instance of *prematurity* of abilities.

*T. Warton.*

• **PRE'MISES.** *n.* . . . . .

"2. In low language, houses, or lands: as, "*I was upon the premises*." If *Johnson* had not added this example of his own making, one should naturally have supposed *low* a misprint for *law*. For, notwithstanding the stigma cast upon this usage of the word by so consummate an *arbiter of elegance* in diction, *premises* (in that sense) is a comprehensive term which our language would miss, and so far from *low* as to be used by the most eminent legal author of modern times.

Possession could not be acquired without both an actual intention to possess, and an actual seisin or entry into the *premises*, or part of them in the name of the whole.

*Blackstone.*

**TO PREPE'NSE.** *v. n.* [*præ* and *pendo*, Lat.] To consider beforehand.

And ever in your noble hart *prepenſe*,  
That all the sorrow in the world is lesse  
Than vertue's might and value's confi-  
dence.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 14.*

**PREPO'NDERANT.** *part. adj.* [*preponde-rans*, Lat.] Outweighing.

The *preponderant* scale must deter-

# P R E

mine.

*Reid.*

• **PRÆPO'SITOR.** *n.* . . . . . A scholar "appointed by the master to overlook the "rest." At the great seminary of Eton, where this word is most in use, it is always contracted into *præpositor*.

**PRESA'GEFUL.** *adj.* [from *presage*.] Fore-knowing.

For garrats him and squalid walls await,  
Unless *presageful* from this friendly strain  
He glean advice. *Shenstone.*

**PRESENSATION.** *n.* [*præ*. Lat. and *sen-sation*.] Preconception.

Their females, newly pregnant, and be-fore they have bore young, have a clear prospect or *presensation* of their state which is to follow. *Shaftesbury.*

**PRESE'NTIMENT.** *n.* [*presentiment*, Fr.] Previous idea.

He must have given us this discernment and sense of things, as a *presentiment* of what is to be hereafter; that is, by way of information beforehand, what we are finally to expect in his world. *Butler's Analogy.*

**PRESI'DIAL.** *n.* [from *presider*, Fr.] A French tribunal or court of judicature.

The first president of every parliament, or *presdial* in France, &c.

*A. Sidney.*

**TO PRESI'GNIFY.** *v. a.* [*præ*, Lat. and *signify*.] To mark out beforehand.

—What types to be shewn to correspond with the antitypes they *presignify*?

*R. Newton's Sermons.*

**PRE'SSLY.** *adv.* [from *pres*.] Closely.

No man ever spoke more neatly, more *pressly*, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

• **PRESU'MPTIVE.** *adj.* . . . . .

"2. Supposed: as the *presumptive* heir."

Heirs *presumptive* are such, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances of things be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born. *Blackstone.*

• **PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS.** *n.* . . . Irre-

verence."

Who going into extremes on different sides, and applying this truth in conformity to their own wrong dispositions, have run themselves either into *presumptuousness* of sinning on the one hand, or despair of performing any acceptable duty on the other. *Conybeare.*

• **PRETERPLU'PERFECT.** *adj.* The "grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before "some other past time."

The auxiliary *TO HAVEN* was a complete verb, and being prefixt to the participle of the past time was used to express the preterperfect, and preterpluperfect tenses.

*Tyrrwhitt.*

# P R I

**PRETE'XTA.** *n.* [Lat.] The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.

'Tis the *pretextæ's* utmost bound,  
With radiant purple edg'd around,  
To please the child. *Sbenstone.*

"To **PREY.** *v. a.* . . . . .

"2. To plunder, to rob: with *on.*" It is used in this sense by *Spenser* without *on.*

Amongst the rest, the which they then did *prey*,

They spoil'd old Melibee of all he had,

*F. Q. B. VI. C. X. st. 40.*

And though my land he first did winne away,

And then my Love (though now it little skill)

Yet my good lucke he shall not likewise *pray.* *Ib. B. V. C. IV. st. 14.*

**PRICEMENT.** *n.* [from *price.*] Valuation.

Her yearly revenues did amount to 87*l.*

*3s. 3d.* according to the *pricement* at the suppression. *Weever.*

"**PRIEF** for *proof.* *Spenser.*"

Good growes of evils *priefe.*

*F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 43.*

2. Trial.

Tell then, O Lady, tell what fatal

*prife*

Hath with so huge misfortune you oppress. *F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 48.*

**PRIE'ST LIKE.** *adj.* Like a priest.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,

With all things nearest to my heart, as well

My chamber-councils: wherein, *priest-like*, thou

Hast cleans'd my bosom.

*Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

"**PRIEVE**, for *prove.* *Spenser.*"

Besides her countenance and her likely hew,

Matched with equall yeares, do surely

*prieve,*

That yond same is your daughter sure

which yet doth live.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. st. 18.*

"**PRI'MER.** *n.*" This word was formerly spelt *primer* and *primmer* indifferently; whence it still retains the sound of the latter.

**PRIMITÆ.** *n. pl.* [Lat.] First fruits. *Spenser* has anglicised this word in a peculiar way by using its Latin accusative case.

The courtier next must recompensed be  
With a benevolence, or have in gage

The *primitias* of your personage.

*Hubbard's Tale.*

**PRIMOGENITIVE.** *n.* [the same as] "*Pri-*  
*mogeniture.*"

How could communities,

The *primogenitive* and due of birth,

Prerogative of age, crowns, scepters,  
*laurels,*

# P R I

But by degree, stand in authentic place.

*Shak. Troilus & Cressida.*

**PRI'MY.** *adj.* In its prime.

For Hamlet, and the trifling of his favour,

Hold it a fashion and a toy in blood;

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature,

Forward, not permanent.

*Shak. Hamlet.*

"**PRI'NCIPAL.** *n.* . . . . .

"4. President or governor." This title at present is chiefly confined (with very few exceptions) to the heads of small societies; as *Halls* in the University of Oxford, and Inns of Chancery in London. Probably it once appertained to some rich dignitaries of the Church.

How many honest men see ye arise

Daily thereby, and grow to goodly *prisel*

To Deans, to Archdeacons, to Commis-

*farics,*

To Lords, to *Principals*, to Prebendaries;

All jolly Prelates, worthy rule to bear.

*Spenser's Hubbard.*

"**PRINT.** *n.* . . . . .

"8. Formal method. A low word." Whenever *Johnson* vilified any word, he made no scruple of supporting his reprobation by a fallacy. His example from *Suckling* to the 6th sense of *print* stands thus in the *Poet.*

It is so rare to see

Ought that belongs to young nobility

In *print* (but their own cloaths) that we must praise.

Now the words in the parenthesis plainly allude to that sense of *print*, which *Johnson* calls *low*; therefore they are silently left out of his quotation.

**PRISE.** *n.* [Fr.] Discomfiture. A Gallicism.

Then suffred he Disdaine up to arise,  
Who was not able up himselfe to reare,

By means his leg through his late luck-  
lesse *prife*

Was crackt in twaine.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. st. 25.*

**PRI'SER.** *n.* An athletic contender for a

*prize.*

Why would you be so fond to overcome  
The bony *priser* of the humorous Duke?

*Shak. As you like it.*

"**PRI'VET.** . . . . . A plant."

The hardy thorn,

Holly, or box, *privet* or pyracanth.

*Majon's Eng. Garden.*

"**PRIVITY.** *n.* . . . . ."

4. Privacy.

For all his dayes he downes in *privitie*,

Yet has full large to live and spend at  
libertie.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. st. 2.*

**PRI'VY.** *n.* [Of *persons.*] A law term.]

*Privies* to a fine are such as are any way related to the parties who levy the fine,

## P R O

and claim under them by any right.

*Blackstone.*

**PRO'BATE.** *n.* [*probat*, Lat.] An official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

When the will is so proved, a copy thereof in parchment is made out under the seal of the ordinary, and delivered to the executor together with a certificate of its having been proved before him: all which together is usually styled the *probate*.

*Blackstone.*

**PROCEDE'NDO.** *n.* [Lat.] A kind of writ.

A writ of *procedendo ad iudicium* issues out of the court of chancery, where judges of any court do delay the parties; for that they will not give judgment either on the one side, or on the other, when they ought so to do.

*Blackstone.*

**PROCREANT.** *n.* [from the adj.] One in copulation.

Some of your function, mistress,  
Leave *procreants* alone, and shut the door,  
Cough, or cry hem, if any body comes.

*Shak. Othello.*

**" PROCURA'TION.** *n.* . . . . The act of "procuring."

2. [From *procurator*.] Commission for managing affairs.

The mind is brought far more easily to acquiesce in the proceedings of one man, or a few who act under a general *procurator* for the state, than in the vote of a victorious majority.

*Burke.*

**PROCURA'TION-MONEY.** *n.* [In law.] Money for *procuring* a loan.

If any scrivener or broker takes more than five shillings per cent. *procurator-money*, he shall forfeit £20 with costs, and suffer imprisonment for half a year.

*Blackstone.*

**" To PROCURE.** *v. a.* . . . ."  
5. [Formerly] To solicit.

The famous Briton Prince and Faery Knight,  
After long wayes and perilous paines endur'd,  
Having their weary limbes to perfect plight  
Restor'd, and sory wounds right well recur'd,  
Of the faire Alma greatly were *procur'd*  
To make there lenger sojourn and abode.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. I. st. 1.*

**" To PROFESS.** *v. a.* . . . ."

4. [In *Spenser*.] To exhibit the appearance of. So hideous is her shape, so huge her hed,  
That even the hellish fiends affrighted bee

At sight thereof, and from her presence flee:

Yet did her face and former parts *professe*

## P R O

A faire young mayden full of comely glee.

*F. & B. VI. C. VI. st. 10.*

**" PROHIBITION.** *n.* . . . .

2. A writ issued by one court to stop the "proceeding of another."

A *prohibition* is a writ issuing, properly, only out of the court of King's Bench, being the king's prerogative writ, but it may also be had in some cases out of the court of chancery, common pleas, or exchequer, directed to the judge, and parties of a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof.

*Blackstone.*

**" To PROJE'CT.** *v. n.* To jut out."

The hanging tower in this part of the building *projects* about eleven feet beyond its base.

*Wyndham's Tour.*

**PRO'NER.** *n.* [from the verb *proin*, which *Johnson* ignorantly calls a corruption of *prune*, when the very reverse is the truth.]

A pruner.

His father was

An honest *pruner* of our country vines.

*Macbin's Dumb Knight.*

**PRONOMINAL.** *adj.* [*pronominalis*, Lat.]

Having the nature of a pronoun.

Some few *pronominal* adjectives must here be excepted, as having the possessive case.

*Lowth.*

**" To PRONOU'NCE.** *v. a.* . . . .

4. To utter rhetorically."

I mean, that you should deliver, and pronounce what you say, gracefully and distinctly.

*Chesterfield.*

**" PROPERTY.** *n.* . . . .

7. Something useful; an appendage: a "theatrical term." That *property* has a peculiar sense as a *theatrical term*, is well known: but *Johnson* is not very happy in his explanation of it: *Steevens* describes it much better by 'some little incidental necessary.'

No matter for *properties*—

We will imagine, Madam, you've a heard.

*Shirley's Bird in a cage.*

**PRO'PHETLIKE.** *adj.* Like a prophet.

Then *prophetlike*

They hail'd him father to a race of kings.

*Shak. Macbeth.*

**PROPOS'E.** *n.* [*propos*, Fr.] Discourse.

There will he hide her,

To listen our *propose*.

*Shak. Much Ado.*

**" PROSA'ICK.** *adj.* . . . . Belonging to "prose; resembling prose."

In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by accent.

*Harri's Philolog. Inquiries.*

But who shall save by tame *prosaic* strain

That glowing breast, where wit with youth conspires

To sweeten luxury.

*Sheridan*



## PRO

**TO PROSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make tedious narrations.

*Mariwaux* is now held in such contempt that *mariovauder* is a fashionable phrase among the French, and signifies neither more nor less than our fashionable phrase of *prosing*. *Mason.*

**TO PROSECUTE.** *v. a.* . . .

**4.** To sue criminally."

If he made his peace with the king, still he might be *prosecuted* at the suit of the party. *Blackstone.*

**TO PROSECUTE.** *v. n.* [made neuter, as many other verbs are, merely by the elliptical usage of omitting the noun after it.] To carry on a legal prosecution against a criminal offender.

He is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace. *Blackstone.*

**PROSECUTOR.** *n.* . . . One who pursues another by law in a criminal cause."

On a conviction of larceny the *prosecutor* shall have restitution of his goods. *Blackstone.*

**PROSELYTISM.** *n.* [from *proselyte*.] The desire of making converts.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and *proselytism*, pervaded all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke.*

**TO PROSELYTIZE.** *v. a.* [from *proselyte*.] To convert to one's own opinions.

If his grace be one of those whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect, whose doctrines he is invited to embrace. *Burke.*

**PROSER.** *n.* [from *to prose*.] A tedious relater of uninteresting circumstances. A colloquial word.

**PROSODY.** *n.* . . . The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables."

*Prosody* and orthography are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole. *B. Jonson.*

**PROTECTORATE.** *n.* Government by a protector.

During the continuance of his *protectorate* he was perpetually distressed for money to keep the wheels of his government going. *Guthrie.*

**PROTECTORSHIP.** *n.* The office of Protector.

The *Protectorship* of Somerset was a plain usurpation. *Hume.*

**PROTENSE.** *n.* [from *protendo*, Lat.] Extension.

Begin, O Clio, and recount from hence My glorious Sovereign's goodly auncestry,

Till that by dew degrees and long *protense* Thou have it lastly brought unto her Excellence.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 4.*

## PSA

**PROTEST.** *n.* . . . A solemn declaration "of opinion commonly against something."

Each peer has a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons of such dissent; which is usually styled his *protest*.

**2.** [In commercial law.] A notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or non-acceptance.

*Protest* must be made in writing, under a copy of such bill of Exchange by some notary public, or by any other substantial inhabitant in the presence of two credible witnesses; and notice of such *protest* must within fourteen days after be given to the drawer. *Blackstone.*

**PROTESTANTISM.** *n.* The protestant religion.

It was still a line of hereditary descent, still an hereditary descent in the same blood, though an hereditary descent qualified with *protestantism*. *Burke.*

**PROTESTATION.** *n.* . . . A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion."

**2.** [In law.] A peculiar form of pleading.

*Protestation* is a form of pleading, when any one will not directly affirm, nor directly deny any thing that is alleged by another, or which he himself alleges.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**PROVAND.** *n.* [ *provend*, Fr.] Provender.

Who have their *provand*

Only for bearing burdens, and sore blows

For sinking under them.

*Shak. Coriolanus.*

**PROUD-MIN'DED.** *adj.* Proud in mind.

I am as peremptory, as the proud-minded.

*Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

**PROW.** *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.* [From *prover*, old Fr. *faire des prouesses*.]

Great ayd thereto his mighty puissance And dreaded name shall give in that sad day:

Where also proofe of thy *prow* valliance Thou then shalt make.

*F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 28.*

**PRUDERY.** *n.* . . . Overmuch nicety "in conduct."

What is *prudery*? 'Tis a beldam, Seen with wit and beauty seldom.

*Pope.*

**PSALMODY.** *n.* . . . The act or practice of singing holy songs."

Those which, where Lady Dulness with Lord Mayors

Prefides, disdain light and trifling airs,

Hallow the feast with *psalmody*.

*Churchill's Gotbam.*

**PSALTER.** *n.* . . . The volume of "psalms."

In the year 1640 he published the Sax-

## P U N

on *Pfalter* from an ancient MS. of Sir Henry's. *Gibson's Life of Spelman.*

**PTT'SICK.** *n.* [a corruption in *Shakespeare* for] "Phthylick."

A whorson *ptifick*, a whorson rascally *ptifick* so troubles me.

*Troilus and Cressida*, A. V. sc. 3.

**PU'SSANCE.** *n.* . . . [ . . . This word "seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables." ] It undeniably was so in *Shakespeare* and subsequent writers. But if *Johnson* had taken the pains of looking into *Spenser's* Fairy Queen, he might have found very near the beginning of the first canto, that the word was a *trissyllable*.

And ever, as he rode, his hart did earne  
To prove his *puissance* in battle brave

Upon his foe. *ft.* 3.

[The same may be seen here a few articles back, in the first line of the example to *Paow*. Yet was it also used by *Spenser* for a disyllable, as may be seen in the first line of the example to the verb *To LONG* in this Supplement, and in other places.]

**PU'LLEN.** *n.* [ *pulain*, old Fr. ] Poultry. "*Bailey*."

What, three and twenty years in law ?  
—I have known those that have been five  
and fifty, and all about *pullen* and pigs.

*Revenge's Tragedy.*

**PULMO'NIC.** *n.* [from the adj.] One affected with a pulmonic disorder.

*Pulmonics* are subject to consumptions,  
and the old to asthma. *Arbutnot.*

**PULPATOO'N.** *n.* [from *pulpamentum*, Lat.] A delicacy.

I then sent forth a fresh supply of rabbits, pheasant, kid, partridge, quail, lark, plover, teal, tarts, &c. with a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickhaws, good and excellent. *Nabes's Microcosmus.*

**PU'MY.** *adj.* Perforated like pumice.

And in the midst a little river plaide  
Amongst the *pumy* stones.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 39.*

**PU'MY.** *n.* [the adj. by ellipsis.] A pumy stone.

He was so wimble and so wight,  
From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And off the *pumies* latched.

*Spem. March.*

**PU'NCH-BOWL.** *n.* A bowl to hold punch.

If a boon companion should enlarge his idea of a *punch-bowl*, ornamented with all the romantic scenery the Chinese ever yet devised, it would perhaps afford him the brightest idea he could possibly conceive of earthly happiness. *Dedley's Leaf-trees.*

**PUNCTI'LIOSLY.** *adv.* [from *punctiliosus*.] In compliance with punctilio.

The two kinds of aristocracy were too *punctiliously* kept asunder. *Burke.*

**PUNT.** *n.* [Sax. *pontonium*.] A small flat-bottom'd boat. They are common on the Thames, and worked by a pole pushed

## P U R

upon the bed of the river.

The carpenter, assisted by the cooper and three other hands, began to build a *punt* of twelve feet long, six feet wide, and about three feet deep. *Portlock's Voyage.*

**PUR.** *n.* [from the verb.] A gentle moan made by a cat.

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, Sir, or of fortune's cat, (but not a musk-cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure. *Shakf. All's Well.*

**To PU'RCHASE.** *v. a.* . . .

**1.** "To acquire."

Your accent is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling.

*Shakf. As you like it.*

**PU'RCHASE.** *n.* . . .

**3.** The act of thieving.

For on his back a heavy load he bare,  
Of nightly stealths and pillage several,  
Which he had got abroad by *purchases*  
criminal.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 16.*

**4.** Goods stolen.

In the mean time  
Do you two pack up all the goods and  
*purchases*,

That we can carry in the two trunks.

*B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

A box of that young devil of a handful  
long,

That has fraid many a tall thief from a  
rich *purchase*.

*The Widow by B. Jonf. Fletch. and Mid.*

**PU'RIST.** *n.* One superfluously nice in  
"the use of words."

We must apply singly to English, in  
which you are certainly no *puriste*.

*Chesterfield.*

[One might imagine, that *Johnson* too here studied to prove himself no *puriste*—by his discordant phrase of *superfluously nice*. Such a composer must have been very unfit for defining synonyms.]

**PU'RLING.** *n.* [from *purrl*, *v. n.*] The murmur of a stream.

Our *purkings* wait upon the spring.

*B. Jonson's Masques.*

**4.** **PURPOSE.** *n.* . . .

**4.** Discourse.

For she in pleasur'd *purpose* did abound,  
And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,  
Of which a storehouse did with her remaine.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 6.*

She, travelling with Guyon, by the way  
Of fondry things faire *purpose* gan to find  
T'abridge their journey long and lingering  
day.

*Id. B. III. C. II. ft. 4.*

**5.** Witty conceit.

Of *purposes*, oft riddles he devys'd,  
With thousands like, that flow'd in his  
braine,

With which he fed her fancy.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 2.*

## P U T

He is very industrious in waiting on the ladies, where his affairs lie; among which those of greatest concernment are, questions and commands, *purposes*, and other such received forms of wit and conversation.

*Butler's Characters.*

"To **PU'RPOSE**. *v. n.* To have an intention."

2. To discourse.

Whom overtaking, she in merry fort  
Them gan to borb, and *purpose* diversly.

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. XII. st. 16.*

**PU'RPRESTURE**. *n.* [from *pourpris*, Fr.]  
A particular species of common nuisance.

When there is an house erected, or an inclosure made, upon any part of the king's demesnes, or of an highway, or common street, or public water, or such like public things, it is properly called a *purpresture*.

*Blackstone.*

"To **PURR**. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat."

The fawning cats compassionate his case,  
And *purr* around, and gently lick his face.

*Shenstone.*

"**PURVEYOR**. *n.* . . .

3. An officer who exacted provision for the King's followers."

*Purveyors* were ancient officers to provide victuals for the king.

*Termes de la Ley.*

"**PU'TTOCK**. *n.* . . . A buzzard." If there is any difference between a *buzzard* and a *kite*, the latter is the proper explanatory term for *puttock*; since both *Spenser* and *Shakspeare* have so taken it expressly:

Like as a *puttocks* having spyde in flight  
A gentle falcon fitting on an hill,  
(Whose other wing now made unmeet  
for flight

Was lately broken by some fortune ill)  
The foolish *kyte* led with licentious will,  
Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine.

*F. 2. B. V. C. V. st. 15.*

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's*  
nest,

But may imagine how the bird was dead,  
Although the *kite* soar with unbloody'd

## P Y T

beak?

*Hen. VI. P. II.*

[The two first lines of this last passage make *Johnson's* example of *puttock*; but the third line is funk—whence we may conclude, upon the whole, *kite* synonymous to *puttock*, and *buzzard* to *Doctor Johnson*.]

**PYRAMI'DIC**. *adj.* [the same as] "Pyramidal."

But when their gold deprefs'd the yielding scale,

Their gold in *pyramidal* plenty pil'd,

He saw th' unutterable grief prevail.

*Shenstone.*

**PYRRHONIAN**. *adj.* Embracing the opinion of *Pyrrho*.

Nor do we scruple to act as regularly upon the mere supposition that we are, as if we had effectually proved it a thousand times to the full satisfaction of our metaphysical, or *Pyrrhonian* antagonist.

*Shaftesbury.*

"**PYRRHONISM**. *n.* Scepticism; universal doubt."

I cannot help carrying my *Pyrrhonism* still further, and extending it often to historical facts themselves.

*Chesterfield.*

**PYRRHONIST**. [*n.* from *Pyrrho*.] A sceptic.

I shall admire their strength, when they have refuted what able metaphysicians object, and *Pyrrhonists* plead in their own behalf.

*Shaftesbury.*

**PYTHAGOREAN**. *adj.* Founded on the opinions of *Pythagoras*.

The notion of eternal and immutable ideas, which Plato borrowed from the *Pythagorean* school, were totally rejected by Aristotle.

*Rid.*

**PYTHAGOREAN**. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.]

A *Pythagorean* philosopher.

No words, for he's

A *Pythagorean*, and professes silence.

*Davenant's Wits.*

It seems probable, that the *Pythagoreans* and *Platonists* agreed with the *Peripatetics* in this general theory of perception.

*Rid.*

# Q.

## Q U A

"**QUADRILLE**. *n.* A game at cards. *DiA.*"

O filthy check on all industrious skill  
To spoil the nation's last great trade—  
*quadrille*!

*Pope.*

"To **QUAIL**. *v. n.*

"I . . . To lose spirit. *Spenser*." Yet no reference to that author.

## Q U A

For on his shield as thick as stormy  
showre

Their strokes did raine; yet did he never  
*quail*,

Ne backward shrinke.

*F. 2. B. II. C. VIII. st. 35.*

**QUAKER**. *n.* One of a peaceable sect of Christians, that originated in the early

# QUE

part of the 17th century.

Alas! what hope  
Of converting the pope  
When a *quaker* turns Italian!

*Denham.*

Is he a churchman? then he's fond of  
power:

A *quaker*? fly; a presbyterian? four.

A smart freethinker? all things in an  
hour.

*Pope.*

**QUA'KERISM.** *n.* The modes of a quaker.

Plainness, simplicity, and *quakerism*, either in drefs or manners, will by no means do.

*Chesterfield.*

**QUA'KER-LIKE.** *adj.* Like a quaker's.

I will exprefs my wishes with a *quaker-like* simplicity.

*Chesterfield.*

**QUARTER-DECK.** *n.* . . . The short "upper deck."

As I was walking on the *quarter-deck* all the people upon the fore-castle called out at once 'land right a-head.'

*Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

**QUARTER-SE'SSIONS.** *n.* One kind of court of law.

The court of general *quarter-ſeſſions* of the peace is a court that muſt be held in every county once in every quarter of a year.

*Blackſtone.*

For ſeldom I with ſquires unite,  
Who hunt all day and drink all night,  
Nor reckon wonderful inviting  
A *quarter-ſeſſion*, or cock-fighting.

*Soame Jenyns.*

**QUAT.** *n.* . . . A pimple: thence uſed for, an irritable perſon.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almoſt to the ſenſe,

And he grows angry.

*Shakſ. Othello.*

**QUAY.** *n.* . . . An artificial bank to the "ſea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen."

This occaſioned the ſtatutes, which enabled the crown by commiſſion to aſcertain the limits of all ports, and to aſſign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port, for the excluſive landing and loading of merchandize.

*Blackſtone.*

**QUEA'SINESS.** . . . The ſickneſs of a "naufeated ſtomach."

And they did fight with *queaſineſs* conſtrained,

As men drink potions.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

**QUEINT.** *part. paſſ.* of *quench*. [This participle is formed in the ſame way as *dreint* (in *Chaucer*) from *drench*: *Spencer* makes *drent* of it.] Extinguiſhed.

All breathleſs, weary, faint  
Him ſpying, with freſh onſet he aſſay'd,  
And kindling new his corage ſeeming

*quaint,*

Strooke him ſo hugely, that through great conſtraint

# QUI

He made him ſtoup perforce unto his knee.

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. V. ſt. 11.*

**TO QUELL.** *v. n.* To die. *Spencer.*  
This interpretation (unſupported by any extract from the poet) ſeems too ſtrong: to *quell* moſt probably ſignifies the ſame in *Spencer*, as to *quail*; that is, to *loſe force*.

For winter's wrath begins to *quell*,

And pleaſant ſpring appeareth.

*Sbcp. Kal. in March.*

**TO QUEME.** *v. a.* [cweman, Sax. placere.]

To pleaſe.

Such merry make holy ſaints doth *queme*;  
But we here ſitt'n as drown'd in a dreme.

*Spencer's May.*

[*Johnson* (or his printer) makes this a verb *neuter*, and vouches *Spencer's* name for it; but produces no paſſage.]

**TO QUICH.** *v. n.* [from *cucian*, Sax. *vivificare*.] To ſtir.

Underneath her feet, there as ſhe fate,  
An huge great Lyon lay (that mote appall  
An hardy courage) like captiv'd thrall  
With a ſtrong yron chain and collar bound

That once he could not move, nor *quich*  
at all. *Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. IX. ſt. 32.*

**"QUICK.** *adj.* . . ."

5. Pregnant with a live child.

Then ſhall Hector be whip'd for Jaqu-  
netta that is *quick* by him.

*Shakſ. Love's Labour Loſt.*

**QUICK-WITTED.** *adj.* Having ready wit.

How likes Gremio theſe quick-witted folks?

*Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

**QUIETIST.** *n.* [from *quietiſm*.] One of a certain ſect of religious enthuſiaſts.

Read ſome delicate ſtrokes of ſatire on the myſtics and *quietiſts* in the twelfth epiſtle of Boileau.

*Jo. Warton's Pope.*

**QUIETUS.** *n.* [a latin word uſed in acquittances given from the exchequer.] A final diſcharge.

When he himſelf might his *quietus* make  
With a bare bodkin.

*Shak. Hamlet.*

Some younger brother would ha' thank'd me

And given my *quietus*.

*Shirley's Gameſter.*

**QUIGHT.** *adj.* [from to *quite*.] Free.

Nought from the Roman empire might be *quight*.

*Spſ. Ruines of Rome.*

**QUINCE-PIE.** *n.* A pie made with quinces.

He diſpatches no public affair till he has thoroughly dined upon it, and is fully ſatiſfied with *quince-pie* and cuſtard.

*Butler's Churaſters.*

**TO QUIP.** *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſar-  
"calms. *Ainſworth.*" *Ainſworth* had *Spencer's* authority for the word.

And ſtill, when ſhe complains,  
The more he laughs, and does her cloſely *quip*.

*F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. R. 44.*

**QUIPUS.** *n.* pl. [a Peruvian word.] Knots.

C c

## QUI

of various colours, on corda.

The *quipos* seem to have been a device for rendering calculation more expeditious and accurate. *Robertson.*

**QUIT-CLAIM.** (*n.*) is a release or acquitting of a man for any action that he hath or might have against him.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**To QUITE.** *v. a.* [from *quiter*, Fr.]

1. To disengage.

His boyftrous clubso buried in the grownd  
He could not rearen up again so light,  
But that the knight him at advantage  
fownd ;

And whiles he strove his combred clubbe  
to quight

Out of the earth, with blade all burning  
bright

He smott off his left arm.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. §. 10.*

2. To requite.

How shall I *quite* the paynes ye suffer  
for my sake !

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. §. 26.*

## QUO

**QUO-WARRA'NTO.** (*law Lat.*) is a writ, that lies, where a man usurps any franchise on the king. *Termes de la Ley.*

**" QUO'RUM.** *n.* . . . A bench of justices." This requires further explanation.

Formerly it was customary to appoint only a select number of justices, eminent for their skill and discretion, to be of the *quorum* ; but now the practice is to advance almost all of them to that dignity, naming them over again in the *quorum* clause.

*Blackstone.*

**" To QUOTE.** *v. a.* . . . To cite."

2. To note.

I have with exact view perus'd thee,

He & or,

And quoted joint by joint.

*Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

It is reported you possess a book,  
Wherein you have quoted, by intelligence,  
The names of all notorious offenders  
Lurking about the city.

*Webster's White Devil.*

## R.

### R A D

**RABBINICAL.** *adj.* Belonging to the " RABBINS."

They reject the oral law, and all rabbinical literature. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

**RA'BBIT-SUCKER.** *n.* A sucking rabbit.

Hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker, or a poultier's hare.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. 1.*

**RA'CE-HORSE.** *n.* A south American bird.

Several other Indians came off to the ship, and brought with them some of the birds called *race-horses*.

*Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

**RA'CE-NAG.** *n.* A race-horse.

He is very tender and careful in preserving his credit, and keeps it as methodically as a *race-nag* is dieted, that in the end he may run away with it.

*Butler's Characters.*

**" RAD** the old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*"

Who, when as each of other had a sight,  
They knew themselves, and both their persons *rad*.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. I. §. 4.*

*Johnson* might have added, that *Spenser* also uses it for the *participle passive*.

But never let th' ensample of the bad  
Offend the good : for good by paragone  
Of evil, may more notably be *rad*.

*F. Q. B. III. C. IX. §. 2.*

**RA'DISH.** *n.* . . . A root."

### R A I

If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of *radish*. *Shak. Hen. IV. P. 1.*

Yet cuphrasy may not be left unsung,  
That gives dim eyes to wander leagues  
around ;

And pungent *radish* biting infant's tongue,  
And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound. *Shenstone.*

**" RAFT** part. pass. of *reave* or *raff*. *Spenser.* Torn ; rent." Had *Johnson* searched his author, he certainly might have found *raft* as a *past tense* ; but as a *participle* the present compiler has not been able to meet with it.

Halfe furious unto his foe he came, . . .  
And stroke at her with more than manly  
force,

That from her body full of filthie sin,  
He *raft* her hateful heade without remorse. *F. Q. B. I. C. I. §. 24.*

**" RAG.** *n.* . . ."

4. People of the lowest class.

Upon the proclamation they all came in  
both tag and *rag*. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Tag, *rag*, and bobtail to Sir Harry's run. *Bramstone.*

**To RAILE.** *v. n.* [from *raier*, old Fr. couler.] To stream.

Large floods of blood adowne their sides  
did *raile*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. §. 43.*

## R A S

Instead of rest thou lendest *railing* tears.

*Ib. B. III. C. IV. ft. 57.*

Light was the wound; but through her  
amber hair

The purple drops down *railed*, bloody  
red. *Fairfax.*

**RAYLING.** *n.* [from *to rail*.] Contumelious  
speech.

Sir Guyon, grudging not so much his  
might,

As those unknighly *raylings* which he  
spoke,

With wrathful fire his courage kindled  
bright.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 30.*

**"RAIN-DEER.** *n.* . . . A deer with large

"horns, which in the northern regions

"draws sledges through the snow."

Their *rain-deer* form their riches.

*Tompson's Winter.*

**RAIN-RESO'LIVING.** *adj.* Pouring forth  
rain.

The gaudy peacock boasts not in his  
train

So many lights and shadows, nor the  
*rain-*

*Resolving* Iris, when the sun doth court  
her. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

**"RAKE.** *n.* . . .

3. A trench dug by miners.

They dig the mines orderly in a paral-  
lel line, they call them the *rakes*. *Hobbes.*

[In a similar sense to this, country people  
call *catt-rakes*.]

**RANCK.** *adv.* [Sax. *protervus*.] Fiercely.

The feely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*  
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for  
feare.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 6.*

Say who is he, shews so great worthiness,  
That rides so *rank*, and bends his lance

so fell? *Fairfax.*

**RANCK-SCE'NTED.** *adj.* Having a rank  
scent.

For the mutable *rank-scented* many, let  
them

Regard me as I do not flatter, and

Therein behold themselves.

*Shakf. Coriolanus.*

**"RAPE.** *n.* . . .

"5. A division of the county of Suffex an-  
swering to a *hundred* in other counties."

No such thing. Suffex has its hundreds as  
well as other counties; but it has also an  
intermediate division into *Rapes*, each rape  
containing a small number of hundreds.

In some counties there is an intermediate  
division between the shire and the hundred,  
as lathes in Kent, and *rapes* in Suffex, each  
of them containing three or four hundreds  
a piece. *Blackstone.*

An accurate survey of the county of Suf-  
sex, divided into *rapes*, hundreds and dean-  
ries, &c. *Geogr.*

**RA'SCAL.** *n.* . . .

## R A Y

"2. Rascal deer are still mentioned for lean  
"deer."

The noblest deer has them as huge as the  
*rascal*. *Shak. As you like it.*

To RASH. *v. a.* [*rafabiare*, Ital.] To slice.

There Marinell great deeds of armes did  
shew,

And through the thickest like a lion flew,  
*Rasbing* of helmes, and rying plates  
alonder.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 8.*

**RA'T-CATCHER.** *n.* One that catches rats.

Used for an appellation of contempt.

Tybalt, you *ratcatcher*, will you walk?

*Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

**RATIFYA.** *n.* a liqueur flavoured with fruit-  
kernels.

The red *ratifia* does your ladyship mean,  
or the cherry-brandy? *Congreve.*

**RA'VENING.** *n.* [from *raven*, *v. n.*] Thirst  
for prey.

He wears the vizor of a man, yet re-  
tains his fierceness, curriishness, and *ravening*.

*Overbury.*

**RA'VIN.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Ravenous.

Better 'twere,

I met the *ravin* lion, when he roar'd

With sharp constraint of hunger.

*Shak. All's Well.*

**RAW.** *adj.* . . .

10. Bare of flesh.

That in short space his wonted chearefull  
hew

Ganfaded, and lively spirits deaded quight;  
His cheeke-bones *raw*, and eye-pits hol-  
low grew.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 20.*

"To RAY. *v. a.* . . . To streak."

2. To besmear; to soil.

From his soft eyes the teares he wypt  
away

And from his face the filth that did it *ray*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 23.*

A troupe of Satyrs in the place did rout,  
Which with their villain feet the stream  
did *ray*. *Spenser's Bellay.*

**"RAY** for array. *Spenser.*"

Then all the people which beheld that  
day

Gan shout aloud, that unto heaven it  
rong;

And all the damzels of that towne in  
*ray*,

Came dauncing forth, and joyous carols  
song. *F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 34.*

Now rise up, Elifa, decked as thou art,  
In royal *ray*;

And now ye dainty damfels may depart,  
Each one his way. *April.*

**RA'YON.** *n.* [Fr.] A ray of light.

Nor brick nor marble was the wall in  
view;

But shining chrystal, which from top to  
base

Out of her womb a thousand *rayes*

## REB

- threw. *Spenser's Visions of Belley.*  
 "READ. *n.* . . . .  
 "2. Saying; saw; sentence; motto.  
 Then, preacing to the pillour, I re-  
 peated  
 The read thereof, for guerdon of my  
 paine,  
 And taking downe the shield with me  
 did it retaine.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 11.*

- "To READ. *v. a.* . . . ."

5. To imagine.  
 And every body two, and two she foure  
 did read.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 25.*

- "To READ. *v. n.* . . . ."

4. [Formerly] To declare.  
 Therefore, faire Sir, doe comfort to  
 you take,  
 And freely read, what wicked felon so  
 Hath outrag'd you, and thrall'd your  
 gentle make.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 15.*

[The verb read (whether *active* or *neuter*)  
 is in all its senses abbreviated from the old  
 AREAD.]

- "READER. *n.* . . . ."

4. An officer annually appointed by the great  
 Inns of Court out of their barristers. This  
 post was formerly so expensive, that others  
 were solicited to contribute to the charge  
 of it.

We were

Sent for in haste by the benchers, to con-  
 tribute

To one of them that's reader.

*Maine's City Match.*

- "To REAR. *v. a.* . . . ."

9. [From *raran*, Sax. *moliri*.] To get pos-  
 session of.

He in an open turney lately held  
 Fro me the honour of that game did rear.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 6.*

- REBA'TO, *n.* [from *rebat*, Fr.] A kind of  
 ruff formerly worn about the neck: it  
 seems to have required pinning.

His reason was, that a *rebato* was worn  
 out with pinning so often,

*Dekker's Satyromastix.*

I would not have a bodkin, or a cuff,  
 A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato* wire;  
 Nor any thing that ever was call'd hers  
 Left me, by which I might remember  
 her.

*T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.*

- To REBLE'SS. *v. a.* To blefs again,  
 Lay by thy hooke, and take thy pleasant  
 reed,

And with thy melodic *reblefs* mine eare.

*Chr. Brooke.*

- To REBRA'CE. *v. a.* To brace again.

'Tis a cause

To arm the hand of childhood, and re-  
 brace

The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied

## REC

- age. *Gray's Agrippina.*  
 To REBUT. *v. a.* [from *rebuter*, Fr.] To  
 drive back.

But he, not like a weary travelere,  
 Their sharp assault right boldly did *rebut*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. ft. 23.*

- To REBUT. *v. n.* [a law term, exemplified  
 and explained in the example to next article  
 REBUTTER.]

- "REBUT'TER. *n.* An answer to a rejoinder.  
 "der." *Johnson* has not here got his law  
 lesson perfect; as may be seen by the fol-  
 lowing extract.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by  
 a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant  
 may *rebut*; and the plaintiff answer him  
 by a sur-rebutter. Which pleas, replica-  
 tions, rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, *rebutters*, and  
 sur-rebutters answer to the *exceptio, replica-  
 tio, duplicatio, triplicatio, and quadruplicatio*  
 of the Roman laws. *Blackstone.*

- RECE'SSOR. *n.* [a term in painting.] The  
 counterfeiting recess.

Thence it took shadows, recessor, light,  
 and hightings. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

- RECIPROCITY. *n.* Reciprocal obligation.

Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent  
 the pact from being nude. *Blackstone.*

- To RECLAIM. *v. a.* . . . ."

5. To recover.

So shall the Briton-blood their crowne  
 agayn *reclame*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 48.*

- RECLAIM. *n.* [from the verb.] Recovery.  
 The loving couple neede no reskew feare,  
 But leasure had and liberty to frame  
 Their purpott flight, free from all man's  
*reclame*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 16.*

- "To RECLINE. *v. n.* To repose."

She ceas'd, and on a lily'd bank *reclin'd*;  
 Her flowing robe wav'd wanton with  
 the wind. *Shakespeare.*

- To RECOVL. *v. a.* [from the verb *n.*] To  
 make to return.

Whose mariners and merchants with  
 much toyle

Labour'd in vain to have recur'd their  
 prize,

And the rich wares to save from pitteous  
 spoyle;

But neither toyle nor travel might her  
 back *recoyle*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 19.*

- RE'COLLECT. *n.* A monck of a certain  
 reformed order of Franciscans.

Many other reformations have been from  
 time to time of the Franciscans, as by the  
 Minims, *Recollects*, &c. *Weever.*

- RECOMFORTLESS. *adj.* Without comfort.  
 There all that night remained Britomart,

Relesse, *recomfortlesse*,

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 24.*

- "To RE'CONCILE. *v. a.* . . . ."  
 5. [A latinism.] To re-establish.

## REC

She them befought, during their quiet  
treague,

Into her lodging to repaire awhile  
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. ft. 32.*

To RECONNOITRE. *v. a.* [Fr.] To take  
a view of.

Those who had reconnoitred the place be-  
fore chose their stations accordingly.

*Cook's Voyage.*

To RECONSIDER. *v. a.* To turn in one's  
mind over and over.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain  
the friendly advice which I send you.

*Chesterfield.*

RECONVERSION. *n.* A second conver-  
sion.

Pope Gregory the first, being zealously  
moved for the reconversion of this English  
nation, sent hither Austin the monke with  
other his associates.

*Weever.*

To RECORD. *v. a.* . . . . .

4. [A latinism.] To call to mind.

Being returned to his mother's bowre,  
In solitary silence far from wight,  
He can record the miserable stowre,  
In which his wretched love lay day and  
night

For his deare sake.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 19.*

To RECOU'RE. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for]

To recover.

Etsoones the others did the field recoure,

And on their foes did worke full cruell

wracke. *F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 15.*

No less did Daunger threaten me with

dread,

When as he saw me maugre all his

powre,

That glorious spoyle of Beautie with me

lead,

Than Cerberus, when Orpheus did re-

coure

His Lemman from the Stygian prince's

boure.

*Ib. C. X. ft. 58.*

[Though this verb itself is omitted in  
*Johnson*, he gives "RECOURED for  
recovered. *Spenser*." *Recour'd* is also in  
*Hughes's Glossary*, but has not been met  
with by the compiler in *Spenser's* own  
writings.]

"RECREMENTITIOUS. *adj.* . . Drossy."

As sensation will be the consequence of  
the ideal aliment to the mind, so muscular  
motion will be the expulsion of the recre-  
mentitious part of it. *Reid's Inquiry.*

"RECTOR. *n.* . . . . .

"2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish."

A parson is one that hath full possession  
of all the rights of a parochial church. . .

. . . He is sometimes called the rector, or  
governor of the church. *Blackstone.*

RECTORIAL. *adj.* Belonging to the rector  
of a parish.

Wood is in some countries a rectorial,

## RED

and in some a vicarial tithe. *Blackstone.*

RE/CTRESS. *n.* [*rectrix*, Lat.] Governess.

Great mother Fortune, queen of human  
state,

Rectress of action, arbitress of fate,

To whom all fway, all power, all empire  
bows,

Be present and propitious to our vows!

*B. Jonson's Sejanus.*

"RECU'LE for RECOIL. . . . *Spenser*."

*Spenser* uses both *recuite*, and *recule*.

That oft he made him stagger as unstay'd,  
And oft recule to shunne his sharp def-

pight. *F. 2. B. VI. C. I. ft. 20.*

But that rude rout

Them also gan assaile with outrage bold,  
And forced them, however strong and

stout

They were, as well approv'd in many  
a doubt,

Back to recule. *Ib. B. V. C. XI. ft. 47.*

"To RECURE. *v. a.* . . . . . To recover

"from sickness or labour." As compre-  
hensive as this interpretation may seem, it  
is not suited to all the usages of this verb  
in *Spenser*. We should add

2. To find a remedy for.

When those gainst states and kingdoms  
do conjure,

Who then can think their headlong ruine  
to recure. *F. 2. B. V. C. X. ft. 26.*

Pleaseth you pond your suppliant's  
plaint,

Caused of wrong and cruel constraint,

Which I your poor vassal daily endure;

And but your goodness the same recure,

Am like for desperate dole to die.

*February.*

[This sense is also more suitable to the  
passage in *Milton*, than that for which  
*Johnson* gives it for an example.]

RED. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] Red  
colour.

The George and garter dang'ling from  
that bed,

Where taudry yellow strove with dirty  
red. *Pope.*

To RE/DISEOURSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *dissourse*.]

To repay.

Then backe againe

His borrow'd waters forst to redibours.

He sends the sea his owne with double  
gaine.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 22.*

"REDISSEVSIN. *n.* [In law.] A writ for a  
particular species of injury to the possession  
of landed property.

Where a man is disseised, and recovers  
by assize of *Novel Disseisin*, and afterwards

is again disseised by the same disseisor, he  
shall have against him a writ of redisseisin.

*Termes de la Lee.*

REDOUNDING. *part. adj.* [in *Spenser*.]

Redundant.

Redounding tears did choke th' end of her



# R E F

plaint. *F. Q. B. I. C. III. A. 8.*  
**To REEF.** *v. a.* [a sea term applied to sails.]  
 To reduce in expanse.

We were obliged to take down our small  
 sails, and reef our topails; and haul close  
 to the wind. *Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

**REEF.** *v. a.* [a sea term.] A chain of rocks  
 lying near the ſurface of the water.

*Hawkeſworth's Nautical Terms.*

The people told me, that the whole  
 iſland was ſurrounded by a reef.

*Ib. Wallis's Voyage.*

**REEL.** *n.* A reeling kind of dance.

Drink thou; increaſe the reels.

*Shak. Ant. & Cleopatra.*

[The interpretation of this noun may be  
 ſufficiently juſtified by the dance called a  
 Scotch reel; and the cited paſſage from  
*Shakſpeare* is ſuppoſed to allude to ſuch  
 motion; as it is uttered on board a ſhip.]

**To REEL.** *v. a.* [in *Spencer*.] To roll.

And Sifyphus an huge round ſtone did  
 reel

Againſt an hill. *F. Q. B. I. C. V. ft. 35.*

**To REFLE'X.** *v. a.* [in *Shakſpeare*.] To  
 reflect.

May never glorious ſun reflex his beams  
 Upon the country where you make  
 abode. *Hen. VI. P. I.*

**" To REFLO'W.** *v. n.* . . . To flow back."

Why do not now

Thy waves reflow. *W. Browne.*

**" REFOCILI'A' TION.** *n.* . . . Reſtoration  
 " of ſtrength by reſreſhment."

Some precious cordial, ſome coſtly reſe-  
 cillation, a compoſure comfortable and reſto-  
 rative. *Midd. Mad World.*

**" REFORM.** *n.* [Fr.] Reformation.

The reforms in representation, and the  
 bills for ſhortening the duration of parlia-  
 ments, he uniformly and ſteadily oppoſed  
 for many years together. *Burke.*

**REFORMA'DO.** *n.* A monk who adheres  
 to rules of reform.

Amongſt others this was one of Celeſtin  
 the Pope's caveats for his new reformadoes.

*Woever.*

**REFRI'GERENT.** *n.* [the adj. by ellipſis.]  
 A cooling medicine.

In what lonely vale

Of balmy medicine's various field aſpires  
 The bleſt refrigerent? *Shenſtone.*

**REFU'SE.** *n.* [from the verb.] Refuſal.

This ſpoken, ready with a proud reſiſe  
 Argantes was his proffer'd aid to ſcorn.

*Fairfax. B. XII.*

**REFUSE** *me.* [formerly] A kind of oath.

God reſiſt me,

Might I adviſe you now, your only  
 courſe

Were to lock up your wife.

*Webſter's White Devil.*

Theſe wicked elder brothers that ſwear  
 reſiſt them!

*Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

# R E G

*Reſuſe me if I did. Shirley's Gameſter.*

**To REGA'LE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
 feaſt.

See the rich churl, amid the ſocial ſons

Of wine and wit, regaling. *Shenſtone.*

**" REGA'LIA.** *n.* [Lat.] Enſigns of royalty."

The feudal writers diſtinguiſh the royal  
 prerogatives into the *majora* and *minora*  
*regalia.* *Blackſtone.*

**" REGA'RD.** *n.* . . . .

8. Thing deſerving notice.

Fiſt was a ſage old fire, that had to  
 name

The Kingdom's care, with a white ſilver  
 hed,

That many high regards and reaſons  
 'gainſt her red.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 43.*  
**Court of REGA'RD.** *n.* One of the Foreſt-  
 courts.

The Court of regard, or ſurvey of dogs,  
 is to be holden every third year, for the  
 lawing or expeditation of maſtiffs.

*Blackſtone.*

**REGA'RDANT.** *adj.* An epithet that for-  
 merly denoted a particular ſort of villeins.

Theſe villeins, belonging principally to  
 lords of manors, were either villeins *regar-*  
*dant*, that is, annexed to his manor or land;  
 or elſe they were in *groſſi*, or at large, that  
 is, annexed to the perſon of the lord, and  
 transferable by deed from one owner to an-  
 other. *Blackſtone.*

**REGA'RDER.** *n.* [from *regardeur*, Fr.] An  
 officer of the king's foreſt, ſworn to take  
 care of the vert and veniſon, and to view  
 and inquire of all the offences committed  
 within the foreſt, and of all the conceal-  
 ments of them; and if the officers of the  
 foreſt do well execute their offices, or not.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**" REGA'RDLESS.** *adj.* . . . . Heedleſs;  
 " negligent."

2. Unheeded.

Yes, traitor, Zara, loſt, abandoned Zara  
 Is a regardleſs ſuppliant now to Oſmyn.

*Congreve.*

**REGIME'NTALS.** *n.* The uniform milita-  
 ry dreſs of a regiment.

**RE'GISTERSHIP.** *n.* The poſt of regiſter.  
 The regiſterſhips are in the gift of the  
 High Admiral. *Spelman.*

**" REGULAR.** *adj.* . . . .

4. Inſtituted according to eſtabliſhed forms."

The regular clergy, and particularly the  
 mendicant freres, affected a total exemp-  
 tion from all eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, ex-  
 cept that of the Pope. *Tyrbwhitt.*

**" REGULA' TION.** *n.* . . . .

2. Method; the effect of being regulated."  
 Of this ſenſe no example is given; nor is  
 it eaſy to find any, where the word *regula-*  
*tion* would be perfectly anſwerable to the  
 meaning of *method*; which ſhould more  
 properly be *rule*.

## R E L

I may safely affirm, that nothing is, under due *regulations*, improper to be taught in this place, which is proper for a gentleman to learn. *Blackstone.*

**REIF.** *n.* The female of the bird called a ruff.

**RE-IMPRESSIION.** *n.* . . . . A second "or repeated impressiion."

I have caused a *re-impressiion* of this tract.

*Clem. Spelman.*

**To RE-IMPRINT.** *v. a.* To imprint again.

I have been often solicited within these two years to *re-imprint* this little treatise.

*Spelman.*

**RE-INCREAST.** *part. adj.* Increased again.

Tho' when they did perceive

Their wounds recur'd, and forces *re-increast*,

Of that good Hermite both they took their leave.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 15.*

**To RE'JOURN.** *v. a.* To adjourn to a second hearing.

You *rejourne* a controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience.

*Sbak. Coriolanus.*

**To RELATE.** *v. a.* . . . .

**4.** To bring back; to restore. A latinism. "*Spenser.*"

Abate

Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe

Both light of heaven and strength of men *relate.* *F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 51.*

**RELAT'IONSHIP.** *n.* [from *relation*.] The state of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance.

Herein there is no objection to the succession of a relation of the half blood; that is, where the *relationship* proceeds not from the same couple of ancestors (which constitutes a kinsman of the whole blood) but from a single ancestor only. *Blackstone.*

The only general private relation, now remaining to be discussed, is that of guardian and ward. . . . . In examining this species of *relationship*, I shall first consider the different kinds of guardians. *Ib.*

**"RELEASE.** *n.* . . . ."

**5.** [In law.] A mode of conveying land.

*Releases* are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that has some former estate in possession. *Blackstone.*

**To RELEGATE.** *v. a.* . . . To banish."

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke.*

**RELENT.** *n.* [from the verb.] Relaxation.

She forward went

To seek her Love where he was to be sought;

Ne rested till she came without *relent*  
Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 24.*

**"RELIEF.** *n.* . . . ."

## R E M

**7.** [In feudal law.] A payment to the superior lord by one coming into possession of an estate held under him.

*Relief* was before mentioned, as incident to every feudal tenure, by way of fine or composition with the lord for taking up an estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. *Blackstone.*

*Relief* is due upon fofage tenure, as well as upon tenure in chivalry; but the manner of taking it is very different. *Ib.*

**RELIE'VEMENT.** *n.* [from *relieve*.] Release.

He kept his word with the state concerning the *relievement* of tributes, and never had subsidy that we finde. *Weever.*

**RELIQUARY.** *n.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] Reliques in rich cases richly adorned.

Stopt at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France, and the vast treasures of the abbey, rubies and emeralds as big as small eggs: crucifixes and vows, crowns and *reliquaries*, of inestimable value. *Gray's Letters.*

**To RELI'VE.** *v. a.* To restore to life from faintness.

His mother swooned thrife, and the third time

Could scarce recovered be out of her paine;

Had she not beene devoid of mortall slime,

She should not then have been *reliev'd* againe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 35.*

**"To RELY'.** *v. n.* . . . ."

**2.** To associate one's self.

There can they change their sides, and new parts take;

For Paridel did take to Druon's side,  
For old despight which now forth newly brake

Gainst Blandamour whom alwaies he envide:

And Blandimour to Claribell *relide.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 26.*

**"REMAINDER.** *n.* . . . ."

**3.** [In law.] The last chance of inheritance. This is a kind of indefinite definition.

An estate in *remainder* may be defined to be an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. *Blackstone.*

**"REMO'RSELESS.** *adj.* . . . Unpitying."

**2.** Unpitied.

Be all his days, like winter, comfortless?  
Restless his nights, his wants *remorseless*!

*Miseries of Infort Marriage.*

**"REMOVE.** *n.* . . . ."

**11.** The name of one of the classes in the seminary of Eton.

**To REMUE.** *v. a.* [*remuer*, Fr.] To remove. But in that faith, wherewith he could

*remue*

The steadfast hills, and seas dry up to

## REO

nought,

He prayd the Lord upon his flock to rue.

*Fairfax.*

**To RENCOUNTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To attack personally face to face.

He thought attonce him to have swallowed quite,

And rush'd upon him with outrageous pryde;

Who him *rencountring* fierce as hauke in flight,

Perforce rebutted backe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 53.*

Which Scudamour perceiving forth if-sewed

To have *rencountred* him in equall race.

*Ib. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 3.*

[*Johnson's* four unexemplified senses of this word, as a verb *neuter*, the compiler can only leave as he finds them.]

**To RENE'W.** *v. a. . . .*

5. To relate from the beginning.

Then gan he all his storie to *renew*,

And tell the course of his captivitie.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 64.*

**To RENFIE'RCE.** *v. a.* [*re en* and *fierce*.]

To make fierce again.

Whereat *renfierst* with wrath and sharp regret,

He stroke so hugely with his borrow'd blade,

That it piercest the Pagan's burganet.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 45.*

**To RENFOR'CE.** *v. a.* [contracted from *renforce*.] To compel a second time.

Yet twise they were repulst backe againe,

And twise *renforst* backe to their ships to fly. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 48.*

**To RENFOR'CE.** *v. n.* To exert fresh force.

Oft he *renforst*, and oft his forces fayld;

Yet yield he would not, nor his rancor slack. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 14.*

**To RENVE'RSE.** *v. a.* [from *re* and *inverse*.]

To turn upside down.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent;

Then from him rest his shield, and it *renverst*. *F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 37.*

**RENVERSED.** *adj.* [*renverse*, French.]

"Overturned. *Spenser*." If *Johnson* had here any meaning of his own (and did not barely copy the article from *Hughes's Glossary*, as seems more likely) he must have referred to the following passage: but it may still be asked, why he styled it an *adjective*, and not a *participle*.

Whose shield he bears *renverst*.

*F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 41.*

**RE-OR'DERING.** *n.* [from *re* and *order*.]

Re-establishment.

Yet, thinking they would never be so bold

To lead their Lord in any shameful wife

## REP

But rather would conduct him as their king,

As seeking but the State's re-ordering,

Abroad she looks, and notes the foremost train. *Daniel.*

**To REPAIR.** *v. a. . . . .*

4. [A latinism.] To recover.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *re-paire*,

His side all bare and naked overtooke,

And with his mortall steel quite through the body strooke. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 13.*

**REPE'NT.** *n.* [*Spenser's* abbreviation of]

Repentance.

Behinde him was Reproch, Repentance, Shame;

Reproch the first, Shame next, *Repent* behinde. *F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 24.*

**To REP'NE** *v. a.* To repine at.

His foot he set on his vile necke, in signe

Of servile yoke, that nobler harts *repine*. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 26.*

**REPLEA'DER.** (*n.*) is where the plea of the plaintiff, or defendant, or both, are ill, or an impertinent issue joined; then the Court makes void all the pleas that are ill, and awards the parties to *replead*.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**REPLE'VIN.** *n.* [from *replevir*, law Fr.]

A writ to recover the possession of distrained goods. *Termes de la Ley.*

**To REPLE'VIN.** } *v. a.* *Spenser*. . . To

**To REPLE'VY.** } "take back, or set at liberty, upon security, any thing seized."

*Replevy* is the verb in *Spenser*.

And yet not his, nor his in equitie,

But yours the waite by high prerogative;

Therefore I humbly crave your Majestye It to *replevie*. *F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 31.*

Distresses for suit or services must remain impounded, till the owner makes satisfaction, or contests the right of distressing by *replevying* the chattels. *Blackstone.*

[Turning the noun (*replevin*) into a verb (notwithstanding *Johnson's* example of it from *Hudibras*) lawyers would call as improper, as it is unnecessary.]

**REPO'RTER.** *n. . . . .* Relator."

2. [In law.] One who draws up reports of adjudged cases.

James the first, at the instance of lord Bacon, appointed two *Reporters* with a handsome stipend. *Blackstone.*

**REPRESENT'ATION.** *n. . . . .*

2. The act of supporting a vicarious character." Such obscure explanations can be of little service to the community of readers: supposing however, that a representative of the people in Parliament was meant to be included in *vicarious*, the compiler adduces his example:

# REP

# RES

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed for many years together. *Burke*.  
 "4. Public exhibition."

Many of these passages, to the shame of our national taste, are omitted constantly in the *representation*. *Mason's Life of Gray*.

The reputation which our favourite author possessed, depended in some degree on the frequent *representation* of a very few of his plays at the theatre.

*Preface to Old Plays.*

**REPRESENTATIVELY.** *adv.* In consequence of *representation*.

Every man has many couples of ancestors, the descendants of all which respective couples are (*representatively*) related to him in the same degree. *Blackstone*.

**REPRIE'F.** *n.* [old Fr.] Reproof.

With wounding words, and terms of  
 foule *reprise*

He pluckt from us all hope of dew reliefe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 29.*

I thee enchanted, and allur'd to love;

Wicked deceit, craft worthy sharp *re-  
 prief!*

My honor gave. I thee, all gifts above;

And of my beauties made thee Lord and  
 Chief. *Fairfax. B. XVI. ft. 45.*

**REPRIE'VAL.** *n.* [from *reprivee*.] Relpite.

His steps are but *repriveals* of his dangers.

*Overbury.*

**To REPRIE'VE.** *v. a.* [from *reprise*.] To reprove.

There all that night remained Britomart,  
 Restlesse, recomfortlesse, with heart  
 deepe grieved,

Not suffering the least twinkling sleepe  
 into her eye, which th'heart mote have  
 relieved,

But if the least appear'd, her eys she  
 streight *reprived*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 24.*

**To REPRI'ZE.** *v. a.* [from *reprandre*, Fr.]

To take again.

Forthy he gan some other wayes advize  
 How to take life from that dead-living  
 fwayne,

Whom still he marked freshly to arize  
 From th'Earth, and from her womb new  
 spirits to *reprize*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 44.*

He now beganne

To challenge her anew, as his owne prize,  
 Whom formerly he had in battel wonne,  
 And proffer made by force her to *reprize*.

*Id. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 8.*

\* **REPUBLICAN.** *adj.* Placing the govern-  
 "ment in the people."

You can better ingraft any description  
 of republic on a monarchy, than any thing  
 of monarchy on the *republican* forms.

*Burke.*

**REPUBLICANISM.** *n.* Attachment to a  
 republican government.

He distinguishes it with the same care  
 from the principles of regicide and *republican-  
 ism*. *Burke*.

**REPUBLICA'TION.** *n.* A second publica-  
 tion; an avowed renewal.

The *republication* of a former will revoke  
 one of a later date, and establishes the first  
 again. *Blackstone*.

**To REPUG'N.** *v. a.* [*repugner*, Fr.] To  
 resist.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth  
 About a certain question of the law

Argued betwixt the Duke of York and  
 him. *Sbak. Hen. VI. P. I.*

**REQUE'STS** is a Court held in the King's  
 Palace, before the Master of the Requests  
 by petition, and it seems is a court of equi-  
 ty. *Termes de la Ley*.

The Court of *Requests* was virtually a-  
 bolished by the 16th Car. I. *Blackstone*.

**RESEI'SED.** *part. adj.* [a law word] Re-  
 stored to possession.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,  
 Till they outraigned had their utmost  
 date,

And then therein *reseized* was againe,  
 And ruled long with honorable state  
 Till he surrendered realme and life to  
 fate. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 45.*

"**RESIST'LESS.** *adj.* . . . Irresistible."

2. Not able to resist.

Like a grim lion rushing with fierce  
 might

Out of his den; he seized greedily  
 On the *resistless* prey.

*Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

"**RESOLUTION.** *n.* . . . ."

7. [Formerly] Confirmed belief.

Ah! but the *resolution* of thy death  
 Made me to lose such thought.

*T. Heywood's Four Prentices.*

**RESPE'CTLESS.** *adj.* Void of respect.

My maiden-muse flies the lascivious  
 swaines

And scorns to soyle her lines with lustfull  
 straines:

Will not dilate (nor on her fore-head  
 bear

Immodestie's abhorred character)  
 His shamelesse prying, his undecent  
 doings;

His curious searches, his *respectlesse* woo-  
 ings. *W. Browne.*

**RESPONDE'NTIA.** *n.* [law Lat.] Security  
 for money lent on a cargo of goods ex-  
 ported for sale.

If the loan is upon goods, which must  
 necessarily be sold in the course of the voy-  
 age, the borrower in this case is said to  
 take up money at *respondentia*. *Blackstone*.

**To set up a REST.** A term at an old game  
 at cards, called *Primero*.

The king 55 eldest hand *sets up* all *rest*,  
 and discarded flush.

*Har. Nuge Antiqua, vol. 2. p. 22.*

D d

## R E T

You that can *set up* a jeast at primero, instead of a *rest*.

*Prologue to Return from Parnassus.*

**RESTO'RE.** *n.* [from the verb.] Restitution.

But that fierce foster, which late fled away,

Stoutly forth stepping on the further shore,

Him boldly bad his passage there to stay,  
Till he had made amends and full *reftore*  
For all the damage which he had him  
doen afore.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 18.*

**" RETRAIT'T.** *n.* . . .

**" 2.** [*retrait*, Fr. *ritratto*, Ital.] A cast of the "countenance." This exposition is sufficient for the example brought to support it from *Spenser*; but not for *Spenser's* usage of the word (derived from the same origin) in another place. Therefore add

**3.** Portraiture.

She is the mighty Queene of Faery,  
Whose faire *retraite* I in my shield doe  
beare. *F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 4.*

**To RE'TRANSLATE.** *v. n.* To translate one's own translation back into its first language.

Translate and *retranslate* from and to Latin, Greek and English. *Chesterfield.*

**RETRA'TE.** *n.* [in *Spenser*] A retreat.

Full fayne

And glad he was the slaughter so to stay,  
And pointed for the combat twixt them  
twaine

The morrow next, ne gave him longer  
day,

So foundid the *retraite* and drew his  
folke away.

*F. Q. B. V. C. XII. ft. 9.*

**RETRA'XIT.** (Lat.) is an open and voluntary renunciation of a suit in court.

*Blackstone.*

**" To RETREAT.** *v. n.* . . .

**" To go to a place of security."**

But yet so fast they could not home *re-  
treat*,

But that swift Talus did the foremost  
win. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 35.*

**RETRE'NCHING.** *n.* [from *retrench*.] A purposed omission.

All ancient books, having been preserved by transcription, were liable through ignorance, negligence, or fraud, to be corrupted in three different ways, that is to say, by *retrenchings*, additions, and alterations.

*Harris's Philol. Inquiries.*

**RETRIE'VE.** *n.* [from the verb.] Discovery.

With this they all were satisfied,  
As men are wont o' th' bias'd side,  
Applauded the profound dispute;  
And grew more gay and resolute  
By having overcome all doubt,  
Than if it never had fall'n out;  
And to compleat their narrative

## R E V

Agreed t' insert this strange *retrievo*.

*Butler's Remains.*

**" RETU'R.N.** *n.* . . .

**" 12.** Report." To this unexemplified sense perhaps may be referred the *return* of Members of Parliament.

The members returned are the fitting members, until the house of commons upon petition shall adjudge the *return* to be false and illegal. *Blackstone.*

**13.** [In law.] A day, of which there are a certain number in each term.

On some one of these days in bank all original writs are returnable, and therefore they are generally called the *returns* of that term. *Blackstone.*

**REVENGELESS.** *adj.* Without revenge.

We full of hearty tears

For our good father's loss,  
Cannot so lightly over-jump his death  
As leave his woes *revengels*.

*Marston's Malcontent.*

**" To REVE'RSE.** *v. n.* . . . To return  
" *Spenser*."

Beene they all dead, and laide in dole-  
full hearfe?

Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall  
againe *reverse*?

*F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 1.*

**To REV'BRATE.** *v. n.* To vibrate back again.

This elastic breast

*Re vibrates* quick.

*Shenstone.*

**REVI'LEMENT.** *n.* [from *revile*.] Opprobrious language.

Nould she stent

Her bitter rayling and foule *revilement*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 12.*

[Though, in this example, the accent, to suit the metre, is put on the last syllable, such can never be considered as its proper place.]

**" REV'VAL.** *n.* . . . Recall from a state  
" of langour, oblivion, or obscurity."

The *Revival* of learning in most countries appears to have owed its first rise to translations. *T. Warton.*

**REVI'VOR.** *n.* A species of bill occasionally requisite in the course of a Chancery-suit.

There may be also a bill of *revivor*, when the suit is abated by the death of any of the parties, in order to set the proceedings again in motion; without which they remain at a stand. *Blackstone.*

**To REVO'LT.** *v. a.* [from *revolver*, Lat.] To roll back.

As a thunderbolt

Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth dis-  
place

The foring clouds into sad showres ymolt;  
So to her yold the flames, and did their  
force *revolt*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 25.*

**REVOLUTIONARY.** *adj.* Founded on a  
*revolution*.

# R H I

They pursue even such as me into the obscurest retreats, and haul them before their revolutionary tribunals. *Burke.*

**REVOLUTIONIST.** *n.* An undistinguishing promoter of revolutions in government.

If all revolutionists were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration, that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre. *Burke.*

**REVOLUTION-MAKER.** *n.* An advocate for a revolution in the constitution of this kingdom.

No persons were more fiercely active against Mr. Fox, than several of those revolution-makers, whom Mr. Burke condemns alike in his remonstrance and in his book. *Burke.*

**REW.** *n.* [an old poetical word for] Row.

Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred,  
And uncouth forms which none yet ever knew;

And every fort is in a fondry bed  
Sett by itselfe, and ranckt in comely *rew.*

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VI. st. 35.*  
There entred in, he round about him saw

Many brave knights whose names right well he knew,  
There bound t'obey that Amazon's proud law,

Spinning and carding all in comely *rew.*

*Ib. B. V. C. V. st. 22.*  
Gainst him the second Azzo stood in *rew.* *Fairfax.*

**RHA'PSODIST.** *n.* One who writes without regular dependence, &c."

**R.** One who can make and repeat verses extempore.

Antipater the Sidonian could pour forth hexameters extempore; we may add to Antipater the ancient rhapsodists of the Greeks.

*Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

**RHE'NISH.** *n.* [from the river Rhine.] A German wine.

Drink the Pyrmont waters, and no wine but Rhenish. *Chesterfield.*

**RHE'TOR.** *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] A teacher of oratory.

When consuls, censors, senators, and prætors,

With great dictators, us'd t'apply to rhetors. *Butler's Remains.*

**RHETORICALLY.** *adv.* . . . Like "an orator."

There is then absolutely nothing at all in this objection, which is so rhetorically urged. *Butler's Analogy.*

**RHINO'CEROTE.** *n.* [*B. Johnson's* word for] A Rhinoceros.

A lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a rhinoceros. *Discoveries.*

# R I D

**RHODODE'NDRON.** *n.* [Gr.] Dwarf rose bay. *Miller.*

**RHO'MBUS.** *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] A figure with oblique angles, and four equal sides.

A circle seen obliquely will appear an ellipse; and a square a rhombus, or an oblong rectangle. *Reid's Inquiry.*

**RHYTHM.** *n.* [ῥυθμος, Gr.] Harmonious measure.

From such Latin *Rhythms* and chiefly those of the Iambic form, the present poetical measures of all the nations of Roman Europe are clearly derived. *Tyrwhitt.*

*Rhythm* differs from metre, in as much as *rhythm* is proportion applied to any motion whatever. *Harris's Philol. Inquiries.*

**"RHY'THICAL.** *adj.* . . . Harmonious "cal."

The Latin *Rythmical* verses resembled the metrical in the number of syllables only, without any regard to quantity. *Tyrwhitt.*

**RHY'THMUS.** *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] Measured motion.

Who find out the true *rhythmus* and harmonious numbers, which alone can satisfy a just judgment, and muse-like apprehension. *Shafesbury.*

**"RIBBED.** *adj.* . . .

"Marked with protuberant lines."

And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound:

And marj'ram sweet in shepherd's posie found. *Spenfere.*

**RIBIBE.** *n.* [*ribeba*, Ital. originally a guitar, but as early as Chaucer's time a cant word for] An old woman.

Or some good ribibe, about Kentish town  
Or Hogden, you would hang now for a witch. *B. Jon's Devil is an Ass.*

**RICE-BIRD.** *n.* A kind of East-India bird.

For a dollar we might have bought two monkies, or a whole cage of rice-birds.

*Hawkesthorth's Voyages.*

**RICHESSE.** *n.* [the old noun, (which by reason of its termination) had degenerated even before Spenser's time into the irregular plural noun, *riches*.] Wealth.

Till that they came unto an yron dore,  
Which to them open'd of his owne accord,

And shewed of richesse such exceeding store,

As eie of man did never see before.

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VII. st. 31.*  
[Shakespeare too uses this word in the singular number; though it is printed *riches*.  
*Riches*, sinecure, is as poor as winter.

*Othello*, A. III. sc. 2.]

**RIDDING.** *n.* [from *riddle*.] Ambiguous sentences.

That sense of worth,  
That found out profit, and foretold each thing

Now differed not from Delphick ~~and~~

# R I O

*deling.*

*B. Jenſon's Morace.*

" **RIDING.** *n.* . . .

" 2. One of the diviſions of Yorkſhire, anſwering to hundreds in other counties: " corrupted from *trithing*." The middle part of this definition is moſt notoriously falſe, and betrays a wonderful ignorance of Engliſh topography. Every body knows that the extenſive county of York is divided into only *three* Ridings, each of which contains a number of hundreds, there called *twapentakes*.

Where a county is divided into *three* of theſe intermediate juriſdictions, they are called *trithings*. Theſe trithings ſtill ſubſiſt in the large county of York, where by an early corruption they are denominated *Ridings*. *Blackſtone.*

**RIDINGHOUSE.** *n.* An edifice in which the art of riding is taught.

I hope you apply the time you have ſaved from the *ridinghouſe* to uſeful more than to learned purpoſes. *Cheſterfield.*

**RIDOTTO.** *n.* [Ital.] A public aſſembly of genteel company.

In lent, if maſquerades diſpleaſe the town,

Call 'em *Ridottos*, and they ſtill go down. *Bramſon.*

This letter, will, I believe, find you at Venice, in all the diſſipation of Maſquerades, *Ridottos*, Operas, &c. *Cheſterfield.*

**Writ of RIGHT.** The pure, proper, or mere *writ of right* lies only to recover lands in fee-ſimple, unjuſtly withheld from the true proprietor. *Blackſtone.*

" **To RING.** *v. a.* . . .

" 4. 'To reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.' But then ſome pence 'twould coſt the clowne

To yoke and eke to *ring* them.

*W. Browne.*

She prays you to *ring* him by this token, and ſo you ſhall be ſure his noſe will not be rooting other men's paſtures.

*Dekker's Honſt Whore, P. II.*

" **RING-TAIL.** *n.* . . . A kind of kite

" with a whitish tail."

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing But poor men's poultry.

*Beaumont and Fletcher's Philaſter.*

" **RIOTER.** *n.* . . .

" 2. One who raiſes an uproar or ſedition."

Any two juſtices may come with the *poſſe comitatus*, if need be, and ſuppreſs any ſuch riot, aſſembly, or rout, and arreſt the rioters. *Blackſtone.*

" **RIOTOUS.** *adj.* . . .

" 2. Seditious; turbulent."

The riotous aſſembling of twelve perſons, or more, and not diſperſing upon proclamation was firſt made high treaſon by ſtatute. *Blackſtone.*

" **RIOTOUSLY.** *adv.*

" *Seditiouſly; turbulently.*"

# R O B

If any perſon ſo riotouſly aſſembled begin even before proclamation to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-houſe, or out-houſe, they ſhall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackſtone.*

**RIPPIER.** *n.* [from *riparius*, Barb. Lat.] One who carries fiſh to the inland parts from the coaſt.

I can ſend you ſpeedier advertiſement of her conſtancy by the next *ripiere*, that rides that way with mackrel.

*Chapman's Widow's Tears.*

" **To RIPPLE.** *v. n.* To fret on the ſurface, " as water ſwiftly running."

Eeman runs rapidly on near the way *rippling* over the ſtones. *Gray's Letters.*

**RIPPLING.** *n.* [from *ripple*.] A moving roughneſs of ſurface.

We perceived a conſiderable *rippling* on the water, which I have reaſon to think was occaſioned by a current. *Portlock's Voyage.*

" **RISE.** *n.* . . .

" 1. The act of riſing locally or figuratively." Sit down, my maſters, he cried, your *riſe* hath been my fall.

*Mallet's Life of Bacon.*

Thy *riſe* of fortune did I only wed,  
From its decline determin'd to recede?

*Prior.*

**RISING.** *n.* [from *to riſe*.] Inſurrection.

He's follow'd both with body and with mind,

And doth enlarge his *riſing* with the blood  
Of fair King Richard ſcrap'd from Pom-fret, ſtones. *Shakſ. Hen. IV. P. II.*

" **RIVALITY.** } *n.* [ *rivalitās*, Latin; from

" **RIVALRY.** } *n.* [ *rival*.] Competition; emu-  
" lation." Jumbling theſe two words together makes a very conſuſed article. Of *rivalry* no example is given; and (according to *Johnſon's* own note) it means in *Shakſpeare*, Equal rank.

Cæſar, having made uſe of him in the wars againſt Pompey, preſently denied him *rivalty*. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

" **RIXDOLLAR.** *n.* A German coin,

" worth about four ſhillings and ſixpence " ſterling. *Diſt.*

The *Ricks Dollar* of Germany is worth four ſhillings four pence.

*Moryſon's Itinerary.*

" **ROAN.** *adj.* . . . Bay, ſorrel, or black,

" with grey or white ſpots interſperſed very

" thick. *Farrier's Dictionary.*"

What horſe? a *roan*, a crop-ear, is it not?

*Shakſ. Hen. IV. P. I.*

**ROBERTIN.** *n.* [from *Robert*.] One of a certain order of monks.

One Robert Flower got inſtitution and confirmation of an order about the year 1137, which after his owne name he called *Robertins*. *Weever.*

**ROBUSTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *robustious*.]

Furiouſly.

The multitude commend writers, as they

# R O O

do fencers or wrestlers, who, if they come in *robustly*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

**ROCK-FISH.** *n.* A fish in the Pacific Ocean.

The other fish were chiefly parrot-fish, snappers, and a brown spotted *rock-fish*.

*Cook and King's Voyage.*

**ROI'STER.** . . . A turbulent blustering "fellow."

Divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of roaring boys, bravadoes, *roysters*, &c. commit many infolencies.

*Wilson's History of James I.*

**ROLLING-PRESS.** *n.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which "engravers print their plates upon paper."

The *rolling press* (for so I think they call the machine with which these prints are taken off) hath of late years produced more incentives to vice and immorality, and more infamous libels against the best of governments, than have been ushered into the world by any other means.

*Explanation of Oxford Almanack.*

**ROMAN-CATHOLIC.** *adj.* Professing the religion of the Church of Rome.

When you are in *Roman-Catholic* countries, go to their churches; see all their ceremonies.

*Chesterfield.*

**RO'MEKIN.** *n.* [once] A kind of drinking cup.

Wine ever flowing in large Saxon *Ro-mekins*

About my board. *Davenant's Wits.*

**ROMESCOT.** *n.* [Rome and Scot.] Peter-pence.

Offa, the most magnificent King of the Mercians, in great devotion went also to Rome, and made every house within his territories subject to the payment of *Romescot*.

*Weever.*

**To ROOK.** *v.* [from the northern word *ruck*.] To squat.

The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney-top.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*

**"ROOM.** *n.* . . ."

8. An appropriated seat in a room.

With price whereof they buy a golden bell

And purchase highest *rooms* in boure and hall.

*Sp. Colin Clout.*

**"To ROOT.** *v.* *n.* . . .

2. To turn up the earth; as, the hog roots "the garden." This sense is certainly misplaced among those of the *neuter* instead of the *active* verb.

What luckless planet-frowns

Have drawn him and his hogs in fere

To *root* our daisied downs?

*W. Browne.*

**ROOT-BOUND.** *adj.* Fixed to the ground by a root.

If I but wave this wand

Your nerves are all chain'd up in alaba-

# R O V

ter,

And you a statue, or, as Daphne was, *Root-bound*, that fled Apollo.

*Milton's Comus.*

**ROOT-BUILT.** *adj.* Built of roots.

The *root-built* cave by far extended rocks  
Around embosom'd how it soothes the soul!

*Shenstone.*

**ROOT-HOUSE.** *n.* An edifice of roots.

Here you are led through a thicket of many sorts of willows to a large *root-house*.

*Dodley's Leafwreath.*

**ROSARY.** *n.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A place abounding with roses.

Is there a Hercules, that dares to touch  
Or enter the *Hesperian rosaries*?

*Macph. Dumb Knight.*

**ROSE.** *n.* [formerly.] A ribband (shaped to imitate a rose) as an ornament to a shoe-string.

The *Provencian roses* on my razed shoes.

*Shak. Hamlet.*

Have not many handsome legs in silk stockings villainous splay feet, for all their great *roses*?

*Roaring Girl.*

**ROSICRUCIAN.** *n.* [Of the holy cross.] A kind of Hermetic philosopher.

He has as wise disputes about the original of government, as the *Rosicrucians* had about the beginning of the world.

*Butler's Characters.*

**RO'SINESS.** *n.* [from *rosy*.] The colour of roses.

Some may delight themselves in a black skin, and others in a white; some in a gentle natural *rosiness* of complexion.

*Spence's Critic.*

**RO'SMARINE.** *n.* [*ros marinus*, Lat.] Rosemary.

And here trim *rosuarine*, that whilom crown'd

The daintiest garden of the proudest peer.

*Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*

**"ROTATION.** *n.* . . . Vicissitude of succession."

This is all the possible *rotation* our speculative state-botcher can in reason promise to himself.

*Butler's Characters.*

**"ROTUNDO.** *n.* . . . A building formed "round both inside and outside."

On the brink of the precipice stands the Sibyl's temple, the remains of a little *rotundo* surrounded with its portico.

*Gray's Letters.*

**To ROVE.** *v. n.* [formerly.] To aim with an arrow called a *rover*.

Faire Venus' sonne, that with thy cruell dart

At that good knight so cunningly didst

*rove*,

That glorious fire it kindled in hart,  
Lay now thy deadly heben bowe apart.

*Sp. F. 2. st. 3.*

Even at the marke-white of his hart she

*roved.*

*Id. B. V. C. 5. 4.*



# RUE

**ROVER.** *n.* [formerly] A kind of arrow.  
Here be of all sorts; flights, *rovers*, and  
but-shafts.

*B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.*  
**ROUGE-DRA'GON.** *n.* [Fr.] The title of  
one of the heralds.

Prouder by far, than all the Garters,  
and Norroys, and Clarencieux, and *Rouge-*  
*Dragons* that ever pranced in a procession.

*Burke.*  
**ROUGH-RID'ER.** *n.* One that breaks  
horses for riding.

I would with jockies from Newmarket  
dine,

And to rough-riders give my choicest  
wine. *Bramston.*

\* **ROUND.** *n.* . . . . .

7. A roundel.  
Her complaints were interrupted with a  
sound

That seem'd from thickest bushes to  
proceed;

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty round,  
And to his voice had tun'd his oaten  
reed. *Fairfax. B. VII.*

**ROUNDLY.** *adj.* Roundliff.  
About the edges of whose roundly form  
In order grew such trees as doe adorne  
The fable hearse. *W. Browne.*

\* **RO'WEL.** *n.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]

\* 1. The points of a spur turning on an axis."  
*Spenser* extends it (according to its French  
original) to the little iron wheels of a bit.

A goodly person! and could menage  
faire

His stubborn steed with curbed canon  
bitt,

Who under him did trample as the aire,  
And chauff that any on his backe should  
sitt:

The yron *rowels* into frothy some he  
bitt. *F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 37.*

\* **To ROYNE.** *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw.

"*Spenser.*" This interpretation is given  
from *Upton*, who corrects his own former  
one 'to growl;' but this former one agrees  
much better with the context in *Spenser.*

Yet did he murmur with rebellious  
sound,

And softly *royne* when salvage choler,  
gan redound.

*F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 33.*

**RU'BRICATE.** *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.]  
Marked with red.

Other festivals I enquire not after that  
stand *rubricate* in old kalendars. *Spelman.*

**To RUE.** *v. n.* To have compassion.

Full many a one for me deepe groan'd  
and sight,

And to the dore of death for sorrow  
drew,

Complayning out on me that would not  
on them *reue*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 20.*  
*He pray'd the Lord upon his flock to*

# RUN

*rue.* *Fairfax.*  
\* **RUE'FULNESS.** *n.* . . . Sorrowfulness;  
a plaintive manner.

For he was false, and fraught with sick-  
lenesse,

And learned had to love with secret  
lookes,

And well could daunce, and sing with  
*ruefulness.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 25.*

**RUFF.** *n.* A bird much esteemed for eating  
in some of our Eastern counties.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of  
which some

May yet be there; and godwit, if we  
can,

Knat, rail, and *ruff* too.

*B. Jonson's Epigrams.*

**RU'FFIN.** *n.* A kind of fish.

Him follow'd Yar, soft washing Nor-  
wich wall,

And with him brought a present joyfully  
Of his owne fish unto that festivall,

Whose like none else could shew, the  
which they *Ruffins* call.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 33.*

**RU'G-HEADED.** *adj.* Whose head seems  
covered with a rug.

We must supplant those rough *rug-headed*  
kerna. *Sbat. Rich. II.*

**RU'INATE.** *part. adj.* [from the verb.]

Brought to ruin.

And that same city, so now *ruinate*,  
Had bene the key of all that kingdom's  
crowne.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 266*

\* **RULE.** *n.* . . . . .

5. Realm.  
But joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire  
Through the wide compass of the airy  
coast,

And with unwearied wing each part t'  
enquire

Of the wide *rule* of his renowned fire.

*Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

\* **RUM.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 2. A kind of spirits distilled from Molaf-  
sea."

*Rum* finds its market in North America.

*Guthrie.*

**RUNE.** *n.* A literal mark of the Runic  
language.

The *Runes* were for long periods of time  
in use upon materials more lasting than  
any others employed to the same pur-  
pose. *Temple.*

**RUNIC.** *adj.* Denoting the old Scandinavian  
language.

Odin was the first inventor, at least the  
first engraver of the *Runic* letters or cha-  
racters. *Temple.*

There huge Colosses rose with trophies  
crown'd,

And *Runic* characters were grav'd a-  
round. *Pope.*

## R U P

**RUPEE'. n.** A silver coin, current through all the dominions of the Great Mogul: it is worth about two shillings and four-pence; but its valuation in this country varies. It is called the *Sicca* rupee, in contradistinction to those of Bombay, and other mints, which a little differ from it in value. There is also a gold coin in the East Indies, commonly called a *rupee* from its similarity in value to a *Sicca* one; but its proper name is *Mobaur*.

## R Y E

**RY'DER. n.** A clause added to an Act of Parliament at its third reading.

If a new clause be added, it is done by tacking a separate piece of parchment on the bill, which is called a *ryder*. *Blackstone*.  
**RYE'-STRAW. adj.** Made of rye-straw.

Your *rye-straw* hats put on  
And these fresh nymphs encounter every  
one  
In country footing. *Shak. Tempest*.

# S.

## S A F

**S'ABLE-STOLED. adj.** Drest in a *fable-stole*.

In vain with timbrel'd anthems dark  
The *fable-stoled* forcerers bear his worshippt  
ark. *Milton*.

**SA'CHEM. n.** The title of some American chiefs.

In Florida the authority of the *Sachems*,  
Caziques, or chiefs, was not only permanent, but hereditary. *Robertson*.

**SA'CRAMENT. n.** . . . . .

1. An oath; any ceremony producing as  
"obligation."

Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.

*B. Jonson's Catiline*.

**SA'CREC. adj.** . . . . .

7. [A latinism.] Accursed.

O *sacred* hunger of ambitious minds!

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XII. st. 49.*

**To SA'CRIFY. v. a.** [in *Spenser*] To sacrifice; to offer up.

By his side

A mighty *Mazer* bowle of wine was sett,  
As if it had to him bene *sacrifice*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. st. 49.*

**SA'D-HEARTED. adj.** Melancholy.

*Sad-bearted* men, much overgone with  
care. *Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*

**SA'DLY. adv.** . . . . .

3. In earnest; truly.

This can be no trick: the conference  
was *sadly* borne. *Shak. Much Ado*.

To tell thee *sadly*, Shepherd, without  
blame

Or your neglect, we lost her as we came.  
*Milton's Comus*.

**SAFE. n.** . . . . . A pantry." Rather 'a  
'moveable larder.'

**To SAFE. v. a.** [from the adj.] To procure  
safety to.

Best you *safed* the bringer

Out of the host.

*Shak. Antony & Cleopatra*.

**To SAFE-CO'NDUCT. v. a.** [from the

## S A L

noun.] To conduct safely.

Are they not now upon the western  
shore

*Safe-conducting* the rebels from their ships?  
*Shak. Richard III.*

**SA'FE-GUARD. n.** An outward petticoat.

On with your cloak and *safe-guard*.

*Ram-Alley*.

**SAGITTA'RIUS. n.** [Lat. for, one carrying  
bow and quiver.] The ninth sign of the  
Zodiac.

The planets run successively through *A-*  
*ries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Vir-*  
*go*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricor-*  
*nus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*. *Adams*.

**SA'GO. n.** A kind of eatable grain.  
"Bailey."

They recommend an attention to pecto-  
rals, such as *sago*, barley, turnips, &c.  
*Chesterfield*.

**SAI'L-MAKER. n.** One that makes sails.

Thy father?

O villain, he's a *sail-maker* in Bergamo.

*Shak. Taming of the Shrew*.

**SAINT-PROTE'CTRICE. n.** [from *saint*  
and *protect*.] A female tutelary saint.

These were the *Saint-Proteatrices*, to  
whom the champions chiefly paid their  
vows. *Shafesbury*.

**To SALE'W. v. a.** [from *faleur*, Fr.] To  
salute.

But *Glauce*, seeing all that chanced  
there,

Well weeting how their error to asfoyle,  
Full glad of so good end to them drew  
nere,

And her *falew'd* with seemly bel-ac-  
coyle,

Joyous to see her *safed* after long toyle.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 25:*

**SALOO'N. n.** [Fr.] A spacious parlour.

The principal apartment of these build-  
ings consists of one or more large *saloons*.

*Chambers*.

# S A S

**SALT.** *n.* [*salsus*, Lat. The *s* should be pronounced as in *fancy*.] A skip.

Frisking lambs

Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

\* **SA'LT-CELLAR.** *n.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] "Vessel of salt set on the table." But how came this small vessel to be denominated a *cellar*?—The old English word was *saler* [*Promptorium Parvulorum*] easily corrupted into *cellar*: after which, *salt* was prefixt, to identify its meaning.

**SA'LVAGE.** *n.* [from *salvus*, Lat.] Recom-pence for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, they paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is entitled *sal-vage*. *Blackstone.*

\* **To SALUTE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

\* 3. To kiss."

You have the prettiest tip of a finger—I must take the freedom to *salute* it.

*Addison's Drummer.*

**SA'MITE.** *n.* [*samy*, old Fr.] A kind of filken texture.

In filken *samite* she was light array'd,  
And her fayre lockes were waven up in gold.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. st. 13.*

\* **SA'MPLE.** *n.* . . . . . Specimen."

\* 2. Example.

Thus he concludes: and ev'ry hardy knight

His *sample* followed. *Fairfax.*

**SANCTIMO'NIOSLY.** *adv.* With sanctimony.

In spite of the gravity of my character, and the decency which I hope I have hitherto most *sanctimoniously* observed.

*Walpole in the World, No. 28.*

**SA'NDPIPER.** *n.* A kind of sea-bird.

The *sandpipers* of the striated species were seen about the ship: after staying near an hour, they flew away. *Portlock's Voyage.*

\* **SANHE'DRIM.** *n.* . . . The chief council among the Jews."

The government of the Hebrews, instituted by God, had a judge, the great *sanbedrim* and general assemblies of the people. *A. Sidney.*

**SA'PPHIC.** *adj.* [from *Sappho*, the inventress.] In a certain measure of verse.

I choose to call this delicate *Sapphic* Ode the first original production of Mr. Gray's Muse. *Mason.*

**SARSAPARILLA.** *n.* An American ligneous shrub.

Jamaica supplies the Apothecary with guaiacum, *sarsaparilla*, china, cassia, and tamarinds. *Guthrie.*

\* **SA'SSAFRAS.** *n.* A tree."

Might we not therefore attempt the more frequent, local, *sassafras*, &c. *Evelyn.*

# S C A

**SATA'NIC.** *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Of the Devil.

His weakness shall o'ercome *Satanic* strength. *Milton.*

**SA'TRAP.** *n.* [*satrapa*, Lat.] A rich nobleman.

Reflect how few, who charm'd the list-nig ear

Of *satrap*, or of king, her smiles en-joy'd! *Shenstone.*

**SA'TURN.** *n.* One of the planets.

Before the discovery of the Georgium Sidus, *Saturn* was reckoned the most remote planet in our system. *Adams.*

*Saturn* and *Venus* this year in conjunction. *Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

**SA'TURNIST.** *n.* [from *Saturn*.] One of a melancholy turn.

Such places heavy *Saturnists* doe crave.

*W. Browne.*

\* **SA'VIN.** *n.* . . . . . A plant."

Whilst sharp'ned leaves did *savin's* anger show,

As when a lion bristles at his foe.

*Cowley Englished.*

**SAUNT, SAINT.** *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Primero, *saunt*, maw, or such like.

*Brewer's Lingua.*

Husband, shall we play at *saint*?

—My *saint's* turn'd devil.

*T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.*

**SAUNTÉRER.** *n.* One that saunters.

A fine lady will seem to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a *saunterer*. *Chesterfield.*

\* **To SAY.** *v. a.* . . . . .

\* 4. To repeat."

For once she used ev'ry day to wend

'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to say. *Fairfax.*

\* **SAY.** *n.* . . . . .

\* 4. Silk.

\* 5. A kind of woollen stuff." No example of either: and these senses seem improperly divided into two. *Say* was probably but one kind of stuff, not very different from silk.

His garment neither was of silke nor *say*,  
But painted plumes in goodly order dight.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. st. 8.*

**To SCALE.** *v. a.* To diffuse.

I shall tell you

A pretty tale, it may be, you have heard it:

But since it serves my purpose, I will venture

To *scale* 't a little more.

*Shak. Coriolanus.*

\* **To SCA'LLOP.** *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles."

Have I for this with labour strove,

And lavish'd all my little store,

To fence for you my shady grove,

# S C L

And *scallop* every winding shore.

*Sbenstone.*

To SCAND. *v. a.* [*scando*, Lat.] To ascend.  
Whose silver gates (by which there sat  
an hory

Old aged fire, with hower-glass in hand,  
Hight Time) she entred, were he lief  
or fory;

Ne staide, till she the highest stage had  
*scand.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 8.*

[Supposing this participle regularly  
formed, the verb would be *scan*; but as  
it is evidently a creation of *Spenser's* from  
*scando*, it is apprehended much more likely  
that the participle was meant for a contrac-  
tion from *scanded*.]

SCA'NDALUM MAGNA'TUM. [Lat.]  
is an evil report invented or dispersed to  
the prejudice or slander of any great per-  
sonage, or officer of the realm.

*Termes de la Ley.*

"SCATE. *n.* . . . . A kind of wooden shoe  
" with a steel plate underneath."

It is like sliding upon *skates*; no motion  
so smooth or swift, but none gives so ter-  
rible a fall. *Marq. of Halifax.*

To SCERN. *v. n.* [abbreviated from] To  
discern.

He closely nearer crept the truth to  
weet:

But as he nigher drew, he easily  
Might *scerne*, that it was not his sweetest  
sweet.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 22.*

SCHOLA'STICISM. *n.* Scholastic learn-  
ing.

The talents of Abelard were not confined  
to the thorny paths of *scholasticism*.

*To. Warton's Pope.*

SCHOO'L-ACQUAINTANCE. *n.* An ac-  
quaintance made by young people whilst at  
school.

Lord Huntingdon writes me word that  
he has seen you, and that you have renewed  
your old *school acquaintance*. *Chesterfield.*

SCHOO'LER. *n.* [from school.] Precepts.  
To which him needs a guileful hollow  
heart

Marked with fair dissembling courtesy,  
A filed tongue furnish'd with termes of  
art,

Not art of school, but courtier's *schoolery*.  
*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

SCHOO'LMAID. *n.* A girl at school.  
As *schoolmaids* change their names  
By vain, though apt, affection.

*Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

SCLAVO'NIAN. *adj.* Used by the Slavi.

If you were to write so to an antiquarian,  
he would certainly try it by the Runic,  
Celtic, or *Slavonian* alphabet.

*Chesterfield.*

SCLAVO'NIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.]  
The *Slavonian* language.

# S C O

I could just as soon have talked Celtic or  
*Slavonian* to them, as astronomy.

*Chesterfield.*

SCLAVO'NIC. *adj.* Denoting the language  
of the Slavi.

The languages of Europe are derived  
from the six following: the Greek, Latin,  
Teutonic or old German, the Celtic, *Slav-*  
*onic*, and Gothic. *Guthrie.*

"SCOLOPE'NDRA. *n.* . . . .

"1. A sort of venomous serpent."

More wine, you varlet,  
And call your mistress, your *scolopendra*;

If we like her complexion, we may dine  
here. *Shirley's Gamester.*

The *Scolopendra* is noted for the number  
of its legs branching out from its body.

*Bryant on Troy.*

"SCORCE. *n.* This word is used by *Spen-*  
" *ser* for discourse or power of reason.

"Lively vigour rested in his mind,  
"And recompenc'd him with a better  
*score.* *Fairy Queen.*"

Weake body well is *chang'd* for mind's  
redoubled force.

This concluding line of the passage [B.  
II. C. IX. ft. 55.] is here added, to shew,  
how much better reason *Upton* and *Chureh*  
had for interpreting this word by *exchange*,  
than *Johnson* for his exposition of it.

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certainly misplaced (probably by the edi-  
tor) as they clearly belong to the verb  
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To SCORSE. *v. a.* [from *scorsa*, Ital.]  
To chafe.

Him first from court he to the citties  
courfed,

And from the citties to the townes him  
prest,

And from the townes into the countrie  
forled,

And from the country backe to private  
farmes he *scors'd*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 3.*

To SCOTH. *v. a.* [from *skotos*, Gr.] To  
wrap in darkness.

Each wight in mantle black the night  
doth *scoth*. *Sidney.*

"SEO'TOMY. *n.* . . . . A dizziness or  
"swimming in the head."

O, fir, 'tis past the *scotomy*; he now  
Hath lost his feeling. *B. Jonson's Fox.*

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To SCOURSE. *v. n.* To deal for the pur-  
chase of a horse.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in  
Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine  
easy *gag hackney*. *B. Jonson's Bar. Fair.*

# S A S

**SALT.** *n.* [*saltus*, Lat. The *a* should be pronounced as in *fancy*.] A skip.

Frisking lambs

Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

**SA'LT-CELLAR.** *n.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] "Vessel of salt set on the table." But how came this small vessel to be denominated a *cellar*?—The old English word was *saler* [*Promptorium Parvulorum*] easily corrupted into *cellar*: after which, *salt* was prefixt, to identify its meaning.

**SA'LVAGE.** *n.* [from *salvus*, Lat.] Recompence for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, they paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is entitled *salvage*. *Blackstone.*

**SA'LU'TE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

**3.** To kiss."

You have the prettiest tip of a finger—I must take the freedom to *salute* it.

*Addison's Drummer.*

**SA'MITE.** *n.* [*sumy*, old Fr.] A kind of filken texture.

In filken *sumite* she was light array'd,  
And her fayre lockes were woven up in gold.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. st. 13.*

**SA'MPLE.** *n.* . . . . . Specimen."

**2.** Example.

Thus he concludes: and ev'ry hardy knight

His *sample* followed. *Fairfax.*

**SANCTIMO'NIOSLY.** *adv.* With sanctimony.

In spite of the gravity of my character, and the decency which I hope I have hitherto most *sanctimoniously* observed.

*Walpole in the World, No. 28.*

**SA'NDPIPER.** *n.* A kind of sea-bird.

The *sandpipers* of the striated species were seen about the ship: after staying near an hour, they flew away. *Portlock's Voyage.*

**SANHE'DRIM.** *n.* . . . The chief council among the Jews."

The government of the Hebrews, instituted by God, had a judge, the great *sanhedrim* and general assemblies of the people. *A. Sidney.*

**SA'PPHIC.** *adj.* [from *Sappho*, the inventress.] In a certain measure of verse.

I choose to call this delicate *Sapphic* Ode the first original production of Mr. Gray's Muse. *Mason.*

**SARSAPAR'LLA.** *n.* An American ligneous shrub.

Jamaica supplies the Apothecary with guaiacum, *sarsaparilla*, china, cassia, and tamarinds. *Gutbrie.*

**SA'SSAFRAS.** *n.* A tree."

Might we not therefore attempt the more frequent, locust, *sissisfras*, &c. *Evelyn.*

# S C A

**SATA'NIC.** *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Of the Devil.

His weakness shall overcome *Satanic* strength. *Milton.*

**SA'TRAP.** *n.* [*satrapa*, Lat.] A rich nobleman.

Reflect how few, who charm'd the listening ear

Of *satrap*, or of king, her smiles enjoy'd! *Shenstone.*

**SA'TURN.** *n.* One of the planets.

Before the discovery of the Georgium Sidus, *Saturn* was reckoned the most remote planet in our system. *Adams.*

*Saturn* and Venus this year in conjunction. *Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

**SA'TURNIST.** *n.* [from *Saturn*.] One of a melancholy turn.

Such places heavy *Saturnists* doe crave. *W. Browne.*

**SA'VIN.** *n.* . . . . . A plant."

Whilst sharp'ned leaves did *saVIN's* anger show,

As when a lion bristles at his foe.

*Cowley Englisht.*

**SAUNT, SAINT.** *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Primero, *saunt*, maw, or such like.

*Brewer's Lingua.*

Husband, shall we play at *saint*?

—My *saint's* turn'd devil.

*T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.*

**SAUNTERER.** *n.* One that saunters.

A fine lady will seem to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a *saunterer*. *Chesterfield.*

**To SAY.** *v. a.* . . . . .

**4.** To repeat."

For once she used ev'ry day to wend 'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to *say*. *Fairfax.*

**SAY.** *n.* . . . . .

**4.** Silk.

**5.** A kind of woollen stuff." No example of either: and these senses seem improperly divided into two. *Say* was probably but one kind of stuff, not very different from silk.

His garment neither was of silke nor *say*, But painted plumes in goodly order dight.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. st. 8.*

**To SCALE.** *v. a.* To diffuse.

I shall tell you

A pretty tale, it may be, you have heard it:

But since it serves my purpose, I will venture

To *scale* 't a little more.

*Shak. Coriolanus.*

**To SCA'LLOP.** *v. a.* To mark on the "edge with segments of circles."

Have I for this with labour strove,  
And lavish'd all my little store,  
To fence for you my shady grove,

# S C L

And *scallop* every winding shore.

*Shenstone.*

To SCAND. *v. a.* [*scando*, Lat.] To ascend.  
Whose silver gates (by which there sat  
an hory

Old aged fire, with hower-glass in hand,  
Hight Time) she entred, were he lief  
or fory;

Ne staide, till she the highest stage had  
*scand.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 8.*

[Supposing this participle regularly  
formed, the verb would be *scan*; but as  
it is evidently a creation of *Spenser's* from  
*scando*, it is apprehended much more likely  
that the participle was meant for a contrac-  
tion from *scanded*.]

SCA'NDALUM MAGNA'TUM. [Lat.]  
is an evil report invented or disperled to  
the prejudice or slander of any great per-  
sonage, or officer of the realm.

*Termes de la Ley.*

"SCATE. *n.* . . . . A kind of wooden shoe  
"with a steel plate underneath."

It is like sliding upon *skates*; no motion  
so smooth or swift, but none gives to ter-  
rible a fall. *Marq. of Halifax.*

To SCERN. *v. n.* [abbreviated from] To  
discern.

He closely nearer crept the truth to  
weet:

But as he nigher drew, he easily  
Might *scerne*, that it was not his sweetest  
sweet.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 22.*

SCHOLA'STICISM. *n.* Scholastic learn-  
ing.

The talents of Abelard were not confined  
to the thorny paths of *scholasticism*.

*Jo. Warton's Pope.*

SCHOO'L-ACQUAINTANCE. *n.* An ac-  
quaintance made by young people whilst at  
school.

Lord Huntingdon writes me word that  
he has seen you, and that you have renewed  
your old *school acquaintance*. *Chesterfield.*

SCHOO'LERY. *n.* [from school.] Precepts.  
To which him needs a guileful hollow  
heart

Marked with fair dissembling courtesy,  
A filed tongue furnish'd with termes of  
art,

Not art of school, but courtier's *schoolery*.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

SCHOO'LMAID. *n.* A girl at school.

As *schoolmaids* change their names

By vain, though apt, affection.

*Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

SCLAVO'NIAN. *adj.* Used by the Slavi.

If you were to write to to an antiquarian,  
he would certainly try it by the Runic,  
Celtic, or *Slavonian* alphabet.

*Chesterfield.*

SCLAVO'NIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.]

The *Slavonian* language.

# S C O

I could just as soon have talked Celtic or  
*Slavonian* to them, as astronomy.

*Chesterfield.*

SCLAVO'NIC. *adj.* Denoting the language  
of the Slavi.

The languages of Europe are derived  
from the six following: the Greek, Latin,  
Teutonic or old German, the Celtic, *Scla-*  
*vonie*, and Gothic. *Gutbris.*

"SCOIOPE'NDRA. *n.* . . . .

"1. A sort of venomous serpent."

More wine, you varlet,

And call your mistress, yqr *scolopendra*;

If we like her complexion, we may dine  
here. *Shirley's Gamester.*

The *Scolopendra* is noted for the number  
of its legs branching out from its body.

*Bryant on Troy.*

"SCORCE. *n.* This word is used by *Spen-*  
"ser for discourse or power of reason.

"Lively vigour rested in his mind,

"And recompenc'd him with a better  
*score*. *Fairy Queen.*"

Weake body well is *chang'd* for mind's  
redoubled force.

This concluding line of the passage [B.  
II. C. IX. ft. 55.] is here added, to shew,  
how much better reason *Upton* and *Chubb*  
had for interpreting this word by *exchange*,  
than *Johnson* for his exposition of it.

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coursed,

And from the citties to the townes him  
prest,

And from the townes into the cuntries  
forled,

And from the country backe to private  
farmes he *scorsed*.

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wrap in darkness.

Each wight in mantle black the night  
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chase of a horse.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in  
Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine  
easy *scrag* hackney. *B. Jonson's Bar. Fair.*

## SEA

" **To SCREECH.** *v. n.* . . . . .

" 2. **To cry** as a night-owl."

Whilst the screech-owl *screeching* loud

Puts the wretch that lies in woe

In remembrance of a shroud.

*Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

**SCRUBBET.** *n.* A painter's pencil.

Sallow-coal is the soonest consumed, but of all others the most easy and accommodate for painter's *scribbles* to design their work, and first sketches on paper with.

*Evelyn.*

**To SCRIBBLE.** *v. a.* [applied to preparing wool.] To mix and card.

**SCRUPULIST.** *n.* One that entertains scruples.

These are the sceptics and *scrupulists*, against whom there is such a clamour raised.

*Shafesbury.*

**To SCUMBER.** *v. n.* [probably from the noun, which (according to *Ainsworth*) means the dung of a fox.] To dung.

Just such a one as you use to a brace of greyhounds,

When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.

*Maffing. Picture.*

**SCUTAGE.** *n.* [*scutagium*, law Lat.] An assessment on knight's fees.

King John was obliged to promise in his *Magna Carta*, that no *scutage* should be imposed without the consent of the common council of the realm.

*Blackstone.*

**SCUTE.** *n.* An Italian coin of different value in different places.

And from a pair of gloves of half a crown

To twenty crowns, will to a very *scute* smell out the price.

*Chapman's All Fools.*

**SEA-BORD.** *adj.* Bordering on the sea.

There shall a lion from the *sea-bord* wood Of Neustria come roaring.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 47.*

The watry South-winde from the *seabord* coasts

Up-blowing doth disperse the vapour loose.

*Ib. C. IV. ft. 13.*

**SEA-ENCIRCLED.** *part. adj.* Surrounded by the sea.

They fought, O Albion, next thy *sea-encircled* coast.

*Gray.*

**SEA-LION.** *n.* A kind of beast.

The coast abounds with *sea-lions*. . . .

They are as big as a middle-sized mastiff, and their fangs are remarkably long and sharp. . . . They burrow in the ground like a fox.

*Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

**To SEAT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take resting-place.

Him thither eke for all his fearful threat  
He followed fast, and chased him so *ride*,  
That to the folds, where sheepe at night doe *seat*,

And to the little cots, where shepherds lie

## SEE

In winter's wrathfull time, he forced him to *flee*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 4.*

**SE'CRETARISHIP.** *n.* . . . . The office "of a secretary."

The Duke of Newcastle and the Chancellor chose to kick him up stairs into the *secretaryship* of state.

*Chesterfield.*

**SECT.** *n.* [used by some old dramatic authors for] Sex.

Of thy house they mean

To make a nunnery, where none but their own *sect*

Must enter in; *men* generally barr'd.

*Marlow's Jew of Malta.*

**SE'DGED.** *adj.* Decked with sedge.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the wandring brooks,

With your *sedg'd* crowns and ever harmless looks

Leave your crisp channels.

*Shak. Tempest.*

" **SEE.** *n.* . . . The seat of episcopal power."

2. [Formerly] Any dignified seat.

Jove laugh on Venus from his soverayne *see*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 2.*

Nor that, which that wise king of Jurie framed

With endless cost to be th'Almightie's *see*.

*Ib. B. IV. C. X. ft. 30.*

" **SEE'LY.** *adj.* . . . . .

" 1. Lucky; happy.

" 2. Silly; foolish; simple." *Johnson* has not been very lucky himself in exemplifying either of those two senses. The word seems to have sometimes had the latter; but more usually that of

Harmless.

As when a greedy wolfe through hunger fell

A *seely* lamb far from the flock does take.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 10.*

On this poor child thy heavenly looks down cast,

With gracious eye this *seely* babe behold.

*Fairfax.*

**SEE'MLESS.** *adj.* Unseemly.

Thence he her drew

By the faire lockes, and fowly did array Withouten pity of her goodly hew,

That Artegal himselfe her *seemlesse* plight did rew.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 25.*

Here I vow

Never to dream of *seemlesse* amorous toys.

*B. Jonson's Case is altered.*

**SEEMLYHED.** *n.* [from *seemly*.] Good appearance.

Yet nathe more his meaning she ared,  
But wondred much at his so selcouth case;

And by his person's secret *seemlyhed* Well weend, that he had becne some

man of place

## SEL

Before misfortune did his brow deface.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 14.*

"SEIGNIOR. *n.* . . . The title of honour

"given by Italians."

My cousin means *Seignor* Benedick of Padua. *Shak. Much Ado.*

"To SEIZE. *v. a.* . . ."

6. To fix; to fasten.

He would no longer stay him to advise,

But open breaks the door in furious wize,

And entering is; when that disdainfull beast

Encountering fierce him suddein doth surprize;

And seizing cruell claws on trembling breast,

Under his lordly foot him proudly hath supprest.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 19.*

So down he fell before the cruell beast,  
Who on his neck his bloody clauze did

*seize;*

That life nigh crush'd out of his panting breast. *Id. C. VIII. ft. 15.*

"SELCOUTH. *adj.* . . . Rarely known;

"uncommon. *Spenser.*"

Yet nathemore his meaning he ared,  
But wondred much at his *selcouth* case.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 14.*

SELD. *adj.* [*Sax. insolens.*] Uncommon.

For honest women are so *seld* and rare,

'Tis good to cherish those poor few that are. *Revenge's Tragedy.*

SELD. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Rarely.

Drudon he hight, who guideth, as him list,

Th' adventrer's troop, whose prowess *seld* doth fail. *Fairfax.*

As *seld* I have the chance.

*Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

"SELF. . . .

"5. *Myself, Himself, Themselves*, and the rest, "may be used, as nominatives." Here should follow two examples from *Dryden*; which the blundering editor has inserted after meaning 6.

"8. It is much used in composition, which it "is proper to explain by a train of examples." It may be equally proper to encrease this train by the following additions to it.

In *self-assumption* greater  
Than in the note of judgment.

*Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

And earth *self-balance'd* on her center hung, *Milton.*

I would not have your free and noble nature

Out of *self-bounty* be abused.

*Shak. Othello.*

Thus they in mutual accusation spent  
The fruitless hours; but neither *self-condemning*. *Milton.*

But *self-distruction*, therefore thought, re-

## SEN

futes

That excellence thought in thee.

*Milton.*

She cannot love

Nor take no shape nor progress of affection,

She is so *self-endear'd*. *Shak. Much Ado.*

This may be considered as the spring of modern philosophy—to allow of no first principles of contingent truth, but this one, that thoughts and operations of our own minds, of which we are conscious, are *self-evidently* real and true. *Reid.*

Thyself is *self-mis-used*. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Self love, my liege, is not so vile a thing,

As *self-neglecting*. *Shak. Hen. V.*

The gate *self-open'd* wide. *Milton.*

The first sort by their own suggestion fell

*Self-tempted, self-deprav'd*. *Milton.*

"SELL. *n.* . . . A saddle."

2. The seat of a throne.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell*. *Fairfax. B. IV.*

"SEMI-COLO'N. *n.* . . . Half a colon, to "note a greater pause, than that of a comma."

The *semi-colon* is a less constructive part, or subdivision of a sentence. *Lowth.*

SEMI-SCEPTIC. *n.* One that is half a sceptic.

Of the *semi-sceptics* I should beg to know, why they believe the existence of their own impressions and ideas. *Reid's Inquiry.*

SE'NDAL. *n.* [*zendalo, Ital.*] A thin silk of Cyprus.

And how in *sendal* wrapt away he bore  
That head with him, *Fairfax.*

"SE'NESCHAL. *n.* . . . One who had "in great houses the care of feasts."

"2. It afterwards came to signify other offices." *Spenser* uses it for a military governor.

There eke he placed a strong garrison  
And set a *seneschall* of dreaded might,  
That by his powre oppress'd every one,  
And vanquish'd all venturous knights in fight. *F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 30.*

SENS. *adv.* [used by *Spenser* for] Since.

With boastfull vain pretence

Stept Braggadochio forth, and as his thrall

Her claim'd, by him in battell wonne long *sens*.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 23.*

"SENSIBLE. *adj.* . . .

"7. Convinced; persuaded. A low use.

"2. In low conversation it has sometimes the "sense of reasonable." Both reprobations are groundless. *Addison* (from whom both these senses are exemplified) did not write low language: Also in No. VII. of the Correspondence laid before Parliament in November, 1800, is this sentence: 'He "appears fully sensible of the attention shewn



## S E W

- ‘ him ;’ and the phrase of a *sensible* man for *reasonable* is by no means banished good company.
- “ **SENTE’NTIOUSLY.** . . . *adv.* With “ striking brevity.”
2. With dictatorial solemnity.  
Tell them (not magisterially and *sententiously*) that you will read two or three hours in the morning. *Chesterfield.*
- SENTIMENT-MONGER.** *n.* A dealer in sentiments.  
Whatever poets, romance and novel-writers, and such *sentiment-mongers* may be pleased to say. *Chesterfield.*
- SEQUE’STER.** *n.* [from the verb.] A disjunction.  
This hand of yours requires  
A *sequester* from liberty. *Shakf. Otello.*
- To SE’RMONIZE.** *v. n.* [from *sermon*.] To preach up rigid observances.  
If you consider them as the dictators of a morose and *sermonizing* father, I am sure they will be not only unattended to, but unread. *Chesterfield.*
- SE’RVICEAGE.** *n.* [from *service*.] State of servitude.  
His threats he seareth, and obeys the rein  
Of thralldom base and *serviceage*. *Fairfax.*
- “ **SE’SSION.** *n.* . . .  
“ 4. A meeting of justices.”  
There is sometimes kept a special or petty *session* by a few justices. *Blackstone.*
- SET-OFF.** *n.* [a law term.]  
To this head may be referred the practice of what is called a *set-off*, whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff’s demand on the one hand ; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. *Blackstone.*
- “ **SE’TTLEMENT.** *n.* . . .  
“ 6. A colony.”  
Who commanded for several years at Matagrosso, a *settlement* of the Portuguese in the interior parts of Brasil. *Robertson.*
- SE’TTLING.** *n.* [from *settle*.]  
1. Sediment.  
’Tis but the lees,  
And *settling*s of a melancholy blood. *Milton’s Comus.*
2. [In planting] A diminutive of *set*.  
For *settling*s—they are to be preferred, that grow nearest the stock. *Evelyn.*
- “ **To SE’W,** for *see*. To follow. *Spenser.*  
He that made love unto the eldest dame,  
Was hight Sir Huddibras, an hardy man ;  
Yet not so good of deedes, as great of  
name,  
Which he by many rash adventures wan,  
Since errant armes to *sew* he first began.  
*F. & B. II. C. II. ft. 17.*
- SE’WSTER.** *n.* [from to *sew*.] Spinster.  
At ev’ry twisted thrid my rock let fly

## S H E

- Unto the *sewer*, that did fit me nigh.  
*B. Jonson’s Sad Shepherd.*
- “ **SEXE’NNIAL.** *adj.* . . . Happening “ once in six years.”  
This evil was not so much the vice of their constitution itself ; as it must be in your new contrivance of *sexennial* elective judicatories. *Burke.*
- “ **SE’XTANT.** *n.* . . . The sixth part of a “ circle.”
2. An astronomical instrument made in that form.  
At the beginning of the eclipse the moon was in the zenith, so that it was found most convenient to make use of the *sextant*.  
*Cook and King’s Voyage.*
- SHA’CKATORY.** *n.* An Irish hound.  
That Irish *shackatory* beat the bush for him. *Dekker’s Honest Whore, P. II.*
- SHA’CKLOCK.** *n.* [from *shackle* and *lock*.]  
Some strong shackle.  
The swarthy smith spits in his buckehorne fist,  
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twill,  
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gives,  
And chains. *W. Brown.*
- SHA’DDOCK.** *n.* An inferior kind of orange.  
Nor was this the time for roots and *shaddock*s. *Cook’s Voyage.*
- SHA’HSTA’H.** *n.* A book containing the religious ordinances of the Hindoos.  
Though the original is lost, they are still possessed of a commentary upon it, called the *Shahshab*. *Guthrie.*
- “ **SHA’MBLING.** *adj.* . . . Moving awkwardly. A low bad word.” The word is well adapted to the purposes it serves. *Johnson* exemplifies it from *Dryden* and *Smith* ; and *Lord Chesterfield* uses it.  
A common country fellow taken from the plough and enlisted in an old corps, soon lays aside his *shambling* gait.  
Vol. II. Letter 35.
- To SHAPE.** *v. n.* [from *v. a.*] To accord.  
Their dear loss,  
The more of you ’twas felt, the more it  
*shap’d*  
Unto my end of stealing them.  
*Shak. Cymbeline.*
- To SH’ARPEN.** *v. n.* To grow sharp.  
Now the *sharpen*s : well said whetstone.  
*Shakf. Troilus and Cressida.*
- SHA’RP-TOOTHED.** *adj.* Having a sharp tooth.  
She hath tied  
*Sharp-tooth’d* unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakf. Lear.*
- “ **SHAW.** *n.* . . . Thicket.”  
Thither to seek some flocks or herds we went,  
Perchance close hid beneath the green-wood *shaw*. *Fairfax.*
- SHE’BANDER.** *n.* A chief commercial officer in the Dutch East-India settlements.

## S H O

The gentlemen came on board; they proved to be Mr. Blydenburg the fiscal, Mr. Vall the *shebunder*, &c.

*Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

The *shebunder* had orders to ſupply me with what money I ſhould require out of the company's treaſury.

*ib. vol. 3.*

**SHEERWATER.** A kind of ſea bird.

During our paſſage along this coaſt, we ſaw a great number of ſea birds, particularly albatroſſes, gannets, *ſheerwaters*.

*Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

**SHELL.** *n.* The name of the head form (or claſs) at Weſtminſter School.

What you have already acquired will only place you in the ſecond form of this new ſchool, inſtead of the firſt. But if you intend, as I ſuppoſe you do, to get into the *ſhell*, you have very different things to learn from Latin and Greek.

*Cheſterfield.*

**SHE'PHERDLING.** *n.* [a diminutive of *ſhepherd*.]

Let each young *ſhepherdling*

Walk by, or ſtop his care, the whiſt I ſing.

*W. Browne.*

**SHE'W-PLACE.** *n.* [*ſhew* and *place*.] Any place of public exhibition.

I' the common *ſhew-place*, where they exerciſe,

His ſons he there proclaim'd the kings of kings.

*Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**SHINE.** *adj.* [altered from *ſheen*, for rhyme's ſake.] Shining.

Theſe warlike champions, all in armour *ſhine*,

Aſſembled were in field the challenge to define.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ſt. 3.*

**SHININGNESS.** *n.* [from *ſhining*.] This word is an attempt to give the force of Horace's *nitor* in Engliſh: but theſe fabrications in *neſs*, wherever they create a diſſonant clutter of letters, ſeldom gain a reception in our language.]

The epithets *marmoreus*, *eburneus*, and *candidus*, are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets, ſometimes as to their ſhape, and ſometimes as to the *ſhiningneſs* here ſpoken of.

*Spence's Critic.*

**SHIPLESS.** *adj.* Without ſhips.

It is by no means a *ſhipleſs* ſea, but every where peopled with white ſails.

*Gray's Letters.*

**SHIP-MONEY.** *n.* An arbitrary impoſition, once laid upon this country by Charles the firſt, and aboliſhed in the ſame reign.

The arbitrary levies of tonnage and poundage, *ſhip-money*, and other projects.

*Blackſtone.*

**" SHOAL.** *adj.* Shallow."

But this Molanna, were ſhe not ſo *ſhoal*,  
Were no leſs faire, and beautifull than ſhee.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ſt. 40.*

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**SHO'CKINGLY.** *adv.* [from *ſhocking*.] Offeniſively.

It would be *ſhockingly* ill-bred in that company; and indeed not extremely well bred in any other.

*Cheſterfield.*

**SHOO'TERESS.** *n.* [from *ſooter*.] A female that ſhoots.

For that proud *ſhoot'refs* ſcorned weak-er game.

*Fairfax.*

**" SHOP.** *n.* . . . ."

3. [Uſed by *Spencer* for] Place of reſidence.

Out of her gored wound the cruell ſteel  
He lightly ſnatcht, and did the flood-gate ſtop

With his faire garment: then gan ſoftly feel

Her feeble pulſe, to prove if any drop  
Of living blood yet in her veynes did hop:  
Which when he felt to move, he hoped faire

To call backe life to her forſaken *ſhop*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ſt. 43.*

**SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.** *n.* . . .

" 1. Defect of ſight from the convexity of the " eye."

By often looking at remote objects the degree of *ſhortſightedneſs* may be much leſened.

*Adams on Viſion.*

**SHOWE'RLESS.** *adj.* Free from ſhowers.

Scarce in a *ſhowerleſs* day the heav'ns indulge

Our melting clime.

*Armſtrong.*

To **SHRIEVE** *v. a.* [an occasional variation of] To ſhrieve.

But afterwards ſhe gan him ſoft to *ſbrieve*,  
And wooe with faire intreatie to diſcloſe,  
Which of the nymphs his heart ſo fore did mieve.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ſt. 26.*

**" SHRIGHT.** *for ſhricked. Spencer.*"

But when ſhe looked up to weet what wight

Had her from ſo infamous fact aſſoyld,  
For ſhame, but more for feare of his grim fight,

Downe in her lap ſhe hid her face, and lowdly *ſbright*.

*F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ſt. 32.*

**SHRIGHT.** *n.* [from the pret.] A ſhriek.

That with their piteous cries and yelling *ſbrightes*

They made the further ſhore reſounden wide.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. ſt. 57.*

**SHRILL-TONGUED.** *adj.* [from *ſhrill* and *tongue*.] Having a ſhrill voice.]

Didſt hear her ſpeak? is ſhe *ſhrill-tongued*, or low?

*Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To **SHRIVE.** *v. n.* To adminiſter confeſſion.

Where holy fathers want to *ſhrive*.

*Spencer's Auguſt.*

**SHRIVING.** *n.* [from *ſhrive*.] Shrift.

Better a ſhort tale, than a bad long *ſhriving*.

*Spencer's Rubberd.*

# S I L

**SI'CKERNESS.** *n.* [from *ficker*, secure.] Security.

Lightly she leaped, as a wight forlore,  
From her dull horse, in desperate distresse,  
And to her feet betooke her doubtful  
*fickerness*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 25.*

**To SIDE.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To be at the side of.

But his blind eye, that *sided* Paridell,  
All his demesure from his sight did hide.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 27.*

**SID'ERITE.** *n.* [*sideritis*, Lat.] A loadstone.

Upon which he hangs in a cord a *siderite*  
of Herculean stone. *Brewer's Lingua.*

**SIE/STA.** *v. a.* [Span. for the sixth hour of a real day.] Sleeping-time at noon.

What, sister, at your *siefta* already?

*Ld. Bristol's Elvira.*

"SIEVE. *n.* &c."

2. A fruiterer's basket.

Colon keeps more noise,  
Than mariners at plays, or apple-wives  
That wrangle for a *sieve*.

*Davenant's Wits.*

**SIFFLEMENT.** *n.* [Fr.] Whistling.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,  
Utt'ring nought else but idle *sifflements*.

*Brewer's Lingua.*

**SIGHT.** *for sigbed.* *Spenser.*

Full many a one for me deepe ground  
and *sight*,

And to the dore of death for sorrow  
drew,

Complayning out on me that would not  
on them rew.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 20.*

**SIGNIFICA/VIT.** *n.* [a Lat. law term.] A writ for apprehending an excommunicated person.

There issues out a writ to the sheriff of the county, called from the bishop's certificate a *significavit*; or from its effects a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*. *Blackstone.*

**SIKE.** *adj.* [an old word for such.]

*Sike* one (said Algrind) Moses was.

*Sike* lothed chance by fortune fell.

*Spenser's July.*

*W. Browne.*

"SIKER. *adj.* and *adv.* The old word used

"for *sure* or *surely*. *Spenser.*"

*Spenser* frequently uses *siker* as an *adverb* in the Shepherd's Calendar: that he ever uses it as an *adjective*, the compiler doubts, and imagines, that *Johnson* was misled by the explanatory word *sure* in some glossaries to *Spenser*, where it was certainly intended for the *adverb*.

*Siker* thy head very totty is. *February.*

*Siker*, Willy, thou warrest well.

*March.*

"SILVER. *adj.* . . .

"4. Soft of voice." *Silver*, as expressive of

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softness in its metaphorical sense, formerly was used for an epithet to more things, than founds.

The whyles his lord in *silver* slomber  
lay,

Like as the evening star adorn'd with  
dewy ray.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 19.*

Ne no such cares nor combrous thoughts  
offend,

Ne once my mind's unmoved quiet  
grieve;

But all the night in *silver* sleepe I spend.  
*Ib. C. IX. ft. 22.*

**SI'LVER-SHAFTED.** *adj.* Provided with silver shafts.

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread  
bow,

Fair *silver-shafted* queen. *Milton's Comus.*

**SI'MILARLY.** *adv.* [from *similar*.] Exactly alike.

The two pictures of the same object are  
formed upon points of the *retina* which are  
not similarly situate. *Reid's Inquiry.*

**SIMILITU'DINARY.** *adj.* Denoting similitude.

*Ut is similitudinarius.* *Coke upon Lyttleton.*

**SIMPLE-MINDED.** *adj.* [from *simple* and *mind*.] Void of cunning.

The weak and simple-minded part of  
mankind (which is by far the most nume-  
rous) could never be secure of their posses-  
sions. *Blackstone.*

**To SI'MPLIFY.** *v. a.* [from *simplex* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to first principles.

Let us *simplify* it, and see what it amounts  
to. *Chesterfield.*

**SIMULTA'NEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *simultaneus*.] In concord.

He introduces the deities of both acting  
*simultaneously*. *Shenstone.*

**SI'MULTY.** *n.* [from *simul*, Lat.] Connection.

To enquire after domestic *simulties*, their  
sports or affections.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

**SIN.** *adv.* [abbreviated from] Since.

But when as Calidore was comen in  
And gan aloud for Pastorell to call,  
Knowing his voice, although not heard  
long *sin*,

She sudden was revived therewithall.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 44.*

**SI'N-BRED.** *adj.* Produced by sin.

Then was not guilty shame, dishonest  
shame

Of nature's works, honour dishonourable,

*Sin-bred.* *Milton.*

**SI'N-WORN.** *part. adj.* Worn by sin, or sinful human race.

But for such,  
I would not soil these pure ambrosial  
weeds

With the rank vapours of this *sin-worn*

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mold. *Milton's Comus.*

"SINGLE. *adj.* . . . ."

9. [Formerly applied to beer.] Small.

I will drink *single* beer first.

*Shirley's Gamester.*

"SINGULT. *n.* [*singultus*, Lat.] Sigh.

"*Spenser.*"

There an huge heape of *singults* did oppress

His struggling soule, and swellings throbs impeach

His soltring tounge with pangs of drecinefs,

Choking the remnant of his plaintife speach. *F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 12.*

"SIR. *n.* . . . ."

5. [Formerly.] A person in holy orders.

But this good *Sir* did follow the plain word,

Ne meddled with their controversies vain;  
All his care was, his service well to faine.

*Spenser's Hubberd.*

SIT'ED. *part. adj.* [*situs*, Lat.] Situated.

It *sited* was in fruitful soyle of old,  
And girt in with two walls on either side,

The one of yron, the other of bright gold,

That none might thorough breake nor over stride.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 21.*

SITS. *v. impersonal* [old word for] Suits.

With shepherd *sits* not follow flying fame.

*Spenser's June.*

[See Glossary to HOCCEVE.]

SIX. *n.* [formerly the name of some drink, probably] Small beer.

The very sight of him makes me long for a cup of *six*.

*Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

To SKE'LDER. *v. n.* To wander about begging or borrowing.

An honest decayed commander cannot *skelder*, cheat, nor be seen in a bawdy-house, but he shall be strait in one of their wormwood comedies.

*B. Jonson's Poetaster.*

Wandering abroad to *skelder* for a shilling Amongst your bowling alleys.

*Marmion's Fine Companion.*

"SKILL. *a.* . . . ."

3. Reason.

You have

As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose  
To put you to't.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

[JOHNSON'S strange defect of memory in producing the last cited passage for an example of *skill* in its modern sense is fully set forth in the Glossary to HOCCEVE.]

"SKILT. *n.* [a word used by Cleveland of

"which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

"Smeddymnus! ha! what art?

"Syriack? or Arabick? or Welch?

"What *skilt*?"

After this confession (of not understanding the word) *Johnson* yet ventures to put it down for a *noun*; and here seems to be the foundation of his puzzle. He has plainly taken it for granted, that *skilt* must be the same part of speech with *Arabick* and *Welch*; whereas *What* (with a capital initial) might have made him suspect otherwise. Would it not agree best with the context to take *skilt* for the second person of the verb *skill* formed according to *wilt*? *What skilt* would then mean *what art thou skilled in*.

SKI'NFUL. *n.* [a sailor's phrase, applied to drink, for] A full quantity.

They thought it hard not to have an opportunity of spending their own money, and therefore determined once more to get a *skinful* of liquor.

*Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

To SKINCK. *v. a.* [*scencan*, Sax. potum administrare] To pour out for drinking.

Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar *skinke*.

*Marston's Sophonisba.*

*Skinke* out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies.

*B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.*

"SKI'PPER. *n.* . . . A ship-master or ship "boy."

2. A youngster.

*Skipper* stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.

*Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

SKI'TTLES. *n.* A game of a similar kind

to that of nine-pins.

SKY-TI'NCTURED. *adj.* Sky-coloured.

The third his feet

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,

*Sky-tinctur'd* grain. *Milton.*

"SLAB. *n.* . . . ."

"1. A puddle."

They must be diligently cleansed from mofs, *slab*, and ooze.

*Evelyn.*

"2. A plane of stone." Not confined to stone.

A *slab*. The outside plank of a piece of timber, when sawn into boards. It's a word of general use.

*Ray.*

SLAM. *n.* [a term at cards.] Winning all the tricks.

Thus all the while a club was trump,  
'There's none could ever beat the rump;  
Until a noble general came,  
And gave the cheaters a clear *slam*.

*Loyal Songs.*

To SLAT. *v. a.* To dash.

*Ray.*

*Slatted* his brains out, then foused him in the briny sea.

*Marston's Malcon.*

To SLAT'TERN away. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by negligence.

I have known people *slattern* away their character, without really polluting it.

*Chesterfield.*

SLAT'TERNLY. *adv.* (from *slattern*.) With extreme negligence.

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A fine suit ill made, and *flatterly* or stiffly worn, far from adorning, only exposes the awkwardness of the wearer.

*Chesterfield.*

**SLEE'PING.** *n.* [from *sleep*.] The state of not being agitated.

You ever

Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, never

Desir'd it to be stirr'd.

*Shak. Hen. VIII.*

**"SLEEPY.** *adj.* [from *sleep*.] Admitting "tardiness."

'Tis not *sleepy* business,

But must be look'd to speedily and strongly.

*Shak. Cymbeline.*

**SLEI'GHTFUL.** *adj.* [from *sleight*.] Full of cunning.

And *sleightful* otters left the purling rilla.

*W. Browne.*

**SLEI'GHTY.** *adj.* Performed by sleight.

Belike he was some ingenious conceited gentleman who did use some *sleighty* tricks for his own disports.

*Weaver.*

**"To SLEY.** *v. a.* [See *To SLEAVE*.] To "part or twist into threads.

"Why art thou then exasperate, thou "immaterial skein of *sley'd* silk."

*Shakespeare.*

The whole of this article is a mere fabrication of *Johnson's* and full of falsities. The article which he refers to [*To SLEAVE*] is not in his dictionary; and the word in *Shakespeare* [*Trilost & Cressida* Act. V. sc. 1.] is not *sley'd*, but *sleive*; it stands so in *Johnson's* own editions. To say what *sleive* precisely means in the cited passage, the compiler confesses to be beyond him; but has heard that *sleive* silk means silk in a state prepared for twisting.

**SLIDING.** *n.* [from *slide*.] Misdemeanour.

You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant,

And rather prov'd the *sliding* of your brother

A merriment than a vice.

*Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

**'SLIGHT.** *interj.* [probably from *God's light*.]

A kind of oath.

'*Slight*, I could beat the rogue.

*Shak. Twelfth Night.*

'*Slight* will you make an ass of me? *Ib.*

**"To SLIGHT.** *v. a.* . . . . .

**"3.** To overthrow, to demolish.

*Junius, Skinner, Ainsworth.*

The compiler apprehends, that this sense of the word is only applied to dismantling fortified places by the power that has the actual possession of them.

**"SLIM.** *adv.* [A cant word, as it seems, " &c."] *Slim* is certainly an *adjective*, and perhaps never an *adverb*, except by composition, as in *LeStrange's slim-gutted*. But *Johnson's* other example is from *Addison*, where the word is *singie*; and *Addison's*

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using it may be deemed a sufficient reply to the supposition of its being cant.

**"SLIP.** *n.* . . . . .

**7.** A piece of false coin.

We have brought you here a *slip*, a piece of false coin.

*Machin's Dumb Knight.*

But put your *slip* to trial, the slight gold

Is soon rubbed off. *Day's Law Tricks.*

**SLO'BBERY.** *adj.* [probably what farmers call *spewy*.] Sodden with wet.

I will sell my dukedom,

To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm

In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.

*Shak. Hen. V.*

[Whoever turns to *NOOK* in *Johnson* will find this passage mis-quoted by silently altering *SLOBBERY* into *foggy*.]

**"SLOOP.** *n.* A small ship.

The Tamar was a *sloop* mounting sixteen guns.

*Hawke'sworth's Voyages.*

**"SLOT.** *n.* . . . . The track of a deer."

For by his *slot*, his entries, and his port, His sayings, fewmets, he doth promise sport.

*B. Jonson's Sad Shepberd.*

**"SLOUGH.** *n.* . . . . A downcast look; a "depression of the head. In Scotland an "ungainly gait." This Scotch sense (exemplified by *Johnson* from *Swift*) seems to be the general and only usage of the word.

**"To SLOUCH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

"To have a downcast clownish look."

The sense of the noun (here referred to) is controverted in the article. *Downcast* and *clownish* are by no means qualities necessarily united in the same person. The more common acceptance of the verb is

To have an ungainly gait.

Ease, gracefulness, and dignity compose the air and address of a man of fashion, which is as unlike the affected attitudes and motions of a *petit maitre*, as is the awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby.

*Chesterfield.*

**SLOW-GAITED.** *adj.* [from *slow* and *gait*.]

Slow in motion.

He is very *slow-gaited*.

*Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

**"SLUR.** *n.* . . . Faint reproach."

**2.** Sleighty contrivance.

All the politics of the great

Are like the cunning of a cheat,

That lets his false dice freely run,

And trusts them to themselves alone;

But never lets a true one stir,

Without some fing'ring trick or *slur*.

*Butler's Remains.*

**SMALL BEER.** *n.* The weakest sort of beer.

I will make it felony to drink *small beer*.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. II.*

**SMIRK.** *n.* [from the verb.] A settled smile.

A constant *smirk* upon the face, and a

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whiffing activity of the body, are strong indications of futility. *Chesterfield.*

"SMITHERY. *n.* . . . . The shop of a "smith;" the work carried on there.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke.*

SMOOTH-HAIRED. *adj.* [from *smooth* and *bair*.] Having a smooth pile.

Millions of spinning worms

That in their green shops weave the *smooth-bair'd* filk. *Milton's Comus.*

SMUGGLING. (*n.*) or the offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise, is restrained by a great variety of statutes. *Blackstone.*

SNAIL-LIKE. *adj.* Like that of a snail. And drowfy sloth, that counterfeiteth lame,

With *snail-like* motion meafuring the ground. *Silvester.*

SNAIL-PACED. *adj.* Tardy as a snail. And bid the *snail-paced* Ajax arm for shame. *Shak. Troilus & Cressida.*

SNAIL-SLOW. *adj.* Slow as a snail.

*Snail-slow* in profit.

*Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

"SNAKE-ROOT. *n.* . . . . A species of "birthwort."

Some of them ascended the highest hills in the neighbourhood, on the sides of which they found good quantities of *snake-root*.

*Portlock's Voyage.*

"SNAP-DRAGON. *n.* . . . .

"1. A plant."

Antirrhinon, more modest, takes the stile

Of Lions-mouth, sometimes of Calf-snout vile;

By us *snap-dragon* call'd to make amends. But say, what this chimeric name intends?

SNAPPER. *n.* A fish in the Pacific Ocean.

The other sorts were chiefly parrot fish, *snappers*, &c. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

To SNAR. *v. n.* [in *Spenser*.] To snarl.

Some were of dogs that barked day and night,

And some of cats that wrawling still did cry,

And some of beares that groyn'd continually,

And some of tygres that did seeme to grin,

And *snar* at all that ever passed by.

*F. & B. VI. C. XII. ft. 27.*

"To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle. I know "not that it is well authorized." It is authorized by *Spenser*.

But Fury was full ill appareild  
In rags, that naked nigh she did appeare,  
With ghastly looks and dreadfull dreihed;

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For from her backe her garments she did teare

And from her head oft rent her *snarled* heare.

*F. & B. III. C. XIII. ft. 17.*

To SNUFF *pepper*. [formerly] To take offence.

I brought them in, because there are some of other cities in the room that might *snuff pepper* else. *Davenport's City Nightcap.*

"SO. *adv.* . . . . .

"SO *so*. . . . . Indifferently." This doubled word is more an *adjective* than an *adverb*: the examples adduced from *Shakspeare* and *Felton* both make it such; as does also the following from *Prior*:

The maid! was she handsome? why truly *so so*. *Downball.*

"SOA'PWORT. *n.* . . . A species of cam-" pion."

*Soapwort*, though coarse thy name, thou dost excel.

In form, and art enriched with fragrant smell. *Tate's Cowley.*

SOAR. *adj.* The epithet given to hawks in their first year.

Of the *soar* falcon so I learn to flye.

*Spenser's Hymns.*

Stand forth, transform'd Antonio, fully mued

From brown *soar* feathers. *Albunazar.*

SOCIABILITY. *n.* Natural tendency to be *sociable*.

He introduceth the system of human *sociability*, by showing it to be the dictate of the Creator. *Warburton.*

SO'CIABLE. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A kind of less exalted Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

SOCI'NIAN. *n.* One who adopts the tenets of *Socinus*.

The *Socinians* take prescience from God.

*Warburton.*

"SOCMAN. *n.* &c."

*Socmans* are the tenants in ancient demesne, that held their lands by focage.

*Termes de la Ley.*

A certain number of free *socmen* appears to have been necessary to every lord of a manor. *Lyttelton.*

"SOD. The preterite of seethe." Also the participle passive.

Twice *sod* simplicity? his *coctus*!

*Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

SO FORTH. This phrase serves to supply the remainder of a sentence broken off in the middle; its usage is at least as old as *Shakspeare's* time.

Sicilia is a—*so forth*. *Winter's Tale.*

SO'FTLY. *adj.* [from *soft*.] Gentle.

Elftoons they pricked forth with forward pryde;

And ere that little while they ridden had,

The gentle prince not far away they

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spyde,  
Ryding a *feistly* pace with portance sad.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. st. 6.*

SOIL. *n.* [a term (in hunting) for a deer's]  
Taking the water.  
As when a chased hind her course doth bend  
To seek by *soil* to find some ease or good,  
Whether from craggy rock the spring descend,  
Or softly glide within the shady wood,  
If there the dogs she meet, where late she wend  
To comfort her weak limbs in cooling flood,  
Again she flies. *Fairfax.*

SO'LDIER-BREEDER. *n.* A female that brings forth children likely to make good soldiers.  
You must therefore needs prove a good soldier-breeder. *Shak. Hen. V.*

SOLECISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *solecism*.]  
Not clearly.  
Which I had formerly for my own use set down, some of them briefly, and almost *solecistically*. *Wollaston.*

SO'LEMN-BREATHING. *adj.* Preserving a solemn tone.  
O sovereign of the willing soul!  
Parent of sweet and *solemn-breathing* airs!  
Enchanting shell! the fullen cares,  
And frantic passions hear thy soft controul. *Gray.*

SO'LEMNIZE. *n.* [in *Spenser*, for] Solemnization.  
Fidelia and Speranza virgins were,  
Though spouses'd, yet wanting wedlock's solemnize. *F. Q. B. I. C. X. st. 4.*

SO'LENESS. *n.* The state of being not implicated with others.  
An advantage which France has over and above its abilities in the Cabinet; which is its *soleness*. *Chesterfield.*

SO'LDARE. *n.* [according to *Shakespeare*] Some coin.  
Here's three *solidares* for thee. *Timon of Athens. A. III.*

" SOLITAIRE. *n.* . . . . .  
" 2. An ornament for the neck."  
Before a *solitaire*, behind  
A twisted ribband. *Shenstone.*

" SO'LO. *n.* . . . A tune played by a single instrument."  
*Solo* by the doctor. *Shenstone.*

" SO'LVENCY. *n.* . . . Ability to pay."  
They see the debtor prescribing at the point of the bayonet the medium of his *solvency* to the creditor. *Burke.*

" SO'MERSAUT. *n.* &c.  
As when some boy trying the *somersaut*  
Stands on his head and feet. *W. Browne.*  
And if at first he fail, his second *somersaut*  
He instantly assays.  
*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.*

# S O R

SO'NNETING. [from *sonnet*.]  
1. The act of singing.  
Leafy groves now mainly ring  
With each sweet bird's *sonnetting*. *W. Browne.*

2. The act of writing songs.  
Sweete honey-dropping Daniell doth wage  
Warre with the proudest big Italian,  
That melts his heart in sugred *sonnetting*.  
*Return from Parnassus.*

" SOON. *adv.* . . . . .  
" 4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an adjective, whether licentiously or according to the custom of his time." It is also used as an adjective by *Shakespeare*, though his editor *Johnson* did not know it.  
Make your *soonest* haste.  
*Ant. & Cleop. A. III. sc. 4.*

SOOTE. *adv.* [from *sote*, old Eng. *sweet*.]  
Sweetly.  
They dauncen deffily and singen *foote*.  
*Spenser's April.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [soth, Sax. *verus*.] True.  
For in his fault'ring mouth unstable  
No word is firm or *sooth*.  
*Milton's Psalms.*

SOOTH. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Augury.  
And tried time yet taught me greater things;  
The fuddain rising of the raging seas,  
The *sooth* of birds by beating of their wings. *Spenser's December.*

SOO'THLICH. *adv.* [*sooth*, *adj.* and *lich*, like.] In truth; indeed.  
Ne *soothlich* is it easy for to read,  
Where now on earth, or how he may be found;  
For he ne wonneth in one certeine stead,  
But restless walketh all the world around. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 14.*

SOO'THSAY. *n.* [from the verb.] Prediction; maxim.  
Phocys, the father of that fatal brood,  
By whom those old Heroes wonne such fame;  
And Glaucus, that wise *soothsayer* understood.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. st. 13.*  
Cambelloes sister was fayre Canacee,  
That was the learnedst ladie in her dayes,  
Well seen in everie science that mote bee,  
And every secret work of nature's wayes,  
In wittie riddles, and in wise *soothsayer*.  
*Id. C. II. st. 35.*

SOP-IN-WINE. *n.* A flower.  
Pinks, goulands, king cups, and sweet *sops-in-wine*. *B. Jonson's Masques.*  
Sweet-william, *sops-in-wine*.  
*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.*

SORB. *n.* [*forbus*, Lat.] The service tree.  
The timber of the *sofb* is useful to the joiner. *Evelyn.*

**SORTITION.** *n.* [*fortitio*, Lat.] Appointment by lot.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortitio* or rotation can be generally good in a government conversant in extensive objects. *Burke.*

**SOTE.** *adj.* [old Eng.] Sweet.

The height was green with herbs and flowrets *sote.* *Fairfax.*

**SOU'CHONG.** *n.* The finest sort of bohea tea.

**SO'VEREIGN.** *n.* [formerly] A gold coin worth two nobles.

This king [Hen. VII.] is the first that coined pieces called *Sovereigns*, or, as some called them double rose-nobles. . . . *Sovereigns* were coined in every reign afterwards to James I. inclusive. *Leake.*

**SOU'LDAN.** *n.* [the old word for] A Turkish potentate.

So was this *souldan* rapt, and all to rent,  
That of his shape appear'd no little monument.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 43.*  
**SOU'L-VEXT.** *part. adj.* Vext at heart.

One worse,  
And better used, would make her faint-ed spirit

Again possess her corps . . . *soul-vext.*  
*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

**SOU'NDLESS.** *adj.* Not to be sounded or fathomed.

You could make shift to paint an eye,  
An eagle tow'ring in the sky,  
The sun, or sea, or *soundless* pit.  
*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**SOUP-LA'DLE.** *n.* A ladle for taking soup out of a dish.

Nor piddling with a tea-spoon's slender form

See with *soup-ladles* devils gormandize.  
*Shenstone.*

**SOU'R-EYED.** *adj.* Having a sour look.

Barren hate,  
*Sour-eyed* discord, and discord, shall be-  
strow

The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,

That you shall hate it both. *Shak. Tempest.*

**"SOUS.** *n.* [*sol*, Fr.] A small denomination of money."

Sixty *sous* make a French crown.  
*Maryson's Itinerary.*

**SOUSE.** *n.* [from the verb.] The action of any bird of the hawk kind falling on its prey; any attack in the same way.

Elf fierce returning, as a falcon fayre,  
That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,

Remounts againe into the open ayre.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 36.*

With that his murderous mace he up did reare,

That seemed nought the *souse* thereof

could beare,

And therewith smote at him with all his might. *Ib. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 44.*

**"SO'WBREAD.** *n.* . . . A plant.

The *sowbread* does afford rich food for swine,

Physick for man, and garland for the shrine. *Tate's Cowley.*

**SOWNE.** *n.* [in *Spenser* for] Sound.

And ever-drizzling raine upon the loft,  
Mixt with a murmuring winde, much

like the *sowne*  
Of swarming bees, did cast him in a

fwowne. *F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 41.*

**To SPACE.** *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To range about.

But she, as Feyes are wont, in privie place

Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 44.*  
**SPAD'LIO.** *n.* "Spadille," or the ace of spades.

*Spadilio* first, unconquerable lord,  
Led off two captive trumps and swept

the board. *Pope.*

**"SPALL.** *n.* . . . Shoulder.

"Their mighty strokes their harbegeons  
"dismayl'd,

"And naked made each other's manly  
"spalles. *Fairfax.*"

[These lines are not in *Fairfax*, but in *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 29.*]

**SPANISH.** *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The Spanish language.

Italian and *Spanish* will come in their turns; and indeed they are both so easy to one who knows Latin and Greek, that

neither of them will cost you much time or trouble. *Chesterfield.*

**"SPAR.** *n.* . . . .

"2. A small beam, the bar of a gate."

The prince said not his answer to devise,

But opening streight the *sparre* forth to him came,

Full nobly mounted in right warlike wife.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 4.*  
He had lost his main-top gallant-yard,

and neither had another, nor a *spar* to make one. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

**SPA'RELY.** *adv.* [from *sparre*.] Sparingly.

On whose fresh lap the swart star *sparrely* looks. *Milton.*

**"SPA'RRHAWK.** *n.* . . . The female of the musket hawk. *Hammer.*

One of our seamen caught a *sparrowhawk*, which had settled on the mizen-top-mast-yard. *Portlock's Voyage.*

**SP'IFIC.** *n.* [the adj. by ellipsis, for] A specific medicine.

That yieldingness, whatever foundations it might lay to the disadvantage of posterity, was a *specific* to preserve us in peace



# S P H

for his own time. *Marq. of Halifax.*  
**SPECK & SPAN.** *adv.* [a proverbial phrase, which the compiler will not attempt giving the etymology of.] All over; in every part.

I shall appear *speck and span* gentleman.  
*Albumazar.*

\* **SPE/CULAR** *adj.* . . . . .  
 "2. Assisting sight. Improper." This censure upon *Philips*, (from whom the example is taken) can only be founded on the supposition, that all senses of *specular* must necessarily have a reference to *speculum*. But *Milton* had also used this adjective as derived from another sense of *specularis*, (commanding vision.)

Look once more ere we leave this *specular* mount. *P. Reg. B. IV. v. 236.*  
**SPE/CULATIST.** *n.* One fond of speculation.

As *speculatist*—he is a glorious subject for their experimental philosophy. *Burke.*

"**SPE/CULATIVE.** *adj.* . . . . ."

3. Prying.  
 Counsellors should not be too *speculative* into their sovereign's person. *Bacon.*

**SPEECE.** *n.* [*species*, Lat.] Kind.  
 Tempests shall grow hoarse,

Loud thunder dumb, and every *speece* of storm

Laid in the lap of list'ning nature hush'd.  
*B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.*

To **SPERRE.** *v. a.* [*sparran*, Sax. obdere.] To shut.

The other, which was entred, laboured fast

To *sperre* the gate; but that same lump of clay,

Whose grudging ghost was thereout fled and past,

Right in the midst of the threshold lay,

That it the posterne did from closing stay.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 37.*

Priam's six-gated city  
 With corresponsive and fulfilling bolts

*Sperrs* up the sons of Troy.  
*Shak. Troilus & Cressida.*

**SPHE'RE-BORN.** *adj.* Born of the *sphere* of heaven.

*Sphere-born* harmonious sisters Voice and Verse.  
*Milton's Poems.*

**SPHERO/DAL.** *adj.* Having the form of a *spheroid*.

If the surface of the earth was covered with water, it would put on a *spheroidal*, or egg-like figure.  
*Adams on Globes.*

**SPHERO/DITY.** *n.* [from *spheroid*.] Deviation from a sphere.

The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity more than double in proportion to the *spheroidity* of its globe.  
*Adams.*

**SPHE'RY.** *adj.* [from *sphere*.] Spherical.  
 What wicked and dissembling glass of

# S P I

mine

Made me compare with *Hermia's sphere* cyne?  
*Shak. M. N. Dream.*

"**SPICK and SPAN.** . . . . Quite new." This is only a modernization of *speck and span* already inserted in this Supplement. *Johnson's* interpretation of it is not supported by the two first of his three examples; for in both these *new* is added; and consequently *spick and span* signifies no more than *quite*. *Swift* indeed, in a kind of elliptical phrase makes *new* implied in the former words.

"**SPIDERWORT.** *n.* . . . A plant with "a lily-flower."

Thou, *spiderwort*, dost with the monster strive,

And from the conquered foe thy name derive.  
*Tate's Cowley.*

**SPIL/LIKINS.** *n.* A set of small ivory instruments of many kinds resembling such as are used in husbandry and gardening. They serve for a game to play at, being thrown on a table in a heap. The player (with an ivory hook of the same size) is to remove as many as he can one by one *without stirring any other*; for as soon as he does that, he must resign the hook to another player; each instrument reckons for a certain number; and the player who thus takes off the greatest amount, wins the game.

**SPILT.** *part. adj.* [in *Spenser*.] Inlaid.  
 Though all the pillours of the one were guilt,

And all the other's pavement were with ivory *spilt*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 5.*

"**SPINDLE-TREE.** *n.* [*euonymus*, Lat.] Prickwood.

There is a shrub called the *spindle-tree*, commonly growing in our hedges, which bears a very hard wood.  
*Boetyn.*

**SP'INET.** *n.* [*spinetum*, Lat.] A coppice of young wood.

The invention was to have a Satyr lodged in a little *spinet*.

*B. Jonson's Entertainment at Aliborpe.*

**SPINNY.** *n.* [perhaps a corruption of the last article.] A small piece of woodland. This word is by no means uncommon in the midland counties, and is to be met with in some part of *Dugdale's Warwickshire*.

"To **SPIRE.** *v. n.* . . . . .

2. To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser*. The compiler has searched in vain for such usage of the word in *Spenser*, and suspects that *Johnson* had no other authority for it than *Hughes's Glossary*.

**SP'IR'ED.** *adj.* Having a *spire*.

O: pinnacled, or *spired*.  
*Mafon.*

**SP'IRITING.** *n.* The duty of a *spirit*.

I will be correspondent to command,  
 And do my *spiriting* gently. *Shak. Temp.*

## S P R

“ To **SPLASH**. *v. a.* . . . . To daub with  
“ dirt in great quantities.”

Then answer'd squire Morley, pray get  
a calash,

That in summer may burn, and in win-  
ter may *splaf*. *Prior.*

“ To **SPLICE**. *v. a.* . . . . To join the two  
“ ends of a rope without a knot.”

I caus'd preparation to be made for strik-  
ing the top-masts, and *spliced* one of the  
new cables of the best bower.

*Portlock's Voyage.*

“ To **SPLINT**. *v. a.*” To this verb *Johnson*  
tacks *splinter*, and leaves *splint* unexempli-  
fied.

The broken rancour of your high swollen  
hearts,

But lately *splinted*, knit, and join'd toge-  
ther,

Must gently be preserv'd, cherish'd, and  
kept. *Shak. Rich. III.*

**SPOO'LER**. *n.* One that works with the  
spool at the weaving trade.

The weavers supply the office of *spooler*  
and warper. *Hale on the Poor.*

**SPORTLING**. *n.* A poetical diminutive of  
*sport*.

The shepherd's boys with hundred *sport-*  
*lings* light

Gave wings unto the time's too speedy  
haste. *Britain's Ida.*

To **SPOUSE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
marry.

Who being freed from Proteus cruel  
band

By Marinell, who was unto him affide,  
And by him brought againe to faerie  
land;

Where he her *spous'd*, and made his joy-  
ous bride.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 2.*

[Had *Johnson* been acquainted with this  
*verb*, he would not have class'd *spoused* in  
*Milton* for an *adjective*.]

**SPRAD**. an old *participle* of *spread*.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad  
Of Lincolne-greene, belay'd with silver  
lace:

And on his head an hood with aglets  
*sprad*,

And by his side his hunter's horne he  
hanging had.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 5.*

“ **SPRING**. *n.* . . . .”

11. [From *springe*, old Eng. a young tree.  
*Promptorium Parvulorum*.] Any assemblage  
of living plants of any age or of any size.

Whose eccho made the neighbour groves  
to ring,

And taught the birds (which in the low-  
er *spring*

Did shroud in shady leaves from sunny  
rays)

Frame to thy song their cheerful chirping  
lays. *Spenser's Juno.*

## S P R

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens  
therefore,

Nor swift, nor twig, cut from that fa-  
cred *spring*. *Fairfax.*

If I retire, who shall cut down this *spring*?  
To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish

*spring*. *Shak. Rape of Lucrece.*

The time shall quickly come, thy groves  
and pleasant *spring*,

(Where to the mirthful merle the warb-  
ling mavis sings)

The painful labourer's hand shall stock,  
the roots to burn.

*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song XIV.*

Within the gloomy shades of some thicke  
*spring*

Sad Philomel gan on the hawthorne sing.  
*W. Browne.*

The gentle neighbourhood of grove and  
*spring*

Would soon unbosom all their ecchoes  
mild. *Milton on the Passion.*

From haunted *spring* and dale  
Edg'd with poplar pale

The parting genius is with sighing sent.  
*Milton's Poems.*

In yonder *spring* of roses intermix'd  
With myrtle.

*Paradise Lost, B. IX. v. 218.*

[Though the fore-cited authorities come  
no lower than *Milton*, *spring* to this day  
is a common appellation for many a piece  
of woodland.]

**SPRING-HEAD**. *n.* [*spring* and *head*.]  
Source.

Now this *spring-head* of science is purely  
fantastical.

*Bolingbroke to Pope.*

**SPRING-TIME**. *n.* [metaphorically.] Prime  
season.

Who now doth spend the *spring-time* of  
her life

In holy pilgrimage.  
*Beaum. and Fletcher, Philast.*

**SPRINGAL**. *n.* [from *springan*, Sax. ger-  
minate.] A youth.

Amongst the rest, which in that space  
befell,

There came two *springals* of fülle tender  
yeares

Farre thence from forrein land where  
they did dwell

To seeke for succour.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 6.*

That lusty *springal*, Millicent, is no worse  
man

Than the Duke of Milan's son.  
*Davenport's City Night-cap.*

**SPRINKLE**. *n.* [from the *verb*.] An uten-  
sil to sprinkle with.

She always snyl'd, and in her hand did  
hold

An holy water *sprinkle* dipt in dewe,  
With which she sprinkled favours ma-  
nifold

# S Q U

On whom she lift.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. XII. ft. 13.*  
**SPRI'TSAIL.** *n.* [a nautical word.] A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.

*Harveysworth's Nautical Terms.*  
The Resolution's spritsail top-sail-yard supplied this want.

*Cook and King's Voyage.*  
" **SPRUCE.** *n.* A species of fir."

Those from Prussia (which we call *spruce*) and Norway are the best. . . . The hemlock-tree (as they call it in New-England) is a kind of *spruce*. *Evelyn.*

" **SPRUCE-BEER.**" . . . Beer tintured "with the branches of fir." No satisfactory description.

*Spruce-beer* is made of the tops of the spruce fir, with the addition of a small quantity of molasses. *Guthrie.*

" **SPRU'CENESS.** *n.* . . . Neatness without elegance." Rather 'Neatness in dress.'

Now in the time of *spruceness* our plays follow the niceness of our garments.

*Middleton's Prologue to Roaring Girl.*

By dress, I mean your clothes being well made, fitting you, in the fashion and not above it; your hair well done, and a general cleanliness and *spruceness* in your person. *Chesterfield.*

**SPUR'RIAL.** *n.* A gold coin (value 15 shillings) in the reign of James the first.

His *spur-rial* has his figure like the old rial or noble, standing in a ship, in armour, and crowned. *Leake.*

She has nine *spur-ryals*, and the servants say she hoards old gold.

*Beaumont and Fletcher's Scornful Lady.*

To **SPYRE.** *v. a.* [from *spirare*, Ital.] To shoot forth.

In gentle ladic's brests, and bounteous race

Of woman-kind, it sayest flowre doth *spyre*,

And beareth fruit of honour and all chaff desyre.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. V. ft. 52.*

" **SQUALL.** *n.* . . .

" 2. A sudden gust of wind. A sailor's "word."

The wind in a hard *squall* suddenly shifted, and took the vessel right ahead.

*Harveysworth's Voyages.*

" **SQUA'LLY.** *adj.* [from *squall*.] Windy; "gusty."

At noon we had very strong gales and *squally* weather. *Portlock.*

" **SQUARE.** *n.* . . .

" 4. A rule or instrument, by which workmen measure or form their angles."

Forth to the solemn oak you bring the *square*,

And span the massy trunk before you cry, 'tis fair. *Shenstone.*

# S T A

" **SQUEAMISHLY.** *adv.* . . . In a fastidious manner."

Were these exhaustless, nature would grow sick,  
And cloy'd with pleasure *squeamishly* complain,

That all was vanity. *Armstrong.*

**SQUI'REHOOD.** *n.* Dignity of a squire.  
To which purpose he brings his *squirehood* and his groom to vouch.

*Butler's Characters.*

" **STA'DTHOLDER.** *n.* . . . The chief "magistrate of the United Provinces."

Neither *Stadtholder* or governor, or any person in military charge, has session in the States General. *Temple.*

" **STAGE.** *n.* . . .

" 1. A floor raised to view, on which any "show is exhibited."

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,  
The clownish mimic traverses the stage.  
*Prior's Merry Andrew.*

**STALE.** *n.* A particular situation of a game at chess.

They stand at a stay, like a *stale* of chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir. *Bacon.*

" **STA'LLWORN.** *adj. &c.* *Johnson* is certainly right in supposing this word should be *staleworth* in the example, which he produces: indeed it is so printed in the last edition of *Fairfax*—for the cited line is *Fairfax's* and not *Shakespeare's*, as the accurate Doctor has called it.

**STA'MEL.** *adj.* of a light red colour.

Do you wear a *stammel* petticoat with two guards. *Eastward Ho.*

Is it not

A misery, and the greatest of our age,  
To see a handsome, young, fair enough,  
and well-mounted wench,  
Humble herself in an old *stammel* petticoat.

*Beaumont and Fletcher's Woman Hater.*

**STA'NNYEL.** *n.* [from *stangilla*, Sax. *pelicanus*.] A stone-hawk.

And with what wing the *stannyl* checks at it. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

**STA'R-BRIGHT.** *adj.* Bright as a star.

At last, as from a cloud, his fulgent head

And shape *star-bright* appear'd. *Milton.*

**STA'RCROST.** *adj.* [*star* and *cross*.] Ill-fated.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes

A pair of *star-cross* lovers take their life.  
*Shak. Prol. to Romeo and Juliet.*

**STA'R-LED.** *adj.* Guided by a star.

See how from far upon the eastern road,  
The *star-led* wifards haste.

*Milton's Poems.*

" **STAR-REA'D.** *n.* . . . Doctrine of the "stars; Astronomy. *Spenser.*

And if to those *Ægyptian* wifards old

# S T E

(Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight)

Faith may be given, it is by them told  
That since the time they first tooke the  
sunnes hight,

Four times his place he shifted hath in  
sight. *F. Q. B. V. Intr. ft. 8.*

**STATE-EMPIRIC.** *n.* An empiric in politics.

He is a *state-empiric*, that has receipts  
for all the infirmities of government, but  
knows nothing of their constitution, nor  
how to proportion his dose.

*Butler's Characters.*

"**STATES.** *n. pl.* . . . Nobility." What  
is here put as a *general* meaning of the  
word, seems only applicable to a certain  
number of *Dutch* nobility.

"**To STA'TION.** *v. a.* To place in a certain  
" post."

He gained the brow of the hill, where  
the English phalanx was *stationed*.

*Lyttelton.*

"**To STAY.** *v. a.* . . ."

5. To wait for.

Perdy, said he, here comes, and is hard  
by

A knight of wondrous powre and great  
affay,

That never yet encountred enemy,  
But did him deadly daunt, or fowle dif-  
may;

Ne thou for better hope, if thou his pre-  
sence *stay*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 40.*

"**STAY.** *n.* . . ."

"9. Steadiness of conduct." This is one of  
those interpretations, which might well be  
destitute of an example. 'Steadiness of  
'force,' (though equally foreign to modern  
usage) might perhaps be exemplified by a  
passage in the *Fairy Queen*:

But Thame was stronger, and of better  
*stay*;

Yet seem'd full-aged by his outward sight,  
His head all hoary, and his beard all  
gray. *B. IV. C. XI. ft. 25.*

**STAYMAKER.** *n.* One that follows the  
trade of *making stays*.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the  
*stay-maker*. *Spence's Crito.*

"**STEAN** for *stone*." This is transcribed  
from *Hughes's* glossary to *Spenser*; as the  
word stands in the *author*, it may be diffi-  
cult to say whether it is used as a *substantive*  
or an *adjective*.

Upon a huge great earth-pot *steane* he  
stood,

From whose wide mouth there flowed  
forth the *Romane* flood.

*F. Q. B. VIII. C. IV. ft. 42.*

**STEE'PLED.** *adj.* Adorned with forms like  
*steeple*s.

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore.  
*Fairfax.*

# S T I

**To STE'LLIFY.** *v. a.* [from *stellam facere*,  
Lat.] To convert into a star.

And therefore now the *Thracian* Orphe-  
us' lyre,

And Hercules himself are *stellified*.

*Davies on Dancing.*

**To STENT.** *v. a.* [used once in *Spenser* for  
*stint*.] To stop.

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first em-  
prise,

And turning to that woman, fast her  
hent

By the hoare lockes that hong before  
her eyes,

And to the ground her threw: yet nould  
she *stent*

Her bitter rayling and foule revilement.

*F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 12.*

**STE'PSON.** *n.* The son a woman's husband  
by his former wife.

This *Queene* endured some troubles in  
the reign of her *stepsonne* King Henry the  
fifth. *Weever.*

"**STEPT** for *stepped*. *Spenser*."

The varlet saw, when to the flood he  
came,

How without stop or stay he ferly lept,  
And deepe himselfe beducked in the same,

That in the lake his loslie crest was *stept*,  
Ne of his safetie seemed care he kept.

*F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 42.*

**STEREOGRA'PHIC.** *adj.* [from *stereogra-  
phy*.] Delineated on a plain.

The angles made by the circles of the  
sphere are equal to the angles made by their  
representatives in the *stereographic* projec-  
tion. *Reid's Inquiry.*

"**STERLING.** *n.* . . ."

"2. Standard rate."

*Sterling* was the known and approved  
standard in England in all probability from  
the beginning of King Henry the Second's  
reign. *Leake.*

**To STERVE.** *v. n.* [steorfan, Sax. perire.]  
To perish.

Seven moneths he so her kept in bitter  
smart,

Because his sinfull lust she would not serve,  
Untill such time, as noble Britomart

Released her, that else was like to *sterve*  
Through cruell knife that her deare  
heart did kerve.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ft. 4.*

To her came message of this murder-  
ment,

Wherein her guiltless friends should  
hopeless *sterve*. *Fairfax.*

**STE'WPOT.** *n.* A pot with stewed flesh.

Upon one of the sheriff's custards he is  
not so greedy, nor so sharpe set, as at such  
a *stewpot*. *Overbury.*

**STI'BIUM.** *n.* [Lat.] Antimony.

I will compound a medicine out of their  
two heads, stronger than garlick, deadlier  
than *sibium*. *Webster's White D.*

# S T O

**STILL-LIFE.** *n.* [a term in painting.] Things that have only vegetable life.

Even that, which according to a term of art we commonly call *still-life*, must have its superiority and just preference in a tabulation of its own species. *Shaftebury.*

**TO STIRE.** *v. a.* [in *Spenser.*] To stir.

Him als accompanyd upon the way  
A comely palmer, clad in black attyre,  
Of ripest yeares, and heares all hoarie  
gray

That with a staff his feeble steps did  
*stir,*

Leaft his long way his aged limbes should  
tire. *F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 7.*

His steed was bloody red, and foamed  
yre,

When with the maistring spur he did  
him roughly *stir.* *Ib. C. V. st. 2.*

**"STIVER.** *n.* . . . A Dutch coin."

Four orkees or doights make a *stiver.*

*Moryson's Itinerary.*

**"STOAT.** *n.* A small stinking animal,"  
nearly resembling a weasel.

Ne armed knight ydrad in war  
With lyon fierce will I compare :  
Ne judge unjust with furred fox  
Harming in secret guise the flocks :  
Ne priest unworth of Goddes coat  
To swine ydrunk, or filthy *stout.*

*Prior in Chaucer's style.*

**STOCCADE.** *n.* [In fortification. From *estocade*, Fr.] A fence made with pointed stakes.

As round some citadel the engineer  
Directs his sharp *stocade.*

*Mafon's Eng. Garden.*

**"STOCK-FISH.** *n.* . . . Dried cod."

I'll turn my mercy out of doors, and  
make a *stock-fish* of thee. *Shak. Tempest.*

**STOIC.** *n.* [from *στωα*, Gr.] One who holds  
the doctrines of the heathen philosopher  
Zeno.

Ask a *Stoic*, which philosophy is true, he  
will prefer his own. *Bacon.*

Others in virtue plac'd felicity . . .

The *Stoic* last in philosophic pride  
By him call'd virtue.

*Milton's Paradise Regained.*

The *Stoics* in particular observed, that  
there was a fitness and beauty in virtue.

*Bryant.*

**STOIC.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Denoting a  
*Stoic.*

O foolishness of men! to lend their ears  
To those budge doctors of the *Stoic* fur.

*Milton's Comus.*

Th' exalted *Stoic* pride. *Thompson.*

**STOICAL.** *adj.* [from *stoic.*] Rigid; severe.

There is a great deal of difference be-  
tween that purity of character which I so  
earnestly recommend to you, and the *Stoi-  
cal* gravity and austerity of character,  
which I do by no means recommend to you.

*Chesterfield.*

# S T O

**STOICITY.** *n.* The behaviour of a *Stoic.*

Leave this *stoicity* alone, till thou mak'st  
sermons. *B. Jonson's Epicene.*

**STO'MACH-QUALMED.** *adj.* Troubled  
with qualms in the stomach.

If you are sick at sea,  
Or *stomach-qualm'd* by land, a dram of  
this

Will drive away distemper.

*Shak. Cymbeline.*

**STO'MACHING.** *n.* [from *stomach.*] Re-  
sentment.

'Tis not a time for private *stomaching.*

*Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**STONE-BOW.** *n.* A bow which shoots  
stones.

O for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye!

*Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Whoever will hit the mark of profit,  
must, like those who shoot with *stone-bows*,  
wink with one eye.

*Marston's Dutch Courtizan.*

**STOVER.** *n.* [from *eslover*, law Fr.] Fod-  
der.

The turfey mountains, where live nibbling  
sheep,

And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them  
to keep. *Shak. Tempest.*

**"To STOUND.** *v. n.*

1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use."  
The difficulty would be, to shew, when  
it was in use, as a *verb neuter*, or in this  
sense.

2. For *stunned.* *Spenser.*

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge  
taile. *F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 29.*

[But how comes this to be put down for  
the second sense of a *verb neuter*? This is  
one of those many pieces of confusion, which  
it is impossible to account for.]

**"STOUND.** *n.* . . .

3. Hour; time."

O! who is that, which brings me hap-  
py choice

Of death, that here lye dying every  
*stound,*

Yet live perforce in baleful darknesse  
bound?

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 38.*

For till that *stound* could never wight  
him harme

By subtilty, nor slight, nor might, nor  
mighty charme.

*Ib. C. XI. st. 36.*

His legs could bear him but a little *stound.*

*Fairfax.*

4. A smarting pain.

One day as he was searching of their  
wounds,

He found that they had festred privily;  
And rankling inward with unruly *stounds*

The inner parts now gan to putrify.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. st. 5.*

5. A noise.

With that he roar'd aloud, as he were

# STR

wood,

That all the palace quaked at the *found*.

*Sp. Hubberd.*

6. [By poetical license for *found*.] Place.

He lyes, said he, upon the cold bare ground

Slayne of that errant knight with whom he fought,

Whom afterwards myselfe with many a wound

Did slay againe, as ye may see there in the *found*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 16.*

\* STOUTLY. *adv.* . . . Lustily."

The general and his wife are talking of it,

And she speaks for you *stoutly*.

*Shak. Othello.*

STOWP. *n.* [*stupa*, Lat.] A post fastened in the earth. *Ray.*

It might be known hard by an ancient *sloop*,

Where grew an oak in elder days.

*Tancred & Gismunda.*

STRAIGHTFORTH. *adv.* [*straight* and *forth*.] Instantly.

She smote the ground, the which *straight-  
forth* did yield

A fruitful olive tree.

*Spenser's Muioptomos.*

STRAIGHT-PIGHT. *adj.* Straight in shape. For feature, laming

The shrine of Venus, or *straight-pight* Minerva. *Shak. Cymbeline*, sc. last.

STRAINT. *n.* [from *strain*.] Strong tension. Which oddes whenas Sir Artegall e-

pide,

He saw no way but close with him in haft;

And to him driving strongly downe the tide

Upon his iron collar griped fast,

That with the *straint* his wefand nigh he braft. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 14.*

\* STRANGE. *adj.* . . . "

9. Shy; coy.

I was *strange*; in the nice timorous temper of a maid.

*Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

STRANGLEABLE. *adj.* Liable to be strangled.

I own, I am glad, that the capital stranger should in his turn be *strangleable*, and now and then strangled. *Chesterfield.*

\* STRANGURY. *n.* . . . A difficulty of "urine attended with pain."

The liquor of the birch is most powerful for the dissolving of the stone in the bladder, bloody water, and *strangury*. *Evelyn.*

STREIGHT. [*adj.* *strictus*, Lat.] Restrained. Whereas he meant his corrosives t'apply,

And with *streight* diet tame his stubborn malady.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 25.*

STRENE. *n.* [*strynd*, Sax. *stirps*.] Des-

# STY

cent; generation.

Those did upon Mercillace throne attend,  
Just Dice, wife Eunomie, myld Eirene;  
And them amongst her glorie to commend,

Sate goodly Temperance in garments clene,

And sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly *strene*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 32.*

For that same beast was bred of hellish *strene*,

And long in darksome Stygian den upbrought,

Begot of foul Echidna, as in bookes is taught. *Id. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 9.*

STREWING. *n.* [from *strew*.] Any thing fit to be strewed.

Th' herbs that have on them the cold dew o'th'night,

Are *strewings* fitt fit for graves.

*Shak. Cymbeline.*

\* STRICK. *n.* . . . A bird of bad omen." *Johnson* exemplifies this word from *Spenser*;

but in the cited lines (*F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 36.*) it is not *strick*, but *strich*.

\* STRICTURE. *n.* . . . "

4. Strict demeanour.

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.

*Shak. Measure for Measure.*

Some commentators on *Shakespeare* have been startled at his singular usage of this noun; and *Warburton* divides it into *strict ure*—with what probability of being right, readers will judge for themselves.]

\* STRIKING. *part. adj.* . . . Affecting."

Though colour be the lowest of all the constituent parts of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most *striking*. *Spence's Crito.*

\* STROP'PHE. *n.* . . . A stanza." See ANTISTROPHE.]

The regular succession of *strophe*, antistrophe, and epode, puts so strong a curb on the wayward imagination, that when he has been paced in it, he seldom chooses to submit to it a second time.

*Mason on Gray's Poems.*

\* To STROUT. *v. n.* . . . To swell out."

Whose cheeks were bloodless, and whose locks were hoar,

Mustachoes *strouting* long. *Fairfax.*

STUD. *n.* [*studu*, Sax. *destina*.] The stem of a plant.

Seest not thilk same hawthorn *stud*,

How bragly it begins to bud?

*Spenser's March.*

To STULTIFY. *v. a.* [from *stultum facere*, Lat.] To prove void of understanding.

No man shall be allowed to *stultify* himself. *Blackstone.*

\* To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spencer's*

The beast impatient of his smarting wound,  
And of so fierce and forcible despoight,

## S U B

Thought with his winges to *flye* above  
the ground.

*F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 25.*

Yet love can higher *flye*

Than reason's reach.

*Id. B. III. C. II. ft. 36.*

**STY'CA.** *n.* [Sax.] A small copper coin in  
Saxon times.

They had copper *flyezas* also smaller than the  
penny, having the king's name on one side,  
and coiner's on the other, eight of which  
made a penny. *Leake.*

**SUBDU'AL.** *n.* The act of subduing.

Good is not only produced by the *subdual*  
of the passions, but by the turbulent exer-  
cise of them. *Warburton.*

**SUB-FU'SK.** *adj.* [*subfuscus*, Lat.] Of a dark  
colour.

O'er whose quiescent walls

Arachne's unmolested care has drawn

Curtains *subfusc*. *Shenstone.*

**SUBINFEUDA'TION.** *n.* [from *sub*, Lat.  
*in* and *feud*.] The act of granting a fief to  
be held under one.

The superior lords observed, that by this  
method of *subinfeudation* they lost all their  
feodal profits of wardships, marriages, and  
escheats. *Blackstone.*

It was unusual for a fief to be held of the  
crown without any *subinfeudation*.

*Lyttelton.*

"**SUBPCE'NA.** *n.* . . . A writ command-  
"ing attendance in a court under a pe-  
"nalty."

John Waltham, who was bishop of Sal-  
isbury, and chancellor to King Richard  
II. by a strained interpretation of the sta-  
tute of Westminster. 2. devised the writ of *sub-  
pena*. *Blackstone.*

"**SUBSTITUTE.** *n.* . . .

"2. It is used likewise for things."

Instead of being a *substitute* for money, it  
only facilitates its entry, its exit, its circula-  
tion. *Burke.*

**SUBTRA'CTION.** *n.* [as a law word.]  
The withholding.

*Subtraction* happens, when any person  
who owes any suit, duty, custom, or ser-  
vice to another, withdraws or neglects to  
perform it. *Blackstone.*

*Subtraction*, the withholding or detaining  
of legacies is apparently injurious. *Id.*

**SUBTRA'CTOR.** *n.* [As this word only  
occurs from the mouth of drunken Sir To-  
by, it is much to be doubted whether it was  
intended for legitimate: if it has any mean-  
ing of its own it must be that of] An un-  
derhand detractor.

They are scoundrels and *subtractors*, that  
lay so of him.

*Shaks. Twelfth Night.*

"**TO SUBVE'RSE.** *v. a.* . . . To subvert.

"*Spenser* uses *subverſ* in the same sense."  
Here the reader is left to find out, what  
--- of a verb *Spenser* uses *subverſ* for: it

## S U N

is the *participle passive*.

Returning back, those goodly rowmes,  
which erst

She saw so rich and royally array'd,

Now vanish utterly and cleane *subverſ*

She found, and all their glory quite  
decay'd.

*F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 42.*

"**SUCCEDA'NEUM.** *n.* [Lat.] That  
"which is put to serve for something  
"else."

The fan-palm requires more particular  
notice; for at certain times it is a *succedaneum*  
for all other food, both to man and beast.

*Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

**SUFIRU'TEX.** *n.* [Lat.]

*Suffrutices* are low shrubs, lignescant, and  
approaching to the stalky herbs. *Evelyn.*

**SU'GAR-CANE.** *n.* The cane that yields  
sugar.

There is a great quantity of land, which  
is fit for producing *sugar-cane*.

*Portlock's Voyage.*

"**SUIT.** *n.* . . . ."

10. [In feodal law.] Personal attendance.

This [the feodal service] in pure, pro-  
per, and original feuds was only two-fold:  
to follow, or do *suit* to the lord in his courts,  
and in his armies or warlike retinue.

*Blackstone.*

Then found he many missing of his crew,  
Which wout doe *suit* and service to his  
might.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 34.*

**SU'MACH.** *n.* A flowering shrub.

The *sumach*, tutsan, and acacia soft.

*Anonymous.*

**SU'MMITY.** *n.* [from *summit*.] The top.

That which is easily shaken from the  
boughs, or gathered about November im-  
mediately upon its spontaneous fall, or  
taken from the tops and *summit*ies of the  
fairest and foundest trees, is best. *Evelyn.*

— the war above mentioned between  
the learned about the higher *summit*ty of  
Parnassus. *Tale of a Tub.*

**SU'MNER.** *n.* [contracted from *summaner*.]

An officer attendant on the spiritual courts,  
now called an *apparitor*.

I'll set a *sumner* upon thee.

*Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

This! 'tis a *summer's* coat. *Id.*

"**SUN-CLAD.** *part. adj.* . . . Cloathed in  
"radiance."

To him, that dares

Arm his profane tongue with contemptu-  
ous words

Against the *sun-clad* pow'r of Chastity,  
Fain would I something say.

*Milton's Comus.*

"**SU'N-FLOWER.** *n.* . . . A plant."

The *sun-flower* thinking 'twas for him  
foule shame

To nap by day-light, strove t'excuse the  
blame. *Tate's Cowley.*

## S U P

**SUN-LIGHT.** *n.* The light of the sun.

Where highest woods, impenetrable  
To star or *sun-light*, spread their umbrage  
broad. *Milton.*

“**SUPERB.** *adj.* Grand; . . . Magnificent.”

Thus if you dine with my Lord May'r, . . .  
. . . Tulip leaves and lemon-peel  
Serve only to adorn the meal;  
And painted flags, *superb* and neat,  
Proclaim you welcome to the treat.

*Prior's Alma.*

The most *superb* edifice, that ever was  
conceived or constructed, would not equal  
the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling,  
and locomotivity. *Bryant.*

**SUPERBLY.** *adv.* . . . In a *superb* manner.”

With labour'd visible design  
ART strove to be *superbly* fine.

*Churchill's Ghost.*

“**SUPERFLUITY.** *n.* . . . Not in use.”

These last *three* words could never possibly  
be intended by *Johnson* for this article; of  
which he gives a series of examples from  
*Hooker* to *Pope*. They are more likely to  
belong to **SUPERFLUITANCE**, and to  
have been misplaced by the very insufficient  
editor of the posthumous publication.

“**SUPERFLUOUS.** *adj.* . . . Unnecessary.”

2. Living in superfluity.

Let the *superfluous*, and lust-dieted man,  
That slaves your ordinance, that will  
not see

Because he doth not feel, feel your power  
quickly. *Shak. Lear.*

To **SUPER-PRAISE.** *v. a.* [*super*, *Lat.* and  
*praise*.] To praise beyond measure.

To vow, and swear, and *super-praise* my  
parts,  
When I am sure, you hate me with your  
hearts.

*Shak. Midsum. Night's Dreams.*

“**SUPERSTITIOUS.** *adj.* . . . .

“2. **Scrupulous** beyond need.”

Have I with all my full affections  
Still met the king? lov'd him next heav'n?  
obey'd him?

Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?

*Shak. Hen. VIII.*

**SUPERSUBTLE.** *adj.* Over subtle.

If sanctimony and a frail vow betwixt  
an erring Barbarian and a *supersubtle* Venetian  
be not too hard for my wits.

*Shak. Othello.*

**SUPERVIZE.** *n.* [from the verb.] Inspection.

That on the *supervize*, no leisure bated,  
No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,  
My head should be struck off.

*Shak. Hamlet.*

“**SUPINE.** *n.* . . . In grammar, a term  
“signifying a particular kind of verbal  
“noun.” That is, in *Latin* grammar.

There be also pertaining unto verbs two  
*supinas*. *Lilly.*

## S U R

“**SUPPLETORY.** *adj.* . . . Brought in  
“to fill up deficiencies.”

They admit the party himself to be examined  
in his own behalf, and administer  
to him what is called the *suppletory* oath.

*Blackstone.*

**SUPPLIVAL.** *n.* The act of supplying.

Society is preserved by mutual wants,  
the *supplival* of which causeth mutual happiness.

*Warburton.*

**SUPPLIANCE.** *n.* [from *supply*.] Continuance.

A violet in the youth of primy nature,  
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not  
lasting,

The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.

*Shak. Hamlet.*

**SUPPLICA'VIT.** (*Lat.*) is a writ issuing  
out of chancery, directed to the Sheriff and  
some justices of the peace in the county,  
or to one or more justices without the sheriff,  
for taking surety of such a one as it  
is prayed against, that he should keep the  
peace. *Termes de la Ley.*

**SUPPLYMENT.** *n.* [from *supply*.] Prevention of deficiency.

I will never fail

Beginning, nor *supplyment*.

*Shak. Cymbeline.*

“**SUPPORT.** *n.* . . . .

“3. **Necessaries** of life.”

Theirs be the produce of the soil!  
O may it still reward their toil!  
Nor ever the defenceless train  
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain!

*Shenstone.*

“4. **Maintenance.**”

Let us next consider the ward, or person  
within age, for whose assistance and *support*  
these guardians are constituted by law.

*Blackstone.*

“**SUPPORTER.** *n.* . . . .

“5. **Supporters.** *n. pl.* [*In heraldry*.] Beasts  
“that support the arms.” Why this limitation  
to *beasts*, when not only *birds* but  
also *men*, *maidens*, and *angels* are used for  
*supporters of arms*? “Beasts” should be  
altered into “Figures resembling some live  
“creature.”

“To **SUPPRESS.** *v. a.* . . . .”

4. To despoil by force.

Even he it was, that erst would have  
*supprest*

Fair Una.

*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VI. ft. 40.*

**SURD.** *n.* A term for particular numbers  
in Algebra.

The roots of Algebraic quantities are  
either those of *rational* or *surd*.

*Hutton's Arithmetic.*

**SURF.** *n.* [a nautical word.] The swell of  
the sea that beats against shore or rock.

*Harveysworth's terms explained.*

There is a rock greatly resembling a  
spire, which one might suppose could never



## S W A

refist the heavy *surfs* that continually beat  
against it. *Portlock's Voyage.*  
**SURFEIT-SWELLED.** *part. adj.* Swollen  
with surfeits.

I know thee not, old man: Fall to thy  
prayers;  
How ill white hairs become a fool and  
jester!

I have long dream'd of such a kind of  
man,

So *surfeit-swell'd*, so old, and so profane.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

"SURRE'NDER. *n.* . . . ."

3. A mode of conveying copyholds.

*Surrender* (*sursum redditio*) is the yielding  
up of the estate by the tenant into the  
hands of the lord for such purposes, as in  
the surrender are expressed. *Blackstone.*

"SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [ . . . *Prior* has  
"accented this word improperly on the  
"first syllable."] Perhaps it is *Johnson* who  
has improperly placed the accent upon the  
second syllable.

"SUSPECT. *n.* . . . . Suspicion."

2. A thing to be suspected.

There be so many false points of praise,  
that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*.

*Bacon.*

\* To SUSP'RE. *v. n.* . . . . .

"2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only to  
"begin to breathe." Had our editor of  
*Shakespeare* studied his author with any  
degree of attention, he must have known,  
that the word is used by him for *breathe*  
in its usual sense.

By his gates of breath

There lies a downy feather which stirs  
not:

Did he *suspire*, that light and weightless  
down

Perforce must move.

*Hen. IV. P. II. A. 77.*

**SUSTAIN.** *n.* [from the verb.] What sus-  
tains or supports.

I lay and slept, I wak'd again,

For my *sustain*

Was the Lord. *Milton's Psalms.*

To SUSTE'NE. *v. a.* [See Glossary to

**HOCCLEVE.**] To sustain.

This thy demand, O Lady, doth revive  
Fresh memory in me of that great  
Queene

(Great and most glorious virgin Queen  
alive)

That with her sovaine power and scepter  
thene

All faery land does peaceably *sustene*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. ft. 40.*

**SWAG-BELLIED.** *adj.* Big-bellied.

Your Dane, your German, and your  
*swag-bellied* Hollander are nothing to your  
English. *Shak. Othello.*

"To SWALE.} *v. n.* . . . . To waste or

"To SWEAL,} "blaze away; to melt."

This is to be found among Ray's *North*

## S W E

*country words.*

**SWAN-LIKE.** *adj.* Like that of a swan.

Let music sound while he doth make his  
choice,

Then, if he lose, he makes a *swan-like*  
end,

Fading in music.

*Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

"To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clat-  
"ter or noise." How this interpretation  
can be made to accord with the two exam-  
ples adduced to support it (more especially  
with the first) would be difficult to say.  
What sense is there in the phrase of a *clat-  
tering* outside? To assume *fierceness* might  
suit tolerably well with both the passages  
from *Shakespeare*.

**SWASH-BU'CKLER.** *n.* [from *swash* and  
to *buckle* with.] A furious combatant.

Make those spiritual *swash-bucklers* deli-  
ver up their weapons and keep the peace.

*Butler's Characters.*

**SWEET-CISTUS.** *n.* A shrub, called also  
Gum cistus.

A better claim *sweet-cistus* may pretend,  
Whole sweating leaves a fragrant balsam  
send. *Tate's Cowley.*

**SWEET-MARJORAM.** *n.* [*origanum*.] A  
sweet herb.

Give the word. *Sweet-marjoram.*

*Shak. Lear.*

**SWEET-SMELLING.** *part. adj.* Smelling  
sweetly.

Here in close recess

With flowers, garlands, and *sweet-smel-  
ling* herbs

Espos'd Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.

*Milton.*

"SWEET-WILLIAM.} *n.* [*arceria*, Lat.]

"SWEET-WILLOW.} "Plants. A

"species of gilly-flowers." It would puz-  
zle any botanist, to find out, why these

two words are coupled together, or how  
*sweet-willow* comes to be a species of *gilly-  
flower*.

The editor (or his printer) must  
have made the blunder from the article

beneath. The following may serve for an  
example of *Sweet-william*.

*Sweet-william* small has form and aspect  
bright. *Tate's Cowley.*

"To SWELT. *v. n.* To break out in sweat,  
"if that be the meaning.

"———Chearful blood in faintness chill  
"did melt,

"Which like a fever fit through all his  
"body *swelt*.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, B. I. C. VII. ft. 6."*

*Johnson* might well hesitate with regard  
to his interpretation of this word, even

from the cited passage; since the breaking  
out in a *sweat* is rather a relief than a symp-  
tom of fever. Conformably to this idea

*Upton* supposes it to mean *burnt*, but with-  
out offering any thing further to strengthen

this conjecture. The compiler rather takes

# SYL

it for a poetical variation of *fuelled* both in the foregoing and the following passage:  
With huge impatience he inly *fuelt*.

*F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 27.*

Still there is such a verb as *fuelt*, and used by *Spenser*; as may be seen in the next article.

**To SWELT.** *v. n.* [from *afweltan*, Sax. *oc-cumbere*.] To swoon.

For other none such passion can contrive  
In perfect forme, as this good Lady  
felt,

When she so faire a daughter saw fur-  
vive

As Pastorella was, that night she *fuelt*  
For passing joy.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 21.*

[This article is given on the supposition that *Spenser* uses *fuelt* for *fuelled*; but it may be the preterite of the old English verb *fuete*.]

**SWIFT-WINGED.** *adj.* Supplied with swift wings.

If you will live, lament; if die, be brief;  
That our *swift-winged* souls may catch  
the king's. *Shak. Rich. III.*

**SWINDLER.** *n.* [a modern colloquial word.] One well practised in some ingenious mode of cheating.

"**SWIVEL.** *n.* Something fixed in another "body so as to turn round in it."

2. [From the manner in which it is managed] One kind of gun on board a ship.

After drawing out the shot, we fired six  
four-pounders, and six *swivels*.

*Portlock's Voyage.*

"**SWOM.** The preterite of *swim*."  
And yet you never *swom* the Hellespont.

*Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

"**SYCOPHANTICK.** *adj.* . . . Tale bearing; maliciously officious." No example is given of either of these similar senses; yet it is not improbable, but such may exist.

2. Fawning.

'Tis well known, that in these times  
the illiberal *sycophantick* manner of devotion  
was by the wiser sort condemned.

*Shafesbury.*

"**SYLLABICAL.** *adj.* . . . Relating to "syllables."

In order to form any judgment of the  
verification of Chaucer, it is necessary that  
we should know the *syllabical* value of his  
words, and the accentual value of his syl-  
lables. *Tyrwhitt.*

"**SYLLABICK.** *adj.* . . . Relating to "syllables."

The accentual quantity in the Greek,  
as well as in the English, totally destroys  
the *syllabic*. *Harris's Philol. Inquiries.*

"**SYLLABUS.** *n.* [Lat.] An abstract; a  
"compendium."

It appears in a printed *syllabus*, published  
in the last summer for the purpose of in-

# SY S

viting subscriptions for shares in the globe  
corporation. *Stonestreet's Portentous Globe.*

"**SYMBOL.** *n.* . . . ."

3. [In *Spenser*.] A memorial.

That as a sacred *symbol* it may dwell  
In her sonne's flesh to mind revenge-  
ment. *F. Q. B. II. C. II. ft. 10.*

"**SYMMETRICAL.** *adj.* . . . Propor-  
"tionate."

I have known many a woman with an  
exact shape, and a *symmetrical* assemblage  
of beautiful features please nobody.

*Chatterfield.*

**To SYMMETRIZE.** *v. a.* To bring to  
*symmetry*.

He would soon have supplied every de-  
ficiency, and *symmetrized* every dispropor-  
tion. *Burke.*

**SYNECPHONESIS.** *n.* [Gr.] A contrac-  
tion of two syllables into one.

It is unnecessary to trouble the reader  
with an enumeration of syncope, apostro-  
phus, *synecphonesis*, &c. *Tyrwhitt.*

**SYNONYMALLY.** *adv.* As if *synonymously*.  
The fifth canon uses them *synonymally*.

*Spelman.*

**SYNONYME.** *n.* [Fr. from *syn* and *onyma*,  
Æol. Gr.] A word of the same meaning  
as some other word.

Most *synonymes* have some minute distinc-  
tion. *Reid.*

**SYRIAC.** *adj.* Spoken in old Syria.

For the more languages a man can  
speak,

His talent has but sprung the greater  
leak;

The Hebrew, Chaldee, and the *Syriac*  
Do, like their letters, set men's reason  
back. *Butler's Remains.*

**SYRIAC.** *n.* [by ellipsis.] The *Syriac* lan-  
guage.

Not Hebrew, Arabic, *Syriac*, Coptic,  
nor even the Chinese language seems half  
so difficult to me as the language of re-  
fusal. *Sbenstone.*

**SYRINGA.** *n.* A flowering shrub.

The sweet *syringa* yielding but in scent  
To the rich orange.

*Mason's English Garden.*

**SYSTASIS.** *n.* [Gr.] A political association  
of the constituent parts of government.

It is a worse preservative of a general  
constitution than the *syntaxis* of Crete, or the  
confederation of Poland. *Burke.*

**To SYSTEMATIZE.** *v. a.* To reduce to  
a *system*.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected,  
before medicine and architecture were  
*systematized* into arts.

*Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

**SYSTEMATIZER.** *n.* [from *systematize*.]  
One who reduces things of any kind to a  
*system*.

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of  
his master's doctrines. *Harris's Philol. Inq.*

**SY/STEM-MAKER.** *n.* One who forms systems.

*We system-makers can sustain*

*The thesis, which you grant was plain.*

*Prior's Alma.*

**SY/STEM-MONGER.** *n.* One fond of fra-

ming systems.

*A system-monger, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down, that flattery is pleasing.*

*Chesterfield.*

## T.

## T A C

**"T'A/BERD.** *n.* . . . . . **A** herald's "coat."

Conserver of the record's of either forest, as witnesseth the brief *taberd*, or coat-armour, he carries.

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

**"T'A/BLATURE.** *n.* . . . Painting on walls "or ceilings." This definition serves only to indicate in its author a total ignorance of the thing to be defined. To such expostions as these the following extract may appear as a contrast.

By the word *tablature* we denote (according to the original word *tabula*) a work not only different from a mere portraiture, but from all those wilder sorts of painting, which are in a manner absolute and independent; such as paintings in fresco upon the walls, the ceilings, the stair-cases, the cupolas, and other remarkable places either of churches or palaces. . . . It is not merely the dimension of a cloth or board, which denominates a piece or *tablature*. . . . 'Tis then, that in painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

*Shaftebury's Int. to his Judgment of Hercules.*

**To T'ABOO'.** *v. a.* [a word imported from the Friendly Islands, where it has an extensive signification in the way of *laying an interditt.*] To put under a prohibition.

The topic of France is *tabood* and forbidden ground to Mr. Burke.

*Burke.*

**T'ABOO'.** *n.* [from the verb.]

1. The practice of tabooing.

The *taboo* also prevails in Atotoi to its full extent, and seemingly with more vigour than even at Tongataboo.

*Cook & King's Voyage.*

2. The prohibition itself.

The *taboo*, which Eappo had laid on it the day before at our request, not being yet taken off.

*Cook & King's Voyage.*

**TACAMAHA/CA.** *n.* A resinous American plant.

**"T'A/CTION.** *n.* . . . The act of touching."

## T A K

They neither can speak, or attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction*.

*Chesterfield.*

**"T'A'EN,** the poetical contraction of *taken*." The prince hath *ta'en* it hence.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

That you have *ta'en* these tenders for true pay

Which are not sterling. *Ib. Hamlet.*

Why should all honour then be *ta'en*

From lower parts to load the brain?

*Prior's Alma.*

**T'A/FFAREL.** *n.* The upper part of a ship's stern, being a curved piece of wood, usually ornamented with sculpture.

*Hawke'sworth's Nautical Terms.*

The first thing he did after coming on board, was to measure the length of the ship by fathoming her from the *taffarel* to the *\* stem*.

*Cook's Voyage.*

[\* This word is printed *stern*; which the compiler has considered as an *erratum*, being assured by nautical gentlemen, that the passage must be utterly unintelligible without such a correction.]

**T'A/G-RAG.** *adj.* [composed of *tag* and *rag*.] Of the lowest degree.

If the *tag-rag* people did not clap him and hiss him, I am no true man.

*Shak. Julius Caesar.*

**"To TAKE.** *v. a.* . . . . .

"118. . . . I have expanded this word to a "wide diffusion," A very wide one indeed; and perhaps by that means more calculated to encrease the labour of a searcher, than to assist him. Still there is one usage of this verb in *Shakspere* which *Johnson's* expansion of it has not extended to:

To inflict on.

And if he took you a box o'the ear, you might have your action of slander too.

*Measure for Measure.*

**To TAKE** *with you.* *v. a.* To inform clearly what you mean.

Soft, take me *with you*, take me *with you*, wife.

*Shakspere's Romeo & Juliet.*

## T A R

*Take me with you, Lady.*

*Middleton's Mad World.*

\* TA'LBOT. *n.* . . . . A hound."

The bold *Talbot* kind

Of these the prime, as white as Alpine  
snows. *Somerville.*

" TALL. *adj.* . . . ."

4. Courageous.

He's as *tall* a man as any's in Illyria.

*Shak. Trv. Night.*

That has fraid many a *tall* thief from a  
rich purchase.

*The Widow by B. Jonf. Fletch. and Mid.*

By heaven, as *tall* a man as ere drew  
sword. *Ram Alley.*

TA'LOW-FACE. *n.* One of a sickly com-  
plexion, like the colour of *tallow*.

Out, you green-sickness carrion! out you  
baggage!

You *tallow-face*.

*Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

" TA'LMUD. *n.* The book containing the  
" Jewish traditions."

The Legend, *Talmud*, nor the Alcoran  
Have not such doubtful tales as these.

*Davenant's Wits.*

TA'MBOUR. *n.* [Fr.] A cushion, in the  
shape of a drum, for facilitating a particu-  
lar kind of work, resembling needle-work.

\* TA'NsY. *n.* . . . . An odorous plant."

*Tansy* hot and cleansing; but with re-  
gard to its domineering relish, sparingly  
mixed with our cold faller. *Evelyn.*

My winding-sheet of *tansies*.

*Beaumont and Fletcher's Woman-bater.*

Strong *tansy*, fennel cool, they prodi-  
gally waite.

*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.*

TA'NTI. *interj.* [Lat.] So much; an ex-  
pression of contempt.

*Tanti* for all your power. *Fuimus Troes.*

\* TANTIVEE. *adj.* [from the adverb.] Over  
hasty.

This fort however is not in esteem with  
high *tantivee* scaramouches. *Arbutnot.*

TA'PHOUSE. *n.* [*tap* and *boufe*.] A house  
where beer is sold in small quantities.

I never come into any room in a *tap*-  
*boufe*, but I am drawn in.

*Shak. Measure for Measure.*

TA'PISHED. *adj.* [from *tapi*, Fr.] Squat-  
ted close.

When the fly beast, *tapiſh'd* in bush or  
brier,

No art nor pains can rouse out of his  
place. *Fairfax.*

TA'RDY-GAITED. *adj.* [from *tardy* and  
*gait*.] Moving slowly.

The confident and overluſty French  
Do the low-rated English play at dice;

And chide the cripple *tardy-gaited* night,  
Who like a foul and ugly limb, doth limp

So tediously away. *Shak. Hen. V.*

" TARE. *n.* . . . . A weed that grows among  
" corn."

## T E A

2. A name frequently given to the common  
vetch.

TA'ROC. *n.* A game at cards, now (or  
once) in fashion at Turin.

One goes to see people play at ombre and  
*taroc*, a game with 72 cards, all painted  
with suns, and moons, and devils, and  
monks. *Gray's Letters.*

To TA'TTO'W. *v. a.* [a word of Otaheite.]  
To mark by staining, or puncture, or both,  
on the skin.

They have a custom of staining their bod-  
ies nearly in the same manner as is prac-  
tised in many other parts of the world,  
which they call *tattooing*.

*Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

The men are punctured or curiously *tat-  
towed* from head to foot. The figures are  
various, and seem to be directed more by  
fancy than custom. *Cook's Voyage.*

TAU'RUS. *n.* [Lat. for a bull.] The second  
sign in the Zodiac.

Thou haſt ſhot off one of *Taurus's* horns.

*Titus Andron.*

Were we not born under *Taurus*?

*Shak. Twelfth Night.*

\* TAUTOLOGIST. *n.* . . . . One who re-  
" peats tediously." No example is given;  
nor can the compiler recollect having ever  
met with one of this word: but according  
to the common meaning of *tautology*, this  
definition of its derivative does not seem  
to be accurate. "Tediously" should be  
altered into 'the same thing.'

TAU'WNY-FINNED. *adj.* Having tawny  
fins.

My muſick playing farr off, I will betray  
*Tawny-finn'd* fiſhes.

*Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TE HE. *interj.* A ſound to expreſs a laugh  
half ſtifled.

And all the maids of honour cry *te be*.

*Heroic Epistle.*

TEA'-CUP. *n.* A ſmall cup for drinking tea  
out of.

Under a *tea-cup* he might lie,  
Or creas'd like dog's-ears in a folio.

*Gray's Long Story.*

TEA'-POT. *n.* A pot for making tea in.

Or cement

His batter'd *tea-pot*, ill-retentive vaſe.

*Shenstone.*

TEA'-SPOON. *n.* A ſmall ſpoon uſed in  
drinking tea.

Nor piddling with a *tea-ſpoon's* ſlender  
form.

See with ſoup-ladles devils gormandize.

*Swift.*

TEA'-TABLE. *n.*

1. A ſmall table, ſufficient for holding all the  
neceſſaries for drinking tea.

2. The faſhion of drinking tea.

To the dominion of the *tea-table* I ſub-  
mit. . . I baniſh all auxiliaries to the *tea-table*.

# T E M

*ble*, as orange-brandy, &c.

*Congreve's Way of the World.*

\* **TEAGUE.** *n.* A name of contempt used  
"for an Irishman."

His case appears to me like honest *teague's*,  
When he was run away with by his legs.

*Prior.*

**TEA'R-STAINED.** *part. adj.* Stained with  
tears.

I'll prepare

My *tear-flain'd* eyes to see her miseries.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. II.*

\* **To TEASE.** *v. a.* . . .

\* **1.** To comb or unravel wool.

Coarse complexions,

And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to  
ply

The fampler, and to *tease* the huswife's  
wool.

*Milton's Comus.*

\* **TEEN.** *n.* . . . Sorrow; grief."

**2.** Inclemency.

An aged root

Thicke lynde with mossie, which (though  
to little boot)

Seem'd as a shelter it had lending beene  
Against cold winter's storms and weak-  
full *teene*.

*W. Browne.*

**3.** [From *tion*, Sax. *largiri*.] Allotment.

She both th' extremes hath felt of For-  
tune's *teene*:

For never have we heard from times of  
yore,

One sometime envy'd and now pitty'd  
more.

*W. Browne.*

\* **To TEEN.** *v. a.* . . . To excite. . . . .  
" *Spenser.*"

Religious reverence doth buriall *teene*,

Which whofe wants, wants so much of  
his rest.

*F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 59.*

**TELD** used by *Spenser* for *told*.

Then forth he cald from sorrowfull dis-  
may

The sad Briana which all this beheld,  
Who coming forth yet full of late affray,

Sir Calidore up-cheard, and to her *teld*  
All this accord to which he Crudor had

*F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 44.*

Witnesse, ye heavens, the truth of all  
that I have *teld*.

*Id. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 27.*

**TE/LEGRAPH.** *n.* [from *τελος* and *γραφω*,  
Gr.] An instrument that answers the *end*  
of *writing* by conveying intelligence to a  
distance through the means of signals.

**TELE'STICK.** *n.* [from *τελος* and *στιχος*, Gr.]  
A poem, where the *final* letters of each line  
make up a name.

Acrosticks and *telesticks* on jump names.

*B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

\* **To TEMPT.** *v. a.* . . .

**5.** To make trial of.

And it came to pass after these things,  
that God did *tempt* Abraham.

*Gen. Ch. XXII.*

He *stayde* his hand, and gan himselfe ad-

# T E R

vife

To prove his sence, and *tempt* her feign-  
ed truth. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 50.*

\* **TENA'CIOUSNESS.** *n.* . . . Unwil-  
"lingness to quit, resign or let go." *Re-*  
*fusal* seems to be much more expressive of  
this word's meaning than "unwillingness."

You must by a steady perseverance and  
decent *tenaciousness* shew the fortiter in re.

*Chesterfield.*

\* **TENDER.** *adj.* . . .

\* **8.** Expressive of the softer passions."

The *tender* accent of a woman's cry

Will pass unheard, will unregarded die.

*Prior's Celia to Damon.*

Oft would his voice the silent valley  
charm,

Till lowing oxen broke the *tender* song.

*Hammond.*

**TENDER-MINDED.** *adj.* [from *tender* and  
*mind*.] Compassionate.

To be *tender-minded*

Does not become a fword.

*Shaksp. Lear.*

\* **TE'NDERNESS.** *n.* . . .

\* **7.** Soft pathos of expression."

We must not expect to trace the flow of  
Waller, the landscape of Thomson, the fire  
of Dryden, the imagery of Shakspeare, the  
simplicity of Spenser, the courtliness of Pri-  
or, the humour of Swift, the wit of Cow-  
ley, the delicacy of Addison, the *tenderness*  
of Otway, and the invention, the spirit,  
and the sublimity of Milton in any single  
writer.

*Shenstone.*

**TE'NDRE.** *n.* [Fr.] A tender passion.

I have a *tendre* for your ladyship.

*Congreve.*

**TENEME'NTAL.** *adj.* [In law.] To be held  
by certain tenure.

The other *tenemental* lands they distribut-  
ed among their tenants.

*Blackstone.*

**TENEMENTARY.** *adj.* [from *tenement*.]  
Usually let out.

Ceorls among the Saxons were of two  
sorts; one hired the lord's *tenementary* land  
like our farmers.

*Spelman.*

**TE'NNIS-BALL.** *n.* The ball used to play  
at tennis with.

The old ornament of his cheek hath al-  
ready stuffed tennis-balls. *Shak. Much Ad.*

\* **TE'NTER.** *n.* . . .

\* **1.** A hook on which things are stretched."

Would it not be a good fit of mirth, to  
make a piece of English cloth of him, and  
to stretch him on the *teneters*.

*Dekker's Honest Whore, P. II.*

\* **TENTY'GINOUS.** *adj.* . . . Stretched"

Were you *tentiginous*? ha?

*B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*

\* **TE'RMER.** *n.* One who travels up to the  
"term." This appellation which was no  
very reputable one, extended to females.

Country ladies twelve; *termers* all.

*Suckling's Goblins.*

## T E S

**TERMOR.** *n.* [In law.] One possessed of a certain *term* in any kind of property.

The *termor* (that is, he who is entitled to the term of years) was protected against these fictitious recoveries. *Blackstone.*

**TE'RN.** *n.* A bird of the Sandwich islands. Under the low trees sat infinite numbers of a new species of *tern*.

*Cook and King's Voyage.*

I brought home a specimen of the white *tern* with me. *Portlock's Voyage.*

**TE'RRACE.** *n.* . . . .

1. A small mount of earth covered with "grafs." Neither *small* nor *covered with grafs* ought to make any part of this definition. Some *terraces* are of considerable extent in length; others (particularly that which adjoins to Windsor Castle) are gravelled all over.

**TERRAR.** *n.* [from *terra*, Lat.] is a book or survey, containing the several lands, with their bounds and limits, of any particular person, or of a town or manor.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**TERRE'NE.** *n.* [from the adjective.] The surface of the whole earth.

The teeming rav'nous brutes

Might fill the scanty space of this *terrene*.  
*Somerville.*

**TE'RRETENANT.** *n.* [In law.] The tenant who occupies the land.

The superior lords observed, that by this method of subinfeudation they lost all their feudal profits of wardships, marriages, and escheats; which fell into the hands of these mesne or middle lords, who were the intermediate superiors of the *terre-tenant*, or him who occupied the land. *Blackstone.*

**TE'STAMENT.** *n.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the "holy scriptures."

Josephus, a learned Jew, who was born about five years after the death of our Saviour, has given us a list of the books of the *Old Testament*, as they stood in his time.

*Bryant.*

He insisted upon the inutility of the former law: which was inconsistent with the gospel of Christ, which was styled the Law of the *New Testament*. *Id.*

**TE'STER.** *n.* . . . The cover of a bed."

Each hole and cupboard they explore,  
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,  
Run hurry-skurry round the floor,  
And o'er the bed and *tester* clamber.

*Gray's Long Story.*

**TE'STIFIER.** *n.* . . . One who testifies."

The belief we give to testimony in many cases is not solely grounded upon the veracity of the *testifier*. *Reid,*

**TESTOO'N.** *n.* [Ital.] A silver coin of King Henry the Eighth.

His shilling was called. *testoon* from the Italian, because it had the King's head upon it. *Leake.*

## T H E

**TETRA'METER.** *adj.* [*τετραμετρος*, Gr.] Consisting of four measures.

Every reader who has an ear for metre will easily perceive, that it is written very exactly in verses of fifteen syllables without rhyme, in imitation of the most common species of the Latin *tetrameter* Iambic.

*Tyrrobill.*

**TE'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infect with a tetter.

As for my country I have shed my blood,  
Not fearing outward force, so shall my lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those meazels,

Which we diddain should *tetter* us.

*Shak. Coriolanus.*

**TEUTO'NIC.** *adj.* Spoken by the *Teutones* or ancient Germans.

The languages of Europe are derived from the six following; the Greek, Latin, *Teutonic* or old German, the Celtic, Slavonic, and Gothic. *Guthrie.*

**THAN and THEN** (*adverbs*) have mutually exchanged their original significations. Each in old English had the meaning which the other has now. The case however was partially altered before *Spenser's* time; and thenceforward to about the middle of the seventeenth century, the orthography for both meanings was *then*. *Spenser* however (for rhyme's sake) twice uses *than* in the present sense of *then*.

That may not be, said then the ferryman,

I cast wee unweeting hap to be fordonne;  
For those same islands, seeming now and *than*,

Are not firm land nor any certain woone.

*F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 11.*

Whom by his name saluting, thus he gan;

Haile, good Sir Sergis, truest knight alive,

Well tried in all thy ladies troubles *than*,  
When her that Tyrant did of crowne deprive.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 38.*

**To THEE.** *v. n.* [from *thean*, Sax. *proficere*.] To thrive.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensues,

Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought,

That home ye may report thrice happy newes. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 33.*

So taking courteous congé, he behight  
Those gates to be unbard, and forth he went,

Fayre mote he *thee*, the prouest and most gent,

That ever brandished bright steel on hyc. *Id. C. XI. ft. 17.*

**THEFT-BOTE.** *n.* [In law.] The offence of receiving stolen goods again from the

H h

## T H E

thief by way of amends.

(Of a nature somewhat similar to the last is the offence of *thiefbote*, which is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute.

*Blackstone.*

**THIEFISM.** *n.* [from *thief*.] The belief, that there is a God.

*Thrifism* can only be opposed to polytheism or atheism.

*Shaftsbury.*

**THEIST.** *n.* [from *theos*, Gr.] One who believes in God.

To be a settled christian, it is necessary to be first of all a good *theist*.

*Shaftsbury.*

**THEISTICAL.** *adj.* Pertaining to a *theist*.

There remains for us to consider a yet further advantage to virtue in the *theistical* belief above the atheistical.

*Shaftsbury.*

**THEN** was the prevailing orthography of *than* till about the middle of the 17th century.

He can no more abide to have himself concealed, *then* his land.

*Overbury*, as printed in 1630.

**"THEO'GONY.** *n.* . . . The generation "of the gods."

The *theogony* of the heathens could admit of such different turns and figurative expressions, as suited the fancy and judgment of each philosopher or poet.

*Shaftsbury.*

**THEORETIC.** *adj.* [*theoretique*, Fr.] Speculative.

What had Mr. Burke's opinion of the danger of introducing new *theoretic* language into a parliamentary proceeding, to do with the French Assembly?

*Burke.*

**"THEREAFTER.** *adv.* . . . According "to that."

2. Used by *Spenser* for] After that.

Herselfe then tooke he by the slender waft

In vaine loud crying, and into the flood  
Over the castle walle adowne her cast,  
And there her drowned in the dirty mud. . . .

*Thereafter* all that mucky pelfe he tooke,  
The spoile of people's evil gotten good,  
The which her fire had scrap't by hooke  
and crooke.

*F. Q. B. V. C. II. st. 27.*

**"THEREBY.** *adv.* . . . By means of that."

2. By that place.

There was an holy chappell edifyde,  
Wherein the hermite dewly went to  
say

His holy things each morne and even-  
tyde:

*Thereby* a christall streame did gently  
play,

Which from a sacred fountaine welled  
forth alway.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. st. 34.*

Whom he likewise right forely did con-

## T H O

straine

Like scatter'd sheepe to seeke for safetie,  
After he gotten had with busie paine  
Some of their weapons which *thereby*  
did lie. *Id. B. VI. C. VI. st. 38.*

**THEREFORE.** *adv.* [as used by *Spenser*]  
For that purpose.

So to his steed he got, and gan to ride  
As one unfit *therefore*, that all might see  
He had not trayned bene in chevalree.

*F. Q. B. II. C. III. st. 46.*

**THEURGIC.** *adj.* [from *theurgy*.] Imploring supernatural help from a deity.

The most learned Philosophers and Emperors were addicted to the practice of *theurgic* and diabolical rites.

*Leechman's Sermon.*

**"THE'URGY.** *n.* . . . The power of doing supernatural things by prayer to God." This explanation does not *exactly* accord with the following:

There were two kinds of magic in the heathen world; the one was called *Theurgy*, and the other *Sorcery*. The first was employed in the worship of the good and beneficent demons.

*Note to Leechman's Sermon.*

**THIEF-STOLEN.** *adj.* Stolen away by a thief.

Had I been *thief-stolen*

Like my two brothers, happy!

*Shak. Cymbeline.*

**"THIEVERY.** *n.* . . . "

3. Stolen joys.

But to declare the mournful tragedyes,  
And spoyle wherewith he all the ground  
did strew,

More eath to number with how many  
eyes

High heaven beholde sad lover's nightly  
*thieveries*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 45.*

**THIRD-BOROUGH.** *n.* An under con-  
"stable."

I must go fetch the *third-borough*.

*Shak. Introd. to Tam. of the Shrew.*

[*Headborough* and *thirdborough* are two distinct persons of the drama in *B. Jonson's Tale of a Tub*.]

**THI'STLE.** *n.* . . . A prickly weed growing in corn fields." As if thistles did not grow upon land in general, whether cultivated or waste, not too poor to bear them.

**THI'STLE-CROWN.** *n.* [*thistle* and *crown*.] A gold coin of James I.

*Thistlecrowns* at four shillings and fourpence three farthings.

*Leake.*

The *Thistle-crown* has a rose slipt and crowned between I. R.

*Id.*

**"THO.** *adv.* . . .

1. Then. *Spenser*."

*Tho* shall we sporten in delight,  
And learn with Lettice to wax light,

That scornfully looks askance;

*Tho* will we little love awake,

## T H R

That now sleepeth in Lethe lake,  
And pray him leaden our daunce.

*March.*

**THOLE.** *n.* [*tholus*, Lat.] The centre of the  
arched roof of a temple.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our  
spoiles.

*Fuimus Troes.*

" **THORP.** *n.* . . . A village."

Within a little *thorp* I stay'd at last.

*Fairfax.*

" **To THOU.** *v. a.* . . . To treat with familiarity:" or 'with obloquy.'

I will *thou* thee, thou false traitor.

*Sir Edwin Coke on Sir W. Raleigh's Trial.*

**THOUGHT-EXECUTING.** *adj.* Executing  
as quick as thought conceives.

You sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires,

Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunder  
bolts,

Singe my white head.

*Shak. Lear.*

**THREE'-LEGGED.** *adj.* Having three  
legs.

Her care shall be,

To comb your noddle with a *three-legged*  
stool.

*Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

**THREE-NOOKED.** *adj.* [from *three* and  
*nook*] Triangular.

Be this a prosperous day, the *three-nooked*  
world

Shall bear the olive freely.

*Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**THRID.** *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] Thread.

Bad Clotho held the rocke the whiles the  
*thrid*

By grievly Lachesis was spun with paine,  
That cruell Atropos estoones undid,  
With curled knife cutting the twist in  
twaine:

Most wretched men whose dayes depend  
on *thrids* so vaine.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 48.*

" **THRIFTILY.** *adv.* Frugally."

2. [Formerly] To good purpose.

How often have we seen (and worthily)  
these censors of the family undertaken by  
some honest rustick and cudgelled *thriftily*.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

**THRIST.** *n.* [by transposition of *i* and *r*  
means] Thirst.

Who shall him rew, that swimming in  
the maine

Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 17.*

**THRISTY.** *adj.* [from *thrist*.] Thirsty.

Not all so fatisfide, with greedy eye  
He sought all round about, his *thristy*  
blade

To bathe in blood of faithles enemy,  
Who all that while lay hid in secret  
shade.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. ft. 15.*

♥ **THROA'TWORT.** *n.* [. . . *digitalis*,  
"Lat."] A plant." The right botanical  
name is *trachelium*: it is also called *flor car-*  
*dinalis*.

## T H U

My muse grows hoarse, and can no longer  
sing,

But *throatwort* haste her kind relief to  
bring:

The Colleges with dignity enstall

This flower, at Rome he is a cardinal.

*Take's Country.*

**THROW.** *n.* [called Sax. by *Tyrtubitt*.] A  
short period of time present.

His wearisome pursuit perforce he stay'd,  
And from his lofty steed dismounting  
low

Did let him forage: downe himselfe he  
layd

Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 53.*

You can fool no more money out of me  
at this *throw*.

*Shak. Tw. Night.*

**THRUST.** *n.* [by transposition of *u* and *r*  
for *thurst*, which is the Sax. original of]  
Thirst.

But over all the cuntry she did raunge

To seeke young men to quench her flaming  
*thrust*,

And feed her fancy with delightful  
chaunge.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 50.*

**To THRUST.** *v. n.* [from the noun in last  
article.] To thirst.

Is this the joy of armes? be these the  
parts

Of glorious knighthood, after blood to  
*thrust*,

And not regard dew right, and just de-  
farts.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. ft. 29.*

**THU'MB-RING.** *n.* A ring worn on the  
thumb.

I could have crept into an Alderman's  
*thumb-ring*.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

" **To THU'NDER.** *v. a.* . . ."

3. To urge noisily, to inflict with vehemence.

Tho forth the boaster marching brave  
beganne

His stolen steed to thunder furiously.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 33.*

Therewith they gan, both furious and  
fell,

To *thunder* blows, and fiercely to assaile  
Each other bent his enemy to quell.

*Id. B. I. C. VI. ft. 43.*

Now at his helm, now at his hawberk  
bright

He *thunder'd*, blows now at his face and  
fight.

*Fairfax.*

**THUNDER-BEARER.** *n.* The supposed  
thunderer of the Heathens.

I do not bid the *thunder-bearer* shoot,

Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging  
Jove.

*Shak. Lear.*

**THUNDER-DARTER.** *n.* The supposed  
wielder of thunder among the heathen dei-  
ties.

O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus.

*Shak. Tro. & Cressida.*

**THU'NDER-MASTER.** *n.* The fictitious



## T I L

master of thunder, Jupiter.

No more, thou *thunder-master*, shew

Thy spite on mortal flies :

With Mars fall out, with Juno chide.

*Shak. Cymbeline.*

**THU'YA.** *n.* A plant.

*Thuja*, by some called *arbor vite* (brought us from Canada) is an hardy *Green* all the winter, though a little tarnished in very sharp weather.

*Evelyn.*

**THWART.** *adv.* [thwir, Sax. oblique.] Obliquely.

Yet whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,

The tempred steele did not into his braynepan byte.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 30.*

**THY'MY.** *adj.* Abounding with thyme.

Guide my way

Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats

Of Academus, and the *thymy vale*,

Where oft enchanted with Socratic sounds

Illissus pure devolv'd his tuneful stream

In gentler murmurs.

*Akenside.*

**TIB.** *n.* A term in the game of *gleck*.

The welcomest thing to Mrs. Abigail, but *sib* and tom in the stocks.

*Killigrew's Parson's Wedding.*

"**TICK-TACK.** *n.* [*trickrac*, Fr.] A game "at tables." This word may possibly be a kind of diminutive of *trickrac*, as both are games at tables; but it is not the same.

As for the enjoying of thy life, who I should be sorry should be thus foolishly lost at a game of *tickack*.

*Shak. Measure for Measure.*

He'll play

At *ayles* and *tickack*.

*B. Johnson's Every Man in his Humour.*

[*Whalley* in a note on this passage erroneously supposes *tickack* an error for *trickrack*—from not knowing that they are two different games, though both at tables.]

**TIGHT** for *tied*. *Spenser.*

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight*,

With which he drew him forth even in his own despiight.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 34.*

"**To TILL.** *v. a.* . . . . To cultivate."

2. To prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,

Nor neatly dresse a spring :

Nor knows a trap nor *inure* to *till*.

*W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

**TVLLER.** *n.* [A technical word with woodmen.] A young timber-tree in a growing state.

"**TILTH.** *adj.* . . . Tilled. I know not "how this word can be so used.

He beheld a field

"Part arable and tith, &c."

Here *Johnson* gets into a puzzle from his own previous misconception of the word in the cited passage, where *tith* is not an *ad-*

## T I R

*tive*, but means *tilled ground*, as it does in one of his examples of it as a noun in *Shakespeare's* *Tempest*.

Bourn, bound of land, *tiltb*, vineyard none.

**TILT-YARD.** *n.* An area set apart for tilts.

Because I got it in the *tiltyard*, there was a herald broke my pate for taking it up.

*Webster's Induction to the Merchant.*

**TI'MBRELED.** *adj.* Accompanied with the sound of *timbrels*.

In vain with *timbrel'd* anthems dark

The fable-stoled forcerers bear his wraith ark.

*Milton's Poems.*

**TIME-BEWA'STED.** *adj.* Wasted by time.

My oil-dry'd lamp and *time-bewasted* light Shall be extinct with age and endless night.

*Shak. Rich. II.*

**TIME-HO'NOURED.** *adj.* Honoured with age.

Old John of Gaunt, *time-honoured* Lancaster.

*Shak. Rich. II.*

**TI'ME-KEEPER.** *n.* A machine for exactly marking the progress of time, in a voyage.

This rate will now be used for finding the longitude by the *time-keeper*.

*Cook and King's Voyage.*

**TI'MELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *timeless*.] Immaturely.

O fairest flow'r, no sooner blown but blasted,

Soft filkes primrose fading *timelessly*.

*Milton's Poems.*

The cruel meed

Of virtuous ardour, *timelessly* display'd.

*Shenstone.*

**TI'ME-PIECE.** *n.* A machine of the watch kind.

Messieurs Wales and Bailey made observations on Drake's Island to ascertain the latitude, longitude, and for putting the *time-pieces* or watches in motion.

*Cook's Voyage.*

**TINDER-LIKE.** *adj.* Inflammable as tinder.

I am known to be a humorous patrician ;

. . . hasty and *tinder-like* upon too trivial motion.

*Shak. Coriolanus.*

"**To TINE.** *v. n.* To smart. *Spenser.*"

Eden, though but small

Yet often staine'd with blood of many a band

Of Scots and English both, that *tynd* on his strand.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 36.*

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,

That mote recure their wounds ; so inly they did *tine*.

*Id. B. II. C. XI. ft. 21.*

"**To TIRE.** *v. n.* To fail with weariness."

A merry heart goes all the day,

Your sad *tires* in a mile-a.

*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

**To TIRE.** *v. a.* with *en.* *tiran*, Sax. *mor-*

# T O A

deceit.] To prey on.

Whose haughty spirit winged with desire  
Will coast my crowns, and like an empty  
eagle

*Tire* on the flesh of me and of my son.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*

Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*.

*Ib. Timon.*

What! and be *tired on* by yond vulture.

*B. Jonson's Poetaster.*

**TIRRA-LI'RRRA.** *n.* The note of the lark.

The lark, that *tirra-lirra* chaunts—

With hey! with hey! the thrush and  
the jay

Are summer songs for me and my aunts,

While we lay tumbling in the hay.

*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

"**TITTLE.** *n.* . . . . ."

6. Badge of honour. A latinism.

And every pillour decked was full deare  
With crownes and diadems and *tislas*  
vaine

Which mortal princes wore, whiles they  
on earth did raine.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. st. 43.*

**TITTLE-LEAF.** *n.* The leaf containing the  
title of a book.

Yes, this man's brow, like to a *title-leaf*,  
Foretels the nature of a tragic volume.

*Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*

"**TITTER.** *n.* . . . . ."

3. Joyous spirits.

It comforts age for not being able to take  
a part in the joy and *titter* of youth.

*Chesterfield.*

"**TO.** *adv.* . . . . ."

7. [Formerly used in a kind of expletive  
manner, but adding force to the verb that  
followed it.]

This ugly creature in his armes her  
finatch,

And through the forest bore her quite  
away

With briars and brushies all *to* rent and  
scratcht.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 8.*

Full dreadful wight he was as ever  
went

Upon the earth, with hollow eyes deep  
pent,

And long curl'd locks, that downe his  
shoulders shagged,

And on his backe an uncouth vestiment  
Made of straunge stuffe, but all *to* worne  
and ragged,

And underneath his breach was all *to*  
torne and jagged.

*Ib. B. V. C. IX. st. 10.*

**TOA'D-SPOTTED.** *adj.* Spotted like a  
toad.

Thou art a traitor;

Falſe to thy Gods, thy brother, and thy  
father;

Conſpirant 'gainſt this high illuſtrious  
prince;

# T O L

From the extreameſt upward of thy head,  
To the deſcent and duſt beneath thy  
feet,

A moſt toad-ſpotted traitor.

*Shak. Lear.*

**To TOD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make  
up a *tod* of wool in quantity.

Every 'leven weather *tods*; every *tod*  
yields pound odd ſhillings.

*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

[Such the compiler is convinced muſt be  
the plain conſtruction of this word in *Shak-  
ſpeare*; which not occurring to ſome of his  
commentators has ſet them upon altering  
the text.]

**TO'DDY.** *n.* A drink extracted from ſome  
trees in the Eaſt Indies.

The date, being grown to about ſeven or  
eight feet in height, they wound for the  
ſap, which they call *toddy*, a very famous  
drink in the Eaſt Indies.

*Evelyn.*

A kind of wine, called *toddy*, is procured  
from this tree [the fan palm] by cutting  
the buds which are to produce flowers  
ſoon after their appearance, and tying under  
them ſmall baskets made of the leaves,  
which are ſo cloſe as to hold liquids with-  
out leaking.

*Hawkeſworth's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 639.

**TOFO'RE.** *prep.* [to-ſoran, Sax. coram.]  
Before.

With jolly plumes their creſts adorn'd  
they have,

And all *tofore* their chieftain muſtered  
been.

*Fairfax.*

"**TOFT.** *n.* . . . A place where a meſſuage  
has ſtood." For ſome ſuch reaſon moſt  
probably the feat of a very reſpectable fa-  
mily in Cheſhire is called *Toft*.

"**TO'KEN.** *n.* . . . . ."

4. [Be cauſe formerly private coinage, and  
current by ſuffurance.] A farthing.

Maid, ſee a ſine hobby horſe for your  
young maſter; coſt you but a *token* a week  
his provender.

*B. Jonſon's Bartholomew Fair.*

Buy a *token's* worth of great pins.

*Ib.*

**TO'LE.** *n.* [a word peculiar to Eaſt Kent.]  
A grove on an eminence. The following  
paſſage, though not a ſufficient example of  
the word, may point out its origin.

The *Tooles* are called of the old Britiſh  
word *tol*, that is a hill country.

*Spencer's Ireland.*

**TOLE'DO.** *n.* [from the city.] A Spaniſh  
rapier.

You told me a rapier: you told me it was  
a *Toledo*.

*B. Jonſon's Every man in his humour.*

**TO'LL-BOOK.** *n.* A book kept at fairs  
for entering the ſale of horſes.

Some that were maids

E'en at fun-ſet are now perhaps i' th'  
*toll-book*.

*Revenge's Tragedy.*

**TO'LL-DISH.** *n.*

## T O R

1. The dish by which the Miller measures his toll for grinding.

2. The certain quantity of grist due to the miller for grinding.

She must be endowed specially of the third presentation to a church, the third toll-dish of a mill, or the like. *Blackstone.*

**TOLT.** *n.* [from *tollo*, Lat.] A writ by which a cause is removed from a court-baron into the county-court.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**TO'NGUE-DOUGHTY.** *adj.* Valiant in tongue.

*Tongue-doughty* giant, how dost thou prove me these?

*Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

**TO'NIC.** *adj.* [Gr. *tonikos*.] Drawn tight.

And soon the tonic irritable nerves  
Feel the fresh impulse. *Armstrong.*

**TO'NSILE.** *adj.* [tonsilis, Lat.] Patient of being clipped.

For dwarfed and more tonsile in due place.  
*Evangel.*

The tonsile box

Wove in Mosaic mode of many a curl.

*Mason's English Garden.*

"To **TOOT.** *v. n.*" This article seems to want rectifying throughout. *Johnson's* derivation of the word from *towetan*, Sax. *to know*, *to examine*, is (as the compiler conceives) grounded on a misapprehension of this verb's primary meaning. It probably came from *to-tean*, Sax. *attract*; for which reason the tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells, who do (or did some years ago) make a practice of meeting company whilst on their way thither, to solicit their custom, were called *tooters*. The verb was sometimes *active*, and signified

To utter in an alluring strain.

    Jockie, say what might he be

    That sits on yonder hill,

And *tooteth* out his notes of glee?

*W. Browne's Shepherd's Pipe.*

*Johnson's* examples of the verb certainly make it *neuter*; but with no more variation from its *active* sense, than such change necessarily requires. For the idea of its signifying "To pry" arises only from the words "*in bushes*" being falsely quoted "*and bushes*" in the extract from *Spenser*.

\* **TO'FER.** *n.* . . . . A drunkard."

    But I no *topers* envy; for my mein

    Is always gay, and my complexion green.

*Corvelay Englished.*

**TO'FIARY.** *adj.* [*topiarius*, Lat.] Shaped by toniure.

    No *topiary* hedge of quickset

    Was ere so neatly cut or thick set.

*Butler's Remains.*

"**TOR.** *n.* . . . . .

"2. A high pointed rock or hill."

    The Dev's power go with these *torrs*  
    for me. *Cotton's Peake.*

*Thorp* cloud, and *Mattock* high *terr*

## T O W

were engraved after Smith by *Mason* 1781. *Gough.*

"**TORE.** *n.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.] If *Johnson* had not been too indolent to enquire, he might easily have learnt, that *tor* means 'tufts of strong grass remaining on the ground in winter.'

**TORPE'SCENT.** *adj.* [*torpescens*, Lat.] Growing torpid.

Their torpescant soul

    Clenches their coin. *Shenstone.*

"**TOR'TIOUS.** *adj.* . . . Injurious. *Spenser.*

    "fer."  
    Ne ought he car'd whom he cadamaged  
    By *toritious* wrong, or whom becaev'd  
    of right. *F. & B. II. C. II. st. 18.*

"**TORTUOUS.** *adj.* . . . .

"1. Wreathed. . . . .

"2. Mischievous." This ad sense, with all that *Johnson* says of it, is much ado about nothing; for the word in *Spenser* is undoubtedly *toritious*.

**TORYISM.** *n.* The profession of a *tory*.

The peace was to be the date of a new administration, and the period at which the millenary year of *toryism* should begin.

*Bolingbroke.*

"**TOTA'LITY.** *n.* . . . A complete sum; "whole quantity." "A complete whole" would be more expressive of this word's proper signification.

So much for *totality*, that common, and essential character to every legitimate composition. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

**To TOTE.** *v. n.* [from *totian*, Sax. *eminere* in fronte.] To look intently.

    Nor durst *Orcano* view the *Soldan's*  
    face,

    But fill upon the ground did pore and  
    tote. *Fairfax.*

**TOUPE'E.** *n.* [*toupet*, Fr.] An edging of hair growing next the face, left for the purpose of being combed over a periwig.

**TOURN.** *n.* [In law.] A court leet held by the Sheriff.

The Sheriff's *tourn*, or rotation, is a court of record held twice every year within a month after Easter and Michaelmas, before the Sheriff in different parts of the county. *Blackstone.*

"**TOW'ARD.** *prep.* . . . . ."

7. This word used sometimes to have its two syllables separated from each other, and the noun governed put between them.

    Whose streams run forth there to the

    salt sea-side,

    Here back return, and to their spring  
    ward go. *Fairfax.*

By our state I mean, what our condition is to God ward. *Whole Duty of Man.*

"**TO'WARD.** *adj.* Ready to do or learn."

    Why, that is spoken like a *toward*  
    prince. *Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*

## T R A

**TOXICODENDRON.** *n.* [Gr. for poison-tree.] A North-American plant.

\* **To TOY.** *v. n.* . . . . . To dally amorously."

Yield all, my love; but be withall as coy,

As if thou knew'st not how to sport and toy. *Suckling.*

\* **TRACE.** *n.* . . . . ."

4. Track.

But where ye ended have, now I begin  
To tread an endless *trace*, withouten  
guyde

Or good direction, how to enter in  
Or how to issue forth in waies untryde,  
In perils strange, in labours long and  
wide.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 6.*

**To TRACE.** *v. n.* To travel.

Tho waxing weary of that toylefome  
paine

In travelling on foote so long a space,  
Not wont on foote with heavy armes to  
*trace*,

Downe in a dale forby a river's syde  
He chaunst to spie a faire and stately  
place.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 29.*

**TRA/CING.** *n.* [from *trace*.] Regular track.

Not all theie precious gems in heav'n  
above

Shall yield a sight more pleasing to be-  
hold

With all their turns and *tracings* mani-  
fold. *Davies on Dancing.*

**To TRACT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
trace out.

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter  
rate,

As shepherdes curre, that in darke even-  
inges shade

Hath *trailed* forth some salvage beasts  
trade.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 39.*

Speak to me, Muse, the man, who after  
Troy was factt,

Saw many towns and men, and could  
their manners *tract*.

*B. Jonson's Horace.*

**TRACTA/TION.** *n.* [*tractatio*, Lat.] Man-  
ner of handling a subject.

There is a certain clue of reason, whose  
beginning is in the dark, but by the bene-  
fit of whose conduct we are led as it  
were by the hand into the clearest light,  
so that the principle of *traction* is to be  
taken from that darkness, and then the  
light to be carried thither for the irradiating  
its doubts. *Hobbes.*

\* **TRANSCE'NDENCE.** *n.* . . . .

\* 1. Unusual excellence."

In a most weak and debile minister great  
power, great *transcendence*.

*Shak. All's Well.*

\* **TRANSIT.** *n.* . . . . In astronomy, &c."

He found, that the Endeavour was a

## T R A

quipping for a voyage to the South Seas  
in order to observe the *transit* of Venus.

*Hawke'sworth's Voyages.*

**TRANSITORY.** *adj.* [In law, as applied to  
actions.] Not local.

In *transitory* actions, for injuries that  
might have happened any where, as debt,  
detinue, slander and the like, the plaintiff  
may declare in what county he pleads.

*Blackstone.*

**To TRANSMOVE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *moveo*,  
Lat.] To transform.

As he did for Erigone it proves,

That to a centaur did himself *transmove*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 43.*

**To TRANSPA'SS.** *v. n.* [*trans*, Lat. and  
*pasi*.] To pass away.

Which shall so soon *transpass*,

Though far more fair than is thy look-  
ing-glass. *Daniel.*

\* **To TRANSPI'RE.** *v. n.* . . . .

2. To escape from secrecy to notice: a sense  
"lately innovated from France without  
"necessity." [If ever there is a *necessity*  
for enriching a language by foreign impor-  
tation, it is when that language has no  
term of its own to express the same mean-  
ing with equal elegance and perspicuity.  
Such is literally and incontrovertibly the  
case in the present instance.]

If they have raised a battery, as I suppose  
they have, it is a masked one, for nothing  
has *transpired*. *Chesterfield.*

\* **TRANSPORTA/TION.** *n.* . . . .

\* 3. Banishment for felony."

Such *transportation* or banishment being  
allowable and warranted by the Habeas  
Corpus Act. *Blackstone.*

**TRANSVE'RSE.** *adv.* [from the adj.] Tran-  
versely.

A violent cross wind from either coast  
Blows them *transverse*, ten thousand leagues  
awry

Into the devious air. *Milton.*

\* **TRA'NTERS.** *n.* Men who carry fish  
"from the seacoast to sell in the inland  
"countries. *Bailey.*" Country people, a-  
mongst whom alone this word is current,  
extend its meaning to all those who pur-  
chase any kind of provisions in order to sell  
them again.

\* **To TRA'VAIL.** *v. n.* . . . . .

\* 1. To labour; to toil."

Obey our will, which *travails* in thy  
good. *Shak. All's Well.*

**TRA/VERSE.** *n.* [In law.] A traversed  
indictment.

They usually give security to the Court,  
to appear at the next assizes or sessions, and  
then and there try the *traverse*. *Blackstone.*

**TRA/VESTY.** *n.* [from the adj.] A bur-  
lesque translation.

His most celebrated poem of this kind is  
his *travesty* of the first and fourth books  
of the *Æneid*. *Biographia Dramatica.*

# T R E

"TREA'CHERY. *n.* . . . Perfidy; breach of faith."

I am justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shak. Hamlet.*

His falsehood and treachery were equal to his other vices. *Bryant.*

TREAGUE. *n.* [*treuga*, Barb. Lat.] A truce.

Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,

After their weary sweat and bloody toile,

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*

Into her lodging to repaire a while,  
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. ft. 33.*  
TREA'SURESS. *n.* A female treasurer.

You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor

Begot of Memory, wisdom's *treasures*,  
To your divining tongue is given a power

Of uttering secrets large and limitless. *Davies.*

TREASURE-TRO'VE. (*n.* from *treasure*, Eng. and *trouve*, old Fr.) is when any money, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, is found in any place, and no man knows to whom it belongs; then the property thereof appertains to the king. *Termes de la Ley.*

There is also another kind of negative misprision; namely the concealment of *treasure-trove*. *Blackstone.*

TREBUCHET. *n.* (old Fr.) is a tumbrel or cucking stool. *Termes de la Ley.*

"TRELLIS. *n.* . . . A structure of iron, "wood, or osier, like a lattice."

Nonfuch in gay description still displays  
The false magnificence of Tudor's days.

Rich *trellis-work* the gardens there unfold. *Anonym.*

TRENCHER-FRIEND. *n.* [*trencher* and *friend*.] A parasite.

You fools of fortune, *trencher-friends*,  
time's flies. *Shak. Timon.*

TRENCHMORE. *n.* The name of an old dance.

Here be such youths  
Will make you start, if they but dance  
their *trenchmores*.

*Beaum. & Fletcher's Pilgrim.*  
All the windows i'th'town dance a new *trenchmore*.

*Beaum. & Fletcher's Island Princess.*  
I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword. *Ram Alley.*

"To TREND. *v. n.* . . . It seems a corruption of *tend*." The word is merely nautical.

'To *trend*, to run off in a certain direction. *Harweke'sworth's Nautical Terms.*

We now found the coast to *trend* very much to the west. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

# T R I

TRE'SAYLE. *n.* [law Fr.] Grandfather's grandfather. *Blackstone.*

TRE'SPASS. *n.* . . . . .

"2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground." The second species of real injuries, or wrongs that affect a man's lands, tenements, or hereditaments is by *trespass*. *Blackstone.*

TRE'SSES. *n.* without a singular. A "knot or curl of hair." This noun is without a singular in meaning, as well as in grammatical form, and should be explained by *locks*.

And twin'd of sixty ells of lawn and more

A turban strange adorn'd his *tresses* hoar. *Fairfax.*

"TRI'AD. *n.* . . . . Three united." This and other words similarly formed seem to retain their Greek plurals.

Monades, *triades*, and decades are with them a kind of philosophical fulhams. *Butler's Characters.*

TRI'BUNAL. *n.* [this word differs no otherwise from the article in *Johnson*, than by being accented on the first syllable by *Spenser*.]

Whose wals  
Were painted faire with memorable  
gestes  
Of famous wizards, and with picturals  
Of Magistrates, of courts, of *tribunals*.

*F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 53.*  
TRI'FOLY. *n.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] Sweet trefoil.

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.

*B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.*  
TRI'FLO. [Ital.] Tone of voice.

Began, transported with the twang  
Of his own *trillo*, thus t' harangue. *Butler's Remains.*

TRI'METER. *adj.* [*τρεμετρος*, Gr.] Consisting of three measures.

Two rests, a short and long, th' iambic frame;  
A foot, whose swiftness gave the name  
Of *trimeter*, when yet it was six-paced. *B. Jonson's Horace.*

Though the iambick verse consists of six feet, yet it is called *trimeter*, two feet being joined together in scanning it. *Roscommon.*

TRINE. *n.* [from *trinus*, Lat.] The Trinity.

Thou, by whose hand the sacred *Trine* did bring  
Us out of bonds. *W. Browne.*

TRINITARIAN. *adj.* [from *Trinity*.] Of a certain monastic order.

About the year 1357 the Order of the *Trinitarian* Friars came into England. *Weever.*

TRI'OR. *n.* [In law.] One appointed to try the validity of a challenge to a jurymen.

The *triors* are two indifferent persons named by the court; and if they try one man and find him indifferent, he shall be

## T R O

sworn; and then he and the two *triors* shall try the next; and when another is found indifferent and sworn, the two *triors* shall be superseded, and the two first sworn on the jury shall try the rest. *Blackstone.*

**TRI/PARTITED.** *adj.* "Tripartite."

In Britain here we find our Severn, and our Tweed,

The *tripartited* isle do generally divide,  
To England, Scotland, Wales, as each  
doth keep her side.

*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.*

**TRI/PLE-TURNED.** *adj.* Thrice changed.

*Triple-turn'd* whore, 'tis thou

Hast fold me to this novice.

*Shak. Ant. & Cleopatra.*

**TRIST.** *adj.* [*tristis*, Lat.] Gloomy.

Amaz'd, aham'd, disgrac'd, sad, silent,  
*trist*,

Alone he would all day in darkness sit.

*Fairfax.*

**To TRISTI'TIATE.** *v. a.* [from *tristitia*, Lat.] To make sorrowful.

Nor is there any, whom calamity doth  
so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the  
flashes of some warming joy.

*Feltham's Resolves.*

**TRISY'LLABLE.** *n.* . . . A word consisting of three syllables.

*Nature* should perhaps be accented on the  
last syllable, or rather the last but one, sup-  
posing it a *trisyllable*.

*Tyrvwhitt.*

**TRI'THING.** *n.* [Sax.] The third part of a county.

Where a county is divided into three,  
these intermediate jurisdictions are called  
*trithings*. These *trithings* still subsist in the  
county of York, where by an easy corrup-  
tion they are denominated *ridings*.

*Blackstone.*

[*Johnson* having heard something by  
halves of this corruption has made the  
word *triding* of it.]

**TROCHA'IC.** *adj.* Of a trochee; chiefly composed of trochees.

An intermixture of those different feet  
(iambic and *Trochaic* particularly) into  
which our language naturally falls.

*J. Warton's Pope.*

The greatest part of these compositions  
were in imitation of the iambic and *Tro-*  
*chaic* metres.

*Tyrvwhitt.*

**TROCHA'IC.** *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, for] A trochaic verse.

The sublime hexameters of Homer were  
debased into miserable *trochaics*, not even  
legible as *verses*, but by a suppression of  
real quantity.

*Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

**TRONAGE.** *n.*

*Tronage* is a certain toll taken for weigh-  
ing.

*Termes de la Ley.*

**TROPICALLY.** *adv.* [from *tropical*.] Fi-  
guratively.

The mouse-trap. Marry how? *Tropi-*

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*early.*

*Shak. Hamlet.*

**TROTH-PLIGHT.** *n.* [from the *adj.*] Marriage-vow.

As rank as any flax-wench that puts to  
Before her *troth-plight*.

*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

"TRO'TTER. *n.* . . . ."

"2. A sheep's foot."

Now we have spoken of glew, I need  
not tell you it is made by boiling the fi-  
news, &c. of sheep's *trouters*, parings of  
raw hides, &c. to a jelly, and straining  
it.

*Evelyn.*

**TROU'BADOUR.** *n.* [from *trouver*, Fr.]

A general appellation for any of the early  
poets of Provence.

About the beginning of the eleventh  
century, and for a century or two after,  
flourished the tribe of *troubadours*, or Pro-  
vençal poets. . . They were called *trou-*  
*badours* from *trouver*, to find, or to invent.

*Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

"To TROW. *v. n.* To conceive. A word  
"rarely used even in ancient writers, but  
"in familiar language." There are some  
such strong exceptions to this remark, that  
one may well question the propriety of its  
having been inserted where it stands.

Live, and allegiance owe

To him, that gives thee life and liberty;  
And henceforth by this daie's ensample

*trow*,

That hasty wroth and heedlesse hazardry  
Doe breede repentance late and lasting  
infamy.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. V. st. 13.*

Her looks to heav'n she cast; their eyes,  
I *trow*,

Downward for pity cast both Heav'n  
and Sun.

*Fairfax.*

*Trow'st* thou, that e'er I'll look upon the  
world,

Or count them happy that enjoy the  
Sun?

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. II.*

**TRU'CHMAN.** *n.* [Fr.] An interpreter.

Then Emyren his host put in array,  
And rode from band to band, from rank  
to rank;

His *truchmen* now, and now himself doth  
say,

What spoil his folk shall gain, what  
praise, what thank.

*Fairfax.*

And after, by the tongue

(Her *truchman*) she reports the mind's  
each throw.

*B. Jonf. Horace.*

Now I have by labour

Attain'd thy language, I'll thy *truchman*  
be;

Interpret for thee.

*Habington's Queen of Arragon.*

**TRU'EMAN.** *n.* [formerly] An honest  
man; not a thief.

Now, *trueman*, try if thou canst rob a  
thief.

*T. Heywood's Four Prentices.*

## T U N

**TRU'NDLEBED.** *n.* A trucklebed.  
With a chain and a *trundle-bed* following  
at th' heels:

And will they not cry then, the world  
runs on wheels?

*B. Jonson's Vision of d. light.*

**TRU'STILY.** *adv.* [from *truffy*.] Faithfully.  
Thus having her restored *truffily*

As he had *vow'd*, some small continu-  
ance

He there did make.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 19.*

**TUCH.** *n.* A natural production like mar-  
ble.

The porch was all of porphyry and  
*tuch.* *Harrington.*

Thou art not, Penhurst, built to envious  
show

Of *tuch* or marble. *B. Jonson's Forest.*

A faire tombe of marble and *tuch*, inlaid  
with brasa. *W. Waver.*

**TU'FTY.** *adj.* . . . Adorned with tufts.

"A word of no authority." Then follows  
an example of the word from *Thomson*;  
whom *Johnson* (as may be seen under *To*  
**FREAK**) has before charged with using  
*unauthorised* words—only to the manifesta-  
tion of his own ignorance in the matter.  
Such is also the present case.

Two springs arise, and delicately trill  
In gentle chidings through an humble  
dale,

Where *tuffy* daisies nod at ev'ry gale.

*W. Browne.*

**TU'LIP-TREE.** *n.* A tree." It grows  
in North America and was called *Tulipifera*,  
because the shape of its flowers in some  
degree resemble a tulip.

The *tuliptree*, that bears its flowers aloft.

*Anonymous.*

**To TU'MULT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
be agitated tumultuously.

Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the  
nations

Make a *vaj*: thing?

*Milton's Psalms.*

**TU'NA.** *n.* [not known by this name.]  
Some exotic tree.

The *tuna*, to the Indian fig a kin,  
(The glory of *Tlascalla*) next came in.

*Tate's Cowley.*

**TUN-DISH.** *n.* . . . . A tunnel."

For filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*.

*Shak. Meaf. for Meaf.*

**To TUNE.** *v. a.* . . . .

**3.** To put into order so as to produce the  
"proper effect."

Especially he hath incurred the everlast-  
ing displeasure of the king, who had even  
*tuned* his bounty to sing happiness to him.

*Shak. All's Well.*

**TUNING.** *n.* [from *tune*.] A musical  
strain.

All organs of sweet stop,

All sounds on fret by string or golden

## T U R

wire

Temper'd soft *turnings*.

*Milton.*

**TURBARY.** *n.* . . . The right of digg-  
"ing turf."

Common of *turbary* is a right of digging  
turf upon another's ground. *Blackstone.*

**TURFY.** *adj.* . . . . Full of turfs."

Rather

Covered with turf.

Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nib-  
bling sheep.

*Shak. Tempest. A. IV. masque.*

**TURGE'SCENCY.** *n.* . . . The state of  
"being swollen."

This kind of awkwardness may be com-  
pared to the stiffness of a fine piece of bro-  
cade, whose *turgefcency* indeed constitutes  
and is inseparable from its value. *Shenstone.*

**TURNEYING.** *n.* [from *turney*.] The act  
of tilting with spears.

Which he to shun, and stop vile envie's  
sting,

Hath lately caus'd to be proclaim'd each  
where

A solemn feast with public *turneying*,  
To which all knights with them their  
ladies are to bring.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 26.*

**TU'RNP!KE.** *n.* . . . .

**1.** A cross of two bars armed with pikes  
"at the end, and turning on a pin." This  
unexemplified meaning was certainly the  
original one.

I move upon my axle, like a *turnpike*.

*B. Jonson's Staple of News.*

**TU'RN SOL.** *n.* . . . A plant."

Her chaplet of heliotropium or *turnsole*.

*B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.*

**TU'RRIBANT.** *n.* A turbant.

Like as the mother of the gods, they  
say,

In her great iron chariot wons to ride,  
When to Jove's pallace she doth take

her way,

Old Cybele, array'd with pompous  
pride,

Wearing a diadem embattl'd wide

With hundred turrets, like a *turribant*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 28.*

[From these lines it should seem as if  
*Spenser* had framed this word from *turris*,  
Lat.]

**TU'RTLE.** *n.* . . . .

**2.** It is used among sailors and gluttons for  
"a tortoise." This assertion is not even  
true; for the appellation of *turtle* does not  
extend to tortoises in general. If all the  
*land-men* who call a *sea-tortoise* a *turtle* are  
therefore gluttons, every body who under-  
stands the word must incur the imputation.  
So leaving the Doctor's bad *English* to itself,  
let us exemplify this usage.

In the morning of the 27th we made the  
island of Sal, one of the Cape de Verdes,  
and seeing several *turtles* upon the water,

## TYG

we hoisted out our jolly boat, and attempted to strike them; but they all went down before our people could come within reach of them. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

**TUSCAN.** *adj.* [from *Tuscany*.] Denoting the rudest of the five orders of architecture.

The *Tuscan* column is coarse, clumsy, and unpleasant. *Chesterfield.*

**TUTOR.** *n.* [from *tutor*.] Course of instruction.

Reason and reflection must superadd their *tutary* in order to produce a Bacon or a Newton. *Reid's Inquiry.*

**TUTSAN.** *n.* [*ascirum magno flore*.] A low evergreen plant, that spreads by its roots, and bears a large yellow flower.

The sumach, *tutsan*, and acacia soft.

*Anonymous.*

**"TWIGGY.** *adj.* . . . Full of twigs."

Though they grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees, yet do they recompense it by the larger crop. *Evelyn.*

**To TWIGHT.** *v. a.* [from *ed-widan*, Sax. *exprobrare*.] To twit.

Oft did the blame herself, and often rew,  
For yielding to a stranger's love so light,

Whose life and manners strange she never knew;

And evermore she did him sharply *twight*,

For breach of faith to her, which he had firmly plight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 12.*

**To TWINE.** *v. n.* [See *twynne* in Glossary to *Hoccleve*.] To depart.

But yet the knight; wife, wary, not unkind,

Drew forth his sword, and from her careless 'twin'd. *Fairfax.*

**\* TWIST.** *n.* . . . . .

**" 6. A pliable twig."**

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens therefore,

Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that sacred spring. *Fairfax.*

**TWY'BILLED.** *adj.* [from *twibill*.] Armed with halberts.

But if in this reign

The halberted train

Or the constable should rebel,

And make this *twybill'd* militia to swell,  
&c. *Loyal Songs.*

**TWY'FOLD.** *adj.* Twofold.

Her *twyfold* teme, of which two blacke as pitch,

And two were browne, yet each to each unlich,

Did softly swim away.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. ft. 28.*

**TYGER-FOOTED.** *adj.* [*tyger* and *foot*.] Fierce and sudden.

## TYR

This *tyger-footed* rage, when it shall find  
The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will  
too late

Tie leaden pounds to his heels.

*Shak. Coriolanus.*

**" TYPE.** *n.* . . . . .

**" 4. A printing letter."**

Baskerville, before he could make use of his elegant *types*, was obliged to manufacture his own ink. *Shipley.*

**5. [Formerly] Lothiness.**

Such be the meede of all that by such mean

Unto the *type* of kingdoms title clymes.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 42.*

The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shak. Rich. III.*

**" TYPOGRAPHICAL.** *adj.* . . .

**" 2. Belonging to the printer's art."**

Mr. Mussendine's *typographical* character was entirely forgot in the university.

*Blackstone.*

**" TYPOGRAPHY.** *n.* . . . . .

**" 2. The art of printing."**

The overplus of the money collected for the maintenance and repair of the schools is to be employed in setting up and maintaining a learned *typography*. *Blackstone.*

**" TYRANNICALLY.** *adv.* . . . In manner of a tyrant."

When a lady comes *tyrannically* to insult a ruined lover, and make manifest the cruel triumphs of her beauty, the barbarity of it something surprises me. *Congreve.*

They are not *tyrannically* to exact from those who officiate in the state an abject submission to their occasional will. *Burke.*

**" TYRANNICIDE.** *n.* . . . . The act of "killing a tyrant."

It was in the most patient period of Roman servitude, that themes of *tyrannicide* made the ordinary exercise of boys at school. *Burke.*

**TYRANNING.** *part. adj.* Playing the tyrant.

Great God of love, that with thy cruel darts,

Dost conquer greatest conquerors on ground,

And sets thy kingdom in the captive harts

Of kings and Keasars to thy service bound,

What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found

In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore?

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 1.*

**TYRANNOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *tyrannous*.] Unmercifully.

The e being both together in the fload

They at each other *tyrannously* flew.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 13.*



# V.

## VAL

• **VACANT.** *adj.* . . . . ."

6. Free from function.  
The fun to me is dark,  
And silent as the moon,  
When she deserts the night  
Hid in her *vacant* interlunar cave.

*Milton.*

• **TO VADE.** *v. n.* . . . . . To pass away.  
" *Spenser.*"

However gay their blossome or their  
blade  
Doe flourish now, they into dust shall  
*vade.*

*F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 40.*

Her power, dispers'd through all the  
world, did *vade*,  
To shew that all in th' end to nought  
shall fade.

*Ruines of Rome.*

• **VAINVODE.** *n.* . . . . . A prince of the  
" Ducian provinces."

The *Payood* of Wallachia caused a cross  
of oak of a prodigious bigness to be planted  
before his tent at Vienna.

*Rycant.*

**VALENTIDE.** *n.* Valentine's Day.

On a day when Cupid kept his court,  
As he is wont at each Saint *Valentide*,  
Unto the which all lovers do resort.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 32.*

**VALETU'DINAIRE.** *n.* [Fr.] One that  
nurses his bodily constitution.

The gayest *valetudinaire*,

Most thinking rake alive. *Pope.*

**VALETUDINARIAN.** *n.* [the *adj.* by  
ellipsis.] A weakly person; one remarka-  
bly attentive to his health.

A glass or two of wine extraordinary  
only raises a *valetudinarian* to that warmth  
of social affection, which had naturally been  
his lot in a better state of health.

*Shenstone.*

Though I would not have you be a  
*valetudinarian*, I must tell you, that the  
most robust health requires some degree  
of attention to preserve.

*Chesterfield.*

• **VALUABLE.** *adj.* . . . . .

• **I. Precious."**

Remote countries cannot convey their  
commodities by land to those places, where  
on account of their rarity they are desired  
and become *valuable*.

*Robertson.*

To Mr. Banks the Public is indebted for  
the designs of the engravings, which illus-  
trate and adorn the account of this voyage,  
all of them (except the maps, charts, and  
views of the coast as they appear at sea)  
being copied from his *valuable* drawings.

*Lewis's Voyages.*

## VEG

**VANT.** *n.* [used by *Shakspeare* for] *Van.*

Place those that have revolted in the  
*vant.* *Ant. & Cleopatra.*

• **VARLET.** *n.* . . . . ."

g. [Once a cant term for] A bum-bailiff.

May *varlets* be your barbers now, and  
do

The same to you they have been done  
unto:

That's law and gospel too; may it prove  
true,

When they shall do pump-justice upon  
you.

*Butler's Remains.*

**VARYING.** *n.* [from *vary.*] Variation.

Neither king nor people would now like  
just the original constitution without any  
*varyings.*

*Marq. of Halifax.*

To **VA'SSAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
maintain a superiority over.

Some proud hill, whose stately eminence  
*Vassals* the fruitful vale's circumference.

*W. Browne.*

• **VA'SSALAGE.** *n.* . . . . ."

2. State of inferiority.

Now runs it with such fury and such  
rage,

That mighty rockes, opposing *vassalage*,

Are from the firm earth rent and over-  
borne

In fords where pibbles lay secure before.

*W. Browne.*

**VA'SSALESS.** *n.* A female vassal.

That man, who doth the whole world's  
rule possess,

Should to a beast his noble heart embase,

And be the vassal of his *vassalests*!

*Spenser's Daphniaida.*

To **VAUNCE.** *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for] To  
advance.

Then took the bold Sir Satyrane in hand  
An huge great spear, such as he-went  
to wield,

And *vauncing* forth from all the other  
band

Of knights, address his maiden-headed  
shield. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 17.*

**VAUNT-COURIER.** *n.* [*avant-courier*, Fr.]  
Forerunner.

You sulphurous and thought-executing  
fires,

*Vaunt-couriers* to oak-cleaving thunder-  
bolts,

Singe my white head.

*Shakspeare's Lear.*

**VE/GET.** *adj.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Lively.

In truth, a stone of lustre: I assure you,

It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark;

# V E N

It seems an eye upon your breast.

*Cartwright's Ordinary.*

VE'NEW. *n.* [*venue*, Fr. a term in fencing.]  
A bout.

A sweet touch: a quick *venew* of wit.  
*Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

[*Veney*, in the same sense, is in *Johnson*.]

VEN'GEMENT. *n.* [from *venge*.] Due punishment.

Witnesse thereof he shewed his head  
there left,  
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of  
his theft.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 18.*

VE'NGER. *n.* [from *venge*.] An avenger.  
Him booteth not resist, nor succour call,  
His bleeding hart is in the *venge*'s hand,  
Who streight him rent in thousand peeces  
small.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 20.*

VE'NICE-GLASS. *n.* A drinking-glass  
brought from Venice.

We'll quaff in *Venice-glasses*. *Ram Alley.*

VEN'IRE FA'CIAS. *n.* [Lat.]

1. A writ for summoning a jury to try a civil cause.

When an issue is joined, the court awards  
a writ of *venire facias*, commanding the  
sheriff, 'that he cause to come here on such  
'a day twelve free and lawful men, to recognize the truth of the issue between the  
'parties.' *Blackstone.*

2. A summons in certain cases.

The proper process on an indictment for  
any petty misdemeanour, or any penal statute, is a writ of *venire facias*, which is in the nature of a summons to cause the party to appear. *Blackstone.*

VE'NOM-MOUTHED. *adj.* [from *venom* and *mouth*.] Apt to bite.

This butcher's cur is *venom-mouth'd*, and I  
Have not the power to muzzle him.

*Shak. Hen. VIII.*

"To VENT. *v. a.* . . .

"1. To let out at a small aperture." No example is given of this sense; but *Spenser* uses it in one something similar.

To lift up for a vent.

But the brave mayd would not disarmed  
be,

But only *vented* up her umbriere,  
And so did lether goodly visage to appere.

*F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 42.*

"To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth*  
"in the air. *Spenser*."

The passage which *Johnson* alludes to is probably the following.

See how brag yon bullock bears,  
So smirk, so smooth, his pricked ears!  
His horns been as brade, as rainbow  
bent,

His dewlap as lythe, as las of Kent.  
See how he *venteth* into the wind.

*February.*

2. [From *venio*, Lat.] To come forth.

# V E N

As when the morning-star, escap'd and  
fled

From greedy waves, with dewy beams  
up-flies,

Or as the Queen of love, new-born and  
bred

Of th' Ocean's fruitful froth, did first  
arise,

So *vented* she. *Fairfax*, B. XV. ft. 60.

VE'NTAGE. *n.* [from *vent*.] One of the  
small holes of a flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger  
and thumb. *Shak. Hamlet.*

"VE'NTAIL. *n.* . . . That part of the  
"helmet made to lift up."

Eftsoones they gan their wrothfull hands  
to hold,

And *ventails* reare, each other to behold.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 12.*

As white as snow upon the Alpine clift  
The virgin shone in silver arms array'd;  
Her *vental* up so high, that he decry'd  
Her goodly visage and her beauty's pride.

*Fairfax*, B. VI. ft. 26.

VENTO'SITY. *n.* [from *ventus*, Lat.] Windiness.

We have an account in history of a certain nation, who seem to have been extremely apprehensive of the effects of this frothiness or *ventosity* in speech. *Shafsbury.*

VE'NTURING. *n.* [from *venture*.] The act of running risks.

Wife *venturing* is the most commendable part of human prudence.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

VE'NUE. *n.* [law Fr. from *vicinia*, Lat.] The district in which a cause is ordered to be tried.

The courts of law will often change the *venue*, or country wherein the cause is to be tried. *Blackstone.*

VE'NUS. One of the planets.

*Venus* is the brightest and largest in appearance of all the planets, distinguished from them all by a superfluity of lustre.

*Adams.*

Yet you, the murd'rer, look as bright,  
as clear,

As yonder *Venus* in her glimm'ring sphere.

*Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

"VE'NUS' looking-glass. *n.* A plant."

But say, Corn-violet, why thou dost claim

Of *Venus' looking-glass* the pompous name?  
Thy studded purple vics, I must confess,

With the most noble and patrician dress;  
Yet wherefore *Venus' looking-glass*?

*Tate's Corvley.*

VE'NUS' NAVEL. *n.* [*cynoglossum*.] A flower.

Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces,  
lillies

The chequ'd, and purple-ringed daffodillics,

Bright crown-imperial, king-spear, holy

## V I A

hocks,

Sweet *Venus'-navel*, and soft lady-smocks.  
*B. Jonson's Masques.*

"**VERACITY.** *n.* . . .

"1. Moral truth; honesty of report."

Another objection to the *veracity* of the scriptures has been founded upon a notion, that the negroes are a separate race of men.  
*Bryant.*

And what can we say? Even that which the man in Terence said to a person, whose *veracity* he suspected.  
*Id. on Troy.*

"**VERBAL.** *adj.* . . .

"7. [*fr.* in grammar.]" Belonging to a *verb*.

Here the participle or gerund is deprived of its *verbal* regimen.  
*Lowth.*

"**VERDERER.** *n.* . . . An officer in the "forest."

The Court of attachments is to be held before the *verderors* of the forest once in every forty days.  
*Blackstone.*

**VERMEIL-TINCTURED.** *adj.* Tinged (as it were) with *vermeil*.

What need a *vermeil-tinctur'd* lip for that, Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn?  
*Milton's Comus.*

**VERMILY.** *n.* Vermillion.

The same the temper'd with fine Mercury,

And virgin wax that never yet was seal'd, And mingled them with perfect *vermily*, That like a lively fanguine it seem'd to the eye.  
*Sp. F. & B. III. C. VIII. ft. 6.*

"**VE'SPERS.** *n.* [without the singular . . .] "The evening service of the Romish "Church."

When you are in Roman Catholic countries, go to their churches, see all their ceremonies, ask the meaning of them, get the terms explained to you. As for instance, Prime, Tierce, Sexte, Nones, Mattins, Angelos, High Mass, *Vespers*, Complices, &c.  
*Chesterfield.*

**VE'STED.** *adj.* [In law.] Not liable to be set aside by a contingency.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one, as, *when* he attains the age of twenty one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. But a legacy to one, to be paid when he attains the age of twenty one years, is a *vested* legacy.  
*Blackstone.*

"**VESTIBULE.** . . . The porch or first entrance of a house."

Looking upon knowledge to pass into the mansions of the mind through language, they were careful not to offend in the *vestibule*.  
*Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

**VIA.** *interj.* [Ital.] Away!

*Via!* to London will we march again.  
*Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*

Then *Via!* for the spacious bound of France.  
*Play of Edward III.*

"**VIA'TI.UM.** *n.* [Latin.]

*n.* *Donation* for a journey.

## V I D

"2. The last rites used to prepare the parting "soul for its departure." Neither of these senses are exemplified: in the following passage the speaker seems to allude to both.

Ye're heartily welcome,

A poor *viaticum*! very good gold, Sir; But holy men affect a better treasure.

*Beaum. and Fletcher. Pilgrim.*

**VIBRATORY.** *adj.* [from *vibrate*.] Vibrating continually.

The continuance of all our sensations being thus established, it follows that external objects impress *vibratory* motions on the medullary substance of the nerves and brain; because no motion, besides a *vibratory* one, can reside in any part for a moment of time.

*Reid stating Hartley.*

**VICARIAL.** *adj.* Belonging to a *vicar*.

Wood is in some countries a *rectorial*, and in some a *vicarial* tithe.  
*Blackstone.*

**VICE-ADMIRALTY.** *adj.* [In law.] Denoting certain courts in the British plantations.

Appeals from the *vice-admiralty* courts in America, and our other plantations and settlements, may be brought before the courts of admiralty in England.  
*Blackstone.*

"**VICE-CHANCELLOR.** *n.* . . . The second magistrate in the universities."

This privilege, so far as it relates to civil causes, is exercised at Oxford in the chancellor's court, the judge of which is the *vice-chancellor*, his deputy, or assessor.

*Blackstone.*

"**VICINAGE.** *n.* . . . Neighbourhood."

Common because of *vicinage* or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another.  
*Blackstone.*

**VICONTIEL.** *adj.* [law Fr.] Committed to the Sheriff's management.

This writ of admeasurement is one of the writs, that are called *vicontiel*, being directed to the Sheriff, and not to be returned to any superior court, till finally executed by him.  
*Blackstone.*

**VICTRICE.** *n.* [*victrix*, Lat.] A victress.

To have her captiv'd spirit freed from flesh,  
And on her innocence a garment fresh,  
And white as that, put on: and in her hand

With boughs of palm, a crowned *victrix* stand.

*B. Jonf. Underwoods, elegy on L. V. Digby.*

**VIDAME.** *n.* [from *vice-dominus*, Barb. Lat.] One next beneath a peer.

The first name of dignity, next beneath a peer, was anciently that of *Vidames*, who are mentioned by our ancient lawyers; and Sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Our legal antiquarians are not so much as agreed upon their original or antient office.

*Blackstone.*

# V I O

**VIDAMESHIP.** *n.* The office or dignity of *Vidame*.

These officers obtained of their lords the bishops to have the office of *vidameship* in fee, and thereby brought it from an office to a dignity. *Spelman.*

**VIEW OF FRANKPLEDGE** is a court of record, held once in the year and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

**VILD.** *adj.* [formerly used in all the senses of] Vile.

Who, after Archimago's fowle defeat,  
Led her away into a forest wilde,  
And turning wrathfull fyre to lustful  
beat,

With beastly sin thought her to have de-  
fide,

And made the vassal of his pleasures *vilde*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VI. ft. 3.*

Is not enough, that to this lady mild

Thou falsed hath thy faith with perjurie,

And sold thyselfe to serve Duesla *vild*?

*Ib. C. IX. ft. 46.*

The soule being divine alone,

Exempt from grosse and *vild* corruption.

*Drayton.*

When the world was but in his infancy

Revenge, desires unjust, *vilde* jealousy,

Hate, envy, murder, all these fixe then

reign'd. *W. Browne.*

**VILDLY.** *adv.* [from *vild*,] Filthily: basely.

Which stunk to *vildly*, that it forst him

slacke

His grasping hold, and from her turne

him backe.

*Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. I. ft. 30.*

He now, lord of the field, his pride to

fill,

With foul reproches and disdainful

spight

Her *vildly* entertaines. *Ib. C. III. ft. 43.*

**VILLAINOUS.** *adj.* . . .

\* 1. Base; vile; wicked."

There is nothing but roguery to be found

in *villainous* man. *Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

Wherein crafty, but in villainy? where-

in *villainous*, but in all things? *Ib.*

**VILLAINOUS** *Judgement* is that which is

given upon an indictment of conspiracy;

viz. that the party found guilty shall lose

the benefit of the law; shall never more

be sworn in juries or affizes, nor admitted

to give any testimony elsewhere; that his

lands, goods, and chattels shall be seized

in the king's hands, and his trees digged up,

and his body imprisoned.

*Termes de la Ley.*

It now is the better opinion, that the *vil-*

*lenous judgement* is by long disuse become ob-

solete. *Blackstone.*

**VIOL DI GA'MBO.** *n.* [Ital. It is thought

to have formerly meant] A base viol.

O cousin, come, you shall sit between

# V I S

my legs here.

—No indeed, cousin, the audience them-  
will take me for a *viol di gambo*, and think  
that you play upon me.

*Webster's Induction to Malcontent.*

He plays on the *viol di gambo*.

*Shak. Tw. Night.*

**TO VIOLENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
injure.

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty  
any,

Nor nature *violenced* in both these.

*B. Jonf. Devil is an Ass. A. II. sc. 6.*

**VIPERS-GRASS.** *n.* . . . A plant."

*Vipergrass*, &c. though medicinal and ex-  
cellent against the palpitation of the heart,  
&c. are besides a very sweet and pleasant  
sallet. *Enclyn.*

**VIRGE.** *n.* . . . A dean's mace." *John-*

*son* here (unless it is the fault of his blunder-

ing editor) ridiculously repeats what he

had given before under "VERGE," only

altering the orthography of the word in the

citation from *Swiss*, to make it literally suit

the article. The meaning of *virge* is *wand*,

which seems to be a legal one merely.

Some be called copyholders, some cus-

tomary, some tenants by the *virge*.

*Calder on Copyholds.*

**VIRGO.** *n.* [Lat. for virgin.] The sixth sign

in the Zodiac.

Good boy! in *Virgo's* lap: give it to

Pallas.

*Titus Andronicus, A. IV. sc. 3.*

**VIRTU'.** *n.* [Ital.] A taste for the elegant

arts, and curiosities of nature.

Far more elated to pursue

The lowest task of dear *virtu*.

*Shenstone.*

Let his Holiness's taste of *virtu* be ever so

bad, pray get somebody to present you to

him before you leave Rome. *Chesterfield.*

**VIRTUO'SOSHIP.** *n.* The taste of a *virtuo-*

*so*.

Let us view philosophy-like mere *vir-*

*tuoseship* in its usual career. *Shaftesbury.*

**VIS-A-VIS.** *n.* [Fr. for over against; in

which position to each other the passengers

must sit.] A narrow coach.

**VISCOU'NTRESS.** *n.* . . . The lady of a

"viscount; a peeress of the fourth order."

Jesu-Maria! Madam Bridget,

Why what can the *viscount's* mean?

*Gray's Long Story.*

[Though *Gray*, to suit his verse, accents

this word as Johnson does, yet in colloquial

language the accent is on the *first* syllable.]

**VISOUR.** *n.* [from *visus*, Lat.] The fore

part of the helmet with apertures to see

through.

Which on his helmet martelled so hard,

That made him low incline his lofty crest,

And bow'd his batter'd *visour* to his breast.

*Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VII. ft. 42.*

**VISTA.** *n.* . . . View; prospect through

## U M B

"an avenue." The first of these definitions is too general, and the second too confined: so that the examples accord precisely with neither: *perspective* would suit them better. Whoever would know the compiler's idea of a *vista* more fully, may see it in his *Essay on design in gardening*, p. 55. &c.

"VIVARY. *n.* . . . A warren." That this is a very partial definition may appear by the following extract:

*Vivary* is a place on land or water where living creatures are kept.

*Termes de la Ley.*  
**VIZARD-MA'SQUE.** *n.* [seems an unnecessary compound, meaning no more than *vizard* alone.] A mask for the face.

When he salutes a friend, he pulls off his hat, as women do their *vizard-masques*.

*Butler's Characters.*  
**VIZOR-LIKE.** *adj.* Like a vizor or mask.  
But that thy face is *vizor-like* unchanging,  
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,  
I would assay, proud queen, to make thee bluish.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*  
"UMBLES. *n.* . . . A deer's entrails."  
Faith, a good well-set fellow, if his spirit  
Be answerable to his *umbles*.

*Middleton and Dekker's Roaring Girl.*  
**UMBRA'NA.** *n.* The name of some fish, whose head was much esteemed for a dish at table.

For the duke's own table  
The head of an *umbrana*.

*Beaum. and Fletcher's Woman-bater.*  
**UMBRA'TICAL.** *adj.* [*umbraticus*, Lat.]  
Recluse.

I can see whole volumes dispatched by the  
*umbratical* doctors on all sides.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*  
"UMBRI'RE. *n.* The visor of the helmet."  
*Spenser.*

He at his entrance charg'd his powerful  
speare

At Arthegall in midst of his pryde,  
And therewith smote him on his *umbriere*  
So fore, that tomling backe he downe  
did flyde.

*F. & B. IV. C. IV. st. 44.*  
"UN a privative or negative particle. . . .  
"It is placed almost at will before adjectives  
and adverbs. All instances of this kind  
"of composition cannot therefore be in-  
ferred; but I have collected a number  
"sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient,  
"to explain it." Not to load a dictionary  
with words existing merely in *potentia* was  
undoubtedly right; but *Johnson* should have  
known, that one uniform effect is not al-  
ways created by *un* prefix. Thus the word  
*unexpressive* (as used by both *Shakspeare* and  
*Milton*) is not barely made *negative* by the  
composition, but is also changed from *active*  
to *passive*. For such reasons the compiler has

## U N B

inserted *all* the words of this formation,  
that he found supported by authorities.

**UNA'CCENTED.** *adj.* Not accented.

It being enough to make a syllable long,  
if it be accented; and short if it be *unac-*  
*cented*. *Harri's Philological Inquiries.*

**UNADMO'NISHED.** *adj.* Not being ad-  
monished.

Left willfully transgressing he pretend  
Surprisal, *unadmonish'd*, *unforewarn'd*.

*Milton.*  
**UNADVISABLE.** *adj.* Not advisable, im-  
prudent.

When the Greeks had assembled their  
combined fleet at Egina, they thought it *un-*  
*advisable* to sail to Samos. *Robertson.*

**UNA'LIENTABLY.** *adv.* [from *unalienable*.]  
So as not to admit of alienation.

The great mass of property held by the  
crown [was] by a maxim of the French law  
held *unalienably*. *Burke.*

**UNAMBI'GUOUS.** *adj.* Clear of ambiguity.  
Every paragraph should be so clear and  
*unambiguous*, that the dullest fellow in the  
world may net be able to mistake it.

*Chesterfield.*  
**UNAMBI'TIOUSNESS.** *n.* [from *unam-*  
*bitious*.] Indolence.

Others through *unambitiousness* of temper  
are gradually sinking, till they have fixed  
themselves at length among the lowest part  
of mankind. *Conybeare.*

"UNANE'LED. *adj.* Not having the bell  
"rung. This sense I doubt." It may well  
be doubted; since *Tyrbitt* and *Brand* by  
their notes on the word in *Hamlet* prove it  
"to mean not having extreme *unction*."

**UNAPPROACHABLE.** *adj.* Not to be ap-  
proached.

Who reigns  
In splendor *unapproachable* enshrin'd.

*Bally.*  
**UNASSOCIATED.** *adj.* Not united by any  
bond of *society*.

That there ever was such a condition or  
state of men, when as yet they were *unasso-*  
*ciated*, unacquainted, and consequently with-  
out any language or form of art.

*Shaftebury.*  
**UNAVE'NGED.** *adj.* Not avenged.

If the French King has really deserved  
these *unavowed*, but *unavenged*, murderous  
attempts, such a person would ill deserve  
even that subordinate executory trust, which  
I understand is to be placed in him. *Burke.*

**UNAVO'WED.** *adj.* Not avowed; not own-  
ed. [See example to *UNAVENGED*.]

**UNBA'PTIZED.** *part. adj.* Not baptized.  
He being but a childe, in his clear bosome  
felt

The most undoubted truth, and yet  
*unbaptiz'd* long;  
But as he grew in years, in spirit so  
growing strong.

*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 24.*

# U N C

**UNBARBARISED.** *n.* Cured of barbarism.

The courts of Manheim and Bonn I take to be a little more *unbarbarised* than some others. *Chesterfield.*

“**UNBATED.** *adj.* . . . Not repressed; “not blunted.” *Johnson’s* example hardly reaches to the latter of these senses; yet it is in *Shakspeare*.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,

*Unbated and envenom’d.*

*Hamlet, scene the last.*

**UNBECOMINGLY.** *adv.* [from *unbecoming*.] In an unfit manner.

I could almost have said, with regard to the ancients, what Cicero, very absurdly, and very *unbecomingly* for a philosopher, says of Plato. *Chesterfield.*

**UNBEQUEATHED.** *adj.* Not bequeathed. He croakes like a raven against the death of rich men, and so gets a legacy *unbequeathed*. *Overbury.*

**UNBITTERED.** *adj.* Not made bitter. [See example to **UNPALLED**.]

“**UNBLENCHE**D. *adj.* Not disgraced; “not injured by any foil.” This ill expressed explanation seems to have been framed at random with a view of suiting the example from Milton’s *Comus*: *Unobscured*, which is regularly deduced from *blench* the verb *active*, might perhaps suit it better.

**UNBLINDFOLD.** *adj.* Released from being blindfolded.

He bad his eyes to be *unblindfold* both, That he might see his men and muster them by oth.

*Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 33.*

“**UNBORROWED.** *adj.* Genuine; native: “one’s own.” To suit some usages of this word, it will be necessary to take its *literal* exposition.

Not borrowed.

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run Such forms as glitter in the Muse’s ray With orient hues *unborrow’d* of the sun.

*Gray.*

**UNCAINDID.** *adj.* Void of candour. This word is not uncommon in parliamentary debates; but the compiler has not happened to meet with any *written* authority for it.

**UNCANOPIED.** *adj.* Not covered with any canopy.

Gladly I took the place the fleece had given,

*Uncanopied* of any thing but heaven.

*W. Browne.*

To **UNCAPE.** *v. n.* [un and *cape* or hood. A hunting term for] To turn out a bag fox.

I’ll warrant we’ll unkennel the fox—let me stop this way first—do now *uncape*.

*Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

“**UNCAUSED.** *adj.* Having no precedent

# U N D

“*cause*.”

We ascribe to God a necessary existence, *uncaused* by any agent. *Butler’s Analogy.*

**UNCHEERFUL.** *adj.* Dismal.

My life at death’s *uncheerful* door Unto the grave draws nigh.

*Milton’s Psalms.*

**UNCOCKED.** *adj.* [applied to hats.] Not set up in due form.

Others go in brown frocks, leather breeches, great oaken sticks in their hands, their hats *uncocked*, and their hair unpowdered.

*Chesterfield.*

“**UNCOMFORTABLY.** *adv.* Without “cheerfulness.” This definition rather contracts than explains the obvious sense of the word. ‘Without comfort’ would be less exceptionable.

**UNCOMPLAISANTLY.** *adv.* With want of complaisance.

Sons shall be admitted before daughters; or (as our male law-givers have rather *uncomplaisantly* expressed it) the worthiest of blood shall be preferred.

*Blackstone.*

**UNCORE PRIS.** [*n. Fr.*] is a plea for the defendant in debt, who pleads that he tendered the money, and that he is yet ready to pay it.

*Termes de la Ley.*

His love letters of the last year of his gentlemanship are stuffed with discontinuances, remitters, and *uncore priffs*.

*Overbury.*

**UNCURDLED.** *adj.* Not curdled.

Her cheeks like apples which the sun hath rudded,

Her lips like cherries charming men to bite,

Her breast like to a bowl of cream *uncrudled*.

*Spens. Epithalamion.*

**UNDECENT.** *adj.* Unbecoming.

Your slighting him in company is in itself such an *undecent* way of assuming, that it may provoke the tame creature to break loose.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

**UNDECENTLY.** *adv.* [from *undecent*.] Unbecomingly.

In public be still and calm, neither *undecently* careless, nor affected in the other extreme.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

“**UNDECLINED.** *adj.*

“1. Not grammatically varied by termination.”

Grammar in vain the sons of Priscian teach;

Good parts are better than eight parts of speech:

Since these declin’d, those *undclin’d* they call

I thank my stars that I declin’d them all.

*Bramston.*

**UNDECORATED.** *adj.* Not adorned.

A sufficient quantity of *undecorated* space is necessary to exhibit decorations to advantage.

*Shenstone.*

**UNDECYPHERABLE.** *adj.* Not to be deciphered.

## UND

I only stare at the present *undecypherable*  
state of affairs. *Chesterfield.*  
**UNDE'LEGATED.** *adj.* Not delegated.

It is one instance among many of your  
assumption of *undellegated* power. *Burke.*  
**UNDE'BERATING.** *adj.* Without deli-  
beration.

It much avails to serve the present hour,  
And *undeliberating* call around  
Thy hungry creditors. *Shenstone.*

**UNDE'IVERED.** *adj.* Not produced into  
life by birth.

This mighty burthen, wherewithal they  
go,

Dies *undeliver'd*, perishes unborn. *Daniel.*

**To UNDERCRE'ST.** *v. a.* [a metaphor  
from heraldry.] To support worthily.

I mean to stride your steed; and at all  
times

To *undercrest* your good addition. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

**UNDERCROFT.** *n.* The lowest divided  
part of the area of an edifice.

In the *undercroft* of our Ladie's Chappell  
is an auncient monument. *Weever.*

**UNDER-FARMER.** *n.* One employed under  
a farmer of the French revenue.

All who served, cheated the public, from  
the highest offices down to the lowest, from  
the commissioners of the treasury down to  
the *under-farmers* and *under-treasurers*.

**To UNDER-RA'TE.** *v. a.* . . . To rate  
"too low." *Bolingbroke.*

When people see a political object, which  
they ardently desire, but in one point of  
view, they are apt extremely to pal-  
liate or *under-rate* the evils which may arise  
in obtaining it. *Burke.*

**To UNDERTA'KE.** *v. a.* . . .

**j.** [A kind of Saxonism: as under-niman is  
both capere and intelligere.] To recog-  
nize.

Whose voice so soon as he did *undertake*,  
Eftsoones he stood as still as any stake.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 34.*

**UNDER-TIME.** *n.* Evening.

He coming home at *undertime*, there  
found

The fayrest creature that he ever saw,  
Sitting beside his mother on the ground.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 13.*

**UNDER-TREA'SURER.** *n.* A subordinate  
treasurer. [See UNDER-FARMER.]

**To UNDERWRITE.** *v. a.* . . . To write  
"under something else."

**2.** [Formerly.] To pay submission to.  
And *underwrite* in an observing kind  
His humorous predominance.

*Shak. Tro. & Cressida, A. II. sc. 3.*

**UNDESERVEDNESS.** *n.* [from *undeserv-  
ed*.] Want of being worthy.

If much be due to God from us on ac-  
count of the greatness of our blessing, how

## UND

much more is due, when we consider the  
*undeservedness* of it? *R. Newton's Sermons.*  
**UNDESIGNEDLY.** *adv.* Without being de-  
signed.

All these casual references seem to have  
been portions of traditional history well  
known in the time of Homer: and as they are  
introduced almost *undesignedly*, they are gen-  
erally attended with a great semblance of  
truth. *Bryant on Troy.*

**UNDE'XTEROUS.** *adj.* Awkward in ma-  
nagement.

You must be very *undexterous*, if, when  
your husband shall resolve to be an ass, you  
do not take care he may be your ass.

*Marq. of Halifax.*  
**UNDIGE'ST.** *adj.* [a contraction of *undigest-  
ed*.] Not maturedly fashioned.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's  
pain,

And yet brought forth less than a mo-  
ther's hope;

To wit—an *undigest* deformed lump.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. III. A. V.*

**"UNDIG'HT.** *præterite.* Put off. It is  
"questionable whether it have a present  
"tense." Not at all—since *Spenser* uses its  
infinitive mood.

Each gan *undight*  
Their garments wet, and weary armour  
free. *F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 19.*

Thenceforth she streight into a bowre  
him brought

And caus'd him those uncemely weeds  
*undight*. *Ib. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 43.*

So also did that great Ocean knight  
For his love's sake his lion's skin *undight*.

*Ib. C. VII. ft. 2.*

**2.** [It was also the *participle passive*.] Untied.  
Her golden lockes, that late in tresses  
bright

Embreaded were for hind'ring of her  
haste,

Now loose about her shoulders hung *un-  
dight*. *F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 18.*

**UNDI'SPUTABLE.** *adj.* Not to be disputed.

In the other there is nothing *undisputable*,  
because it compareth men, and meddleth  
with their right and profit. *Hobbes.*

**UNDISSEMBLING.** *adj.* That never dis-  
sembles.

They lov'd; but such their guileless pas-  
sion was,

As in the dawn of time inform'd the  
heart

Of innocence and *undissembling* truth.

*Thomson.*  
**UNDOU'BTFUL.** *adj.* Beyond a doubt.

His fact, till now in the government of  
Lord Angelo, came not to an *undoubtful*  
proof. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*

**UNDRO'WNED.** *adj.* Not drowned.

'Tis as impossible that he's *undrown'd*,  
As he that sleeps here swims. I have  
no hope,

## UNE

That he's *undrown'd*. *Shak. Tempest.*

**UNEFFECTUAL.** *adj.* Having no effect.

The glow-worm shews the matin to be near,

And gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire.

*Shak. Hamlet.*

**UNELASTIC.** *adj.* Not elastic.

Are the small vessels distended with some redundant elastic or *unelastic* fluid?

*Reid's Inquiry.*

**UNEMBARRASSED.** *adj.* Not embarrassed.

A public orator cannot distinguish himself for his eloquence on both sides of the question, but immediately out comes a print of an *unembarrassed* countenance.

*Explanation of Oxford Almanack, 1755.*

Observe their natural and careless, but genteel air, their *unembarrassed* good breeding.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNENGAGING.** *adj.* Not engaging.

Without them your learning will be pedantry, your conversation often improper, always unpleasant, and your figure, however good in itself, awkward and *unengaging*.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNENSURED.** *adj.* Not ensured against accidental loss.

**UNENTERPRISING.** *adj.* Declining enterprises.

Some rejected the scheme in general, upon the credit of a maxim, under which the ignorant and *unenterprising* shelter themselves in every age.

*Robertson.*

**UNENTERTAININGNESS.** *n.* The quality of being unentertaining.

Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuses for its *unentertainingness*.

*Gray's Letters.*

**UNENVIOUS.** *adj.* Void of envy.

You too, O Nymphs, and your *unenvious* aid

The rural powers confess.

*Akenfide's Hymn to Naiads.*

**"UNEQUALLY.** *adv.* In different degrees."

2. Unjustly.

Who right to all dost deal indifferently, Damning all wrong and tortious injurie, Which any of thy creatures do to other Oppressing them with power *unequally*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 14.*

**UNEXERTED.** *adj.* Not exerted.

Still *unexerted* in th' unconscious breast Slept the lethargic powers.

*Thomson.*

**"UNEXPRESSIVE.** *adj.*" This word in the quotation from *Shakpeare*, and in the latter of the two from *Milton*, is mis-printed *in-expressive*.

**UNEXTINCT.** *adj.* Not extinguished.

You shall find, great Sir,

That nothing makes a civil war long-liv'd,

But ransom, and returning back the brands.

## UNG

Which *unextinct* kindled still fiercer fire.

*Suckling's Brannoralt.*

**UNFAIRNESS.** *n.* [from *unfair*.] Disingenuity.

This cannot proceed from the reason of the thing, but must be owing to an inward *unfairness*.

*Butler's Analogy.*

**"UNFAVOURABLE.** *adj.* Not kind."

2. Disapproving.

Talivera at last made an *unfavourable* report to Ferdinand and Isabella.

*Robertson.*

**UNFIRE.** *adj.* Not over-heated.

Such gifts she to the happy few imparts, To judging heads and to determin'd hearts; To heads *unfir'd* by youth's tumultuous rage,

To hearts *unnumb'd* by the chill ice of age.

*Earl Nugent.*

**UNFOLDING.** *n.* [from *unfold*.] Disclosure.

Most gracious duke,

To my *unfolding* lend a gracious ear.

*Shak. Othello.*

**UNFOREWARNED.** *adj.* Not forewarned.

[See example to **UNADMONISHED**.]

**UNFOSTERED.** *adj.* Not nourished by patronage.

No youth of genius, whose neglected bloom

*Unfoster'd* sickness in the barren shade?

*Armstrong on Health, B. II. v. 170.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Void of foundation.

From them I go

This uncouth errand sole, and one for all

Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread Th' *unfounded* deep.

*Milton.*

**UNFUMED.** *adj.* Not fumigated.

From sweet kernels press'd

She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to hold

Wants her fit vessels pure, then strews the ground

With rose and odors from the shrub *unfum'd*.

*Milton.*

**UNFUND.** *adj.* [chiefly applied to articles of the national debt.] Not making part of any specific fund.

**"UNFURNISHED.** *adj.* . . .

2. Unsupplied."

We shall be much *unfurnished* for this time.

*Shak. Romeo & Juliet.*

**UNGAINED.** *adj.* Not gained.

Men prize the thing *ungain'd* more than it is.

*Shak. Tro. & Cres. A. I. sc. 2.*

**UNGENITURED.** *adj.* Without genitals.

This *ungenitur'd* agent will unpeople the province with continency.

*Shak. Meas. for Measure.*

**UNGENTEE'L.** *adj.* Not genteel.

The laws of marriage run in a harsher style towards your sex. Obey is an *ungen-teel* word.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

**UNGENITELMANLIKE.** *adj.* Unlike a



# UNE

That he's *undrown'd*. *Shak. Tempst.*  
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 And gins to pale his *unsuccessful* fire.

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*Cicero's speech.*  
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 Dammning all wrong and tortious injurie,  
 Which any of thy creatures do to other

Oprating them with power *unequally*.

*Ss. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 14.*

**UNEXERCISED.** *adj.* Not exercised.  
 Still *unexercised* in the unconscious breast  
 Sleep the inhargic powers.

*Thomson.*

**"UNEXPRESSIVE.** *adj.* This word in  
 the quotation from *Macpherson*, and in the  
 latter the two from *Nature*.

*Thomson.*

**UNFATHOMABLE.** *adj.* Not  
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# UNG

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**UNFOLDING.** *adj.* [from *unfold*]  
 1. To

To my

**UNFORNISHED.** *adj.* [from *unfurnish*]  
 1. To

**UNFORTUNATE.** *adj.* [from *unfortunate*]  
 1. To

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* [from *unfound*]  
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 1. To

# U N H

gentleman.

They come home the *unimprov'd*, illiberal, *ungentlemanlike* creatures one daily sees them. *Chesterfield.*

\* To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing "bound with a girdle."

1. [Used metaphorically in *Sbakfware.*]

I pr'ythee now, *ungird* thy strangeness.

*Twelfth Night*, A. IV. sc. 1.

UNGLA'ZED. *adj.* With windows stript of glass.

O now a low ruin'd white shed I discern  
Until'd and *unglaz'd*; I believe 'tis a barn.

*Prior's Down-ball.*

UNGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* In an ungraceful manner.

I tell you truly and sincerely, that I shall judge of your parts by your speaking gracefully or *ungracefully*. *Chesterfield.*

"UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* . . . Not "according to grammar."

Our ears are grown familiar with I have wrote, I have drank, I have bore, &c. which are altogether *ungrammatical*. *Lowth.*

UNGUARDEDLY. *adv.* [from *unguard*.] For want of guard.

If you find, that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch it narrowly. *Chesterfield.*

UNGUI'LTY. *adj.* Void of guilt.

Ne her *unguilty* age

Did weene unwarcs, that her unlucky lot

Lay hidden in the bottom of the pot.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 26.*

\* UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* Unfortunately."

2. Wantonly.

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you cardinal,

I should judge now *unhappily*.

I am glad

Your grace is grown so pleasant.

*Sbak. Hen. VIII.*

I know you always talk'd *unhappily*.

*Shirley's Andromana.*

"UNHA'PPY. *adj.* . . .

"Unlucky; mischievous; irregular."

O most *unhappy* strumpet?

*Sbak. Com. of Errors*, A. IV. sc. 4.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.

*Id. All's Well*, A. IV. sc. 5.

UNHEALTHINESS. *n.* State of being unhealthy.

In less than a week we were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the climate.

*Harveysworth's Voyages.*

\* To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

'Then suddenly both would themselves *unbele*. *F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 64.*

Next did Sir Triamond unto their fight  
The face of his dear Canacee *unbele*.

*Id. B. IV. C. V. ft. 10.*

Would I were forc'd

# U N I

To burn my father's tomb, *unbeal* his bones,

And dash them in the dirt, rather than this. *Marston's Malcontent.*

To UNHE'RSE. *v. a.* To pull down from *berse* or standard.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent,

Then from him rest his shield and it re- vers'd;

And blotted out his armes with falsehood bleut;

And himself bafful'd, and his armes *un- berst*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 37.*

To UNH'ORD. *v. a.* To steal from a hord. Or as a thief, bent to *unbord* the cash

Of some rich burgher. *Milton.*

UNHURTING. *adj.* Harmless.

As if she (in her kinde *unhurting* elfe)

Did bid me take such lodging as herselfe. *W. Browne.*

UNIMPA'SSIONED. *adj.* Not endowed with passions.

Corre& her pencil to the purest truth

Of nature, or the *unimpassion'd* shades  
Forfaking, raise it to the human mind.

*Thomf. Aut. v. 970.*

"UNIMPORTANT. *adj.*

"1. Not momentous."

I shall not be much concerned, if graver readers think them *unimportant*.

*Mafon's Life of Gray.*

"UNIMPRO'VED. *adj.*

"1. Not made better." [See example to UNGENTLEMANLIKE.]

UNINCHA'NTED. *adj.* Not enchanterd.

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree  
Laden with blooming gold, had need the  
guard

Of dragon-watch with *uninchanterd* eye. *Milton's Comus.*

UNINDEA'RED. *adj.* Not indeared.

Not in the bought smiles

Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unindear'd*,  
Casual fruition. *Milton.*

UNINFEC'TED. *adj.* Not infected.

The observance of which was enjoined by their divine legislator, with an intention of preserving them a separate people, *uninfected* by idolatry. *Robertson.*

UNINVE'NTED. *adj.* Not invented.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright  
Believ'ft so main to our success, I bring.

*Milton's P. L. B. VI.*

The U'NION. *n.* [emphatically.] The junction of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland into one.

It is enacted, that these two acts shall forever be observed, as fundamental and essential conditions of the union. *Blackstone.*

UNI'QUE. *n.* [Fr. *adj.*] Any thing of which no other of the same identical kind is known to exist.

"To UN'ITE. *v. a.* . . .

# U N M

- \* To coalesce.<sup>rd</sup>  
To lead with secret guile the prying  
fight  
To where component parts may best  
unite. *Knight's Landscape.*
- \* 2. To grow into one.  
From my Loins  
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb  
the Son  
Of God most high; so God with Man  
unites. *Milton.*
- \* UNIVE'RSITY. *n.* . . . A school where  
"all the arts and sciences are taught and  
"studied."
2. [In some early writers.] The universe.  
Man is a little world, and bears the face  
And picture of the *university*. *Baſſard.*
- \* UNKEMPT. *adj.* Not combed." Such  
undoubtedly was the word's primary mean-  
ing; but in *Johnson's* example from *Spenser's* *November* it is applied to *rhymes*, and  
consequently means (as in the *Fairy Queen*)  
Not polished.  
Thy offers base I greatly loth  
And eke thy words uncourteous and *unkempt*.  
*B. II. C. X. ft. 29.*
- UNKINGLIKE. *adj.* Not kinglike.  
For myself  
To shew less sov'reignty than they, must  
needs  
Appear *unkinglike*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
- \* UNLAI'D. *adj.* . . . "
3. Not treated as a corpse.  
Parts of me they judg'd decay'd,  
But, we last out still *unlaid*.  
*B. Jonſon's Underwoods.*
- UNLARD'ED. *adj.* Not intermixt.  
Speak the language of the company you  
are in; speak it purely, and *unlarded* with  
any other. *Cheſterfield.*
- UNLAVISH. *adj.* Not wasteful.  
*Unlavish* Wiſdom never works in vain.  
*Thompson's Spring.*
- UNLIV'CH. *adj.* [old word for] Unlike.  
Her twyfold tème (of which two blacke  
as pitch,  
And two were browne, yet each to each  
*unlich*)  
Did softly swim away.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. ft. 28.*
- UNMARKETABLE. *adj.* Not ſaleable at  
the uſual price.  
Their cuſtomers would be ſeduced from  
them by artifice as well as power—their  
trade would be rendered unprofitable—their  
ſhares *unmarketable*, and thus the  
GLOBE would in a few years obtain poſſeſ-  
ſion of that MONOPONY, which although  
they have not dared to ſolicit it in terms, it  
cannot be doubted has been held in proſpect.  
*Stoneſtreet's Portentous Globe.*
- UNMARR'ED. *adj.* Not ſpoilt.  
And at the foot thereof a gentle flood  
His ſilver waves did ſoftly tumble downe

# U N P

- Unmarr'd* with ragged moſſe or filthy  
mud. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. X. ft. 7.*
- UNME/DDLING. *adj.* Not meddling with  
the buſineſs of others.  
A good wife, a tender mother, and an  
*unmeddling* queen. *Cheſterfield.*
- UNMEETLY. *adv.* [from *unmeet*.] Unſuita-  
bly.  
So both together travell'd, till they met  
With a faire mayden clad in mourning  
weed  
Upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* ſet.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 16.*
- UNMILLED. *adj.* [of coin] Not milled.  
It is called by ſome the *unmilled* guinea,  
as having no graining upon the rim. *Leake.*
- UNMITIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be mitigated.  
She did confine thee,  
By help of her more potent miniſters,  
And in her moſt *unmitigable* rage,  
Into a cloven pine. *Shakſp. Tempeſt.*
- UNMORT'NED. *adj.* Having no money.  
Apples with cabbage-net y-covered o'er,  
Galling full ſore th' *unmorted* wight ar  
ſeen. *Shenſtone's Schoolmiſtreſs.*
- To UNNATURALIZE. *v. a.* To divest of  
one's nature.  
Thus by *unnaturalizing* himſelfe ſome  
would think him a very dangerous fellow  
to the ſtate. *Overbury.*
- UNNAVIGATED. *adj.* Not ſailed over.  
I could venture to traaverse a far greater  
ſpace of ſea, till then *un navigated*.  
*Cook's Voyages.*
- UNNOTICED. *adj.* Not taken notice of.
- UNNUMBED. Not numbed. [See ex-  
ample to UNFIRED.]
- UNOBSCURED. *adj.* Not obſcured.  
How oft amidſt  
Thick clouds and dark doth heav'n's all-  
ruling Sire  
Choofe to reſide, his glory *unobſcur'd*?  
*Milton.*
- UNPA'CIFED. *adj.* Not made calm.  
A weſterne, mild and pretty whiſp'ring  
gale  
Came dallying with the leaves along the  
dale,  
And ſeem'd as with the water it did  
chide,  
Beauſe it ranne ſo long *unpacifed*.  
*W. Browne.*
- UNPA'ILED. *adj.* Not deadened, in the  
way that liquor is.  
Though pure the ſpring, though every  
draught ſincere  
By pain *unbitter'd*, and *unpall'd* by fear.  
*Earl Nugent.*
- \* UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honeſt. Not  
"in uſe." But in *Shakſpeare*.  
(The Court of Rome commanding) you  
my lord  
Cardinal of York, are join'd with me,  
their ſervant,

## U N R

In the *unpartial* judging of this business.

*Hen. VIII. A. II. sc. 2.*

**UNPA'VED.** *adj.* Stript of paving materials.

It is a vice in her ears, which horse-hairs, cats-guts, nor the voice of *unpaved* cunuch to boot, never can mend.

*Shak. Cymbeline. A. II. sc. 3.*

**UNPLAIN'ED.** *adj.* Not lamented.

Then be it so, quoth I, that thou art bent To die alone, unpitied, *unplain'd*.

*Spenser's Daphnida.*

**UNPOLICIED.** *adj.* Wanting policy.

Couldst thou speak, That I might hear thee call great Cæsar, as

*Unpolicied!*

*Shak. Antony & Cleopatra.*

**UNPO'WDERED.** *adj.* Not decorated with powder.

You must have observed them in the streets here, in dirty blue frocks, with oaken sticks in their hands, and their hair greasy and *unpowdered*.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNPRO'STITUTED.** *adj.* Not debased.

Observe their unassuming, but yet *unprostituted* dignity.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNPURVAID.** *adj.* Bereaved.

And eke the heavens, and all the heavenly crew,

Of happy wights, now *unpurvaide* of light, Were much afraid, and wondrous at that sight.

*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VI. ft. 14.*

**UNQUALITY'ED.** *adj.* Deprived of one's usual qualities.

He is *unquality'd* with every shame.

*Shak. Antony & Cleopatra, A& III. sc. 9.*

**UNQUE'LLED.** *adj.* Not kept down.

Beneath thy meadows glow, and rise *unquell'd*

Against the mower's scythe.

*Thomson's Summer.*

" **UNREADY.** *adj.* . . . "

A. [Formerly] *Undrest*.

You are not going to bed, I see you are not *unready*.

*Chapman's Monf. d' Olive.*

[The word has also the same meaning in *Shak. Hen. VI. P. I. A. II. sc. 2*; as is evident from the previous stage-direction, 'The French leap over the wall in their shirts.' *Johnson* makes this passage an example of his 1st sense of *unready*.]

**UNRE'COMPENSED.** *adj.* Without recompense.

To retire at last *unrecompensed* was beyond all power of resolution.

*Shenstone.*

**UNRE'D.** *part. adj.* Not discovered.

Then blame me not, if I have err'd in count

Of gods, of nymphs, of rivers yet *unred*.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. XII. ft. 2.*

**UNREDRE'ST.** *adj.* Past relief.

Loe! hard behind his backe his foe was prest

With dreadfull weapon aymed at his head,

That unto death had doo'd him *unredrest*,

## U N S

Had not the noble prince his readie stroke  
repres't.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 41.*

**UNREFU'SING.** *adj.* Without resistance.

There *unrefusing* to the harness'd yoke  
They lend their shoulder.

*Thomson's Spring.*

**UNRE'GISTERED.** *adj.* Not registered.

Besides what hotter hours,

*Unregister'd* in vulgar fame, you have  
Luxuriously pick'd out.

*Shak. Antony & Cleopatra.*

**UNRE'LATED.** *adj.* Unconnected with any thing.

Since more good might have been produced, without any scheme, system, or constitution at all, by continued single *unrelated* acts of justice.

*Butler's Analogy.*

**UNRE'LATIVE.** *adj.* Not related.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNREPEA'LED.** *adj.* Not repeated. Generally said of Acts of Parliament.

**UNREPRI'EVED.** *adj.* Not reprieved.

There to converse with everlasting groans,  
Unrespited, unpitied, *unrepriev'd*,

Ages of hopeless end.

*Milton.*

**UNREQUI'TED.** *adj.* Not compensated for.

Benefits, too great

To be repaid, sit heavy on the soul,  
As *unrequited* wrongs.

*Gray's Agrippina.*

**UNREVIV'ED.** *adj.* Not revived.

Calling the richer fort into question for the breach of certain moth-eaten *unrevived* penal laws.

*Weever.*

**UNRU'LIMENT.** *n.* Unruliness.

They, breaking forth with rude *unruliment*,

From all foure parts of heaven, doe rage  
full fore,

And toss the deepes, and teare the firmament.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. IX. ft. 23.*

**UNSA'NDALED.** *adj.* Without sandals.

Where if art

E'er dar'd to tread, 'twas with *unsandal'd* feet.

*Mason's Eng. Garden.*

**UNSA'TED.** *adj.* Insatiate.

Few are the maids that now on merit smile!

On spoil and war is bent this iron age:  
Yet pain and death attend on war and spoil,

*Unsat'd* vengeance and remorseless rage.

*Hammond.*

**UNSCIENTI'FIC.** *adj.* Not according to science. This word (as well as **UNSCIENTI'FICAL** and the adverb **UNSCIENTI'FICALLY**) is not uncommon with learned disputants: but the compiler's recollection does not afford him any written example of either of them.

**UNSCRE'W.** *v. a.* To loosen from be-

# U N S

ing screwed. *Ainsf. and other Diss.*  
**UNSEARCHED.** *adj.* Not searched.  
 Search through this garden, leave *un-*  
*search'd* no nook. *Milton.*  
**UNSEMINARED.** *adj.* Made an eunuch.  
 'Tis well for thee,  
 That, being *unfeminar'd*, thy freer  
 thoughts  
 May not fly forth of Egypt.  
*Shaksp. Antony & Cleopatra, A. I. sc. 5.*  
**UNSENSIBLE.** *adj.* Insensible.  
 Your land has lain long bed-rid and *un-*  
*sensible.*  
*Beaumont & Fletcher. Wit without money.*  
**UNSETTLED.** *v. n.* To grow unsettled.  
 His wits begin to *unsettle.* *Shaksp. Lear.*  
**TO UNSHAPE.** *v. a.* To disorder.  
 This deed *unshapes* me quite, makes me  
 unpregnant,  
 And dull to all proceedings.  
*Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
**\* UNSHE'D.** *adj.* Not spilt.  
 2. [In *Spenser.*] Not freed from clots.  
 And his faire lockes, that wont with  
 ointment sweet  
 To be embaum'd, and sweat out dainty  
 dew,  
 He let to grow, and grievly to concrew,  
 Uncomb'd, uncurl'd, and carefully *unshed.*  
*F. & B. IV. C. VII. st. 40.*  
**UNSHUNNED.** *adj.* Unavoidable.  
 An *unshunn'd* consequence: it must be so.  
*Shaksp. Measure for Measure. A. III. sc. 2.*  
**\* UNSINCERE.** *adj.* . . . .  
 "1. Not hearty; not faithful."  
 Ne'er may my vintage glad the ffordid  
 breast!  
 Ne'er tinge the lip that dares be *unfin-*  
*cere!* *Shenstone.*  
**UNSMIRKING.** *adj.* Not with a smirk.  
 An open, cheerful, but *unsmirking* coun-  
 tenance. *Chesterfield.*  
**UN-SO'BER.** *adj.* [rather used as a negative  
 to *sober* in 'sober sadness,' than with any  
 distinct sense of its own.]  
 He takes pleasure in nothing, but his  
 own *un-sober* sadness. *Butler's Characters.*  
**UNSOCIAL.** *adj.* Not beneficial to society;  
 hurtful to society.  
 Why brand these pleasures with the  
 name  
 Of soft *unsocial* toils?  
*Shenstone's Rural Elegance.*  
 They were not addicted to any singular  
 and *unsocial* form of superstition.  
*Robertson.*  
**UNSOLICITED.** *adj.* Not asked for.  
 Thanks must be voluntary; not only un-  
 constrained, but *unsolicited*; else they are ei-  
 ther trifles or snares. *Marq. of Halifax.*  
**\* UNSOLID.** *adj.* Fluid; not coherent."  
 2. Unstable.  
 Farewel visions of *unsolid* glory!  
*Shenstone.*  
**\* UNSOOT** for *unswet.* *Spenser.*"

# U N T

And I, that whilom wont to frame my  
 pipe  
 Unto the shifting of the shepherd's foot,  
 Sike follies now have gather'd, as too  
 ripe,  
 And cast hem out, as rotten and *unfoot.*  
*December.*  
**\* UNSORTED.** *adj.* Not distributed by pro-  
 "per separation."  
 2. Not suitable.  
 The purpose you undertake is dangerous;  
 the friends you have named uncertain; the  
 time itself *unsorted.*  
*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I. A. II. sc. 3.*  
**UNSOULED.** *adj.* Without a soul.  
 Yet is he nought but parting of the  
 breath;  
 Ne ought to see, but like a shade to  
 weene,  
 Unbodied, *unsoul'd*, unheard, unscene.  
*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VII. st. 46.*  
**UNSTORED.** *adj.* Not laid up in store.  
 Nor shall a passion move  
 Across my bosom *unobserv'd*, *unstor'd*  
 By faithful memory. *Akenfide.*  
**UNSUBMITTING.** *adj.* Not readily yield-  
 ing.  
 A manly race  
 Of *unsubmitting* spirit, wife and brave.  
*Thomson's Autumn.*  
**UNSUSPECTEDLY.** *adv.* In an unsus-  
 pected manner.  
 His views are carried on (and perhaps  
 best and most *unsuspectedly*) at balls, suppers,  
 assemblies, and parties of pleasure.  
*Chesterfield.*  
**UNTEMPERATE.** *adj.* Void of temper.  
 Since we see you're grown  
 So far *untemperate.*  
*Beaumont & Fletcher. Captain.*  
**UNTEMPERING.** *adj.* Unable to excite  
 love.  
 Notwithstanding the poor and *untemper-*  
*ing* effect of my vilage.  
*Shak. Hen. V. A. V. sc. 2.*  
**UNTHINKINGNESS.** *n.* Constant want  
 of thought.  
 In this kind of indifference or *unthinking-*  
*ness*, I will suppose he might pass some con-  
 siderable part of his youth.  
*Marq. of Halifax.*  
**UNTHOUGHT.** *part. adj.* Not supposed to  
 be.  
 So sweetly taken to the court of blifs,  
 As spirits had stol'n her spirits in a kiss  
 From off her pillow and deluded bed,  
 And left her lovely body *unthought* dead.  
*B. Jonson's Underwoods in Epheme.*  
**UNTHRIFTYHEAD.** *n.* Unthriftyness.  
 Amongst them was sterne strife, and an-  
 ger stout,  
 Unquiet care, and fond *unthriftyehead.*  
*Sp. F. & B. III. C. XII. st. 25.*  
**UNTYDY.** *adj.* Reverse of tidy. A collo-  
 quial word.

# U N W

UNTI'LED. *adj.* Strip of tiles. [See example to UNGLAZED.]

\* UNTI'MELY. *adj.* Happening before the "natural time."

2. Ill-timed, in any respect.

So untimely breach

The prince himselfe half seemed to offend. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 68.*

UNTRA'DED. *adj.* [probably] Not customary.

By Mars his gauntlet, thanks!

Mock not, that I affect the untraded oath.

*Shakf. Tro. & Cress. A. IV. sc. 5.*

UNTRANSE'RRRED. *part. adj.* Not transferred.

For unreclaim'd and untransferr'd

Her powers and rights remain.

*Earl Nugent.*

UNTRANSLA'TABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being translated.

To me they appear untranslatable.

*Gray's Letters.*

UNTRI'MMED. *adj.* Undrest—but whether in a *literal*, or only *colloquial* sense, Shakspere's commentators differ.

The devil tempts thee here

In likeness of a new untrimmed bride.

*King John, A. III. sc. 2.*

UNTRU'SSED. *adj.* Not trussed up.

Whose arms half-naked, locks untrussed be. *Fairfax.*

UNVE'NERABLE. *adj.* Not worthy of respect.

For ever

Unvenerable be thy hands, if thou

Tak'st up the princess by that forced baseness

Which he hath put upon't.

*Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

\* UNU'SED. *adj.* . . .

3. [In *Spenser*.] Proceeding from disuse.

And on his arme a bough of keys he bore,

The which *unused* rust did overgrow.

*F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 30.*

UNVU'LGAR. *adj.* Above what is common.

Heat my brain

With Delphic fire,

That I may sing my thoughts in some unvulgar strain.

*B. Jonf. Underw. Ode to E. of Desmond.*

UNWEARIEDLY. *adv.* [from *unwearied*.] Without remission.

Absolute perfection is, I well know, unattainable: but I know too, that a man of parts may be *unweariedly* aiming at, and pretty near attain it.

*Chesterfield.*

UNWEE'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *unwecting*.] Without foreknowledge.

As by the way *unwectingly* I strayed.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 15.*

U'NWELL. *adj.* Not in perfect health.

I am neither well nor ill, but *unwell*.

*Chesterfield.*

\* UNWIST. *adj.* Unthought of; not known.

# V O W

"*Spenser*."

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth rebound. *F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 26.*

2. [Applied to *persons*.] Unapprised.

He found himselfe *unwist* fo ill bestad, That lim he could not wag.

*F. Q. B. V. C. I. ft. 22.*

UNWO'NT. *adj.* [a contraction of *unwonted*.] Not accustomed.

But my flowing youth is foe to frost, My ship *unwont* in storms to be tost.

*Spenser's February.*

UNWREA'KED. *adj.* Not avenged.

How sufficient thou such shamefull cruelty

So long *unwreaked* of thine enemy?

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 9.*

UNYIE'LDING. *adj.* Not pliant.

These strength'ning by degrees

To hard *unyielding* unelastic bone.

*Armstrong's Health.*

VO'CATIVE. *adj.* [used in Greek and Latin grammars. *Vocativus*, Lat.] Denoting a certain case.

The *vocative* case is known by calling or speaking to. *Lilly.*

\* VO'CATIVE. *n.* Wherever this word is used as a noun *substantive*, the word *case* is understood after it.

VO'DING-KNIFE. *n.* A kind of knife, used formerly for sweeping, from the table into a *voider*, bones, &c. after a meal.

Gustus with a *voiding-knife* in his hand.

*Stage-direction in Brewer's Lingua.*

\* VO'DNESS. *n.* . . .

\* *i.* Emptiness; vacuity."

Through him the cold began to cover heat,

And water fire; the light to mount on hic,

And th' heavy down to poize; the hungry t'eat,

And *voidness* to seek full satiety.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

VOIR DIRE. *n.* [law Fr.] A particular kind of oath.

If the court has upon inspection any doubt of the age of the party, it may proceed to examine the infant himself upon an oath of *voir dire*, that is, to make true answer to such questions as the court shall demand of him. *Blackstone.*

VOUCHEE'. *n.* [a law term.] The person *vouched* in a common recovery.

The *crier* of the court (from being frequently so *vouched*) is called the common *vouchee*. *Blackstone.*

\* VO'WED. *part. pass.* . . . Consecrated "by solemn declaration."

Me in my *vow'd*

Picture the sacred wall declares t'have hung

My dank and dropping weeds

To the stern god of sea.

*Milton from Horace.*

# U P R

UPBRAID' D. *n.* [from the verb.]

1. Upbraiding.

Through lewd *upbraide*  
Of Atè and Dueffa they fell out.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 24.*

2. Indignity.

They gan remember of the fowle *up-  
braide*,

The which that Britoneffe had to them  
donne

In that late turney for the snowy maide.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 28.*

UPBRAID'ING. *n.* [from *upbraid.*] Re-  
proach.

Thou say'st his meat was sauc'd with thy  
*upbraidings.*

*Shakf. Com. of Errors.*

UPBRA' ST. *pret.* Burst open.

But Calidore with huge resistles might  
The dores asslaid, and the lockes *upbraff.*

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 43.*

UPBRA'Y. *n.* Upbraiding.

And his trew love faire Psyche with him  
plays;

Fayre Psyche to him lately reconcyld,  
After long troubles and unmeet *upbrayes*

With which his mother Venus her revyl'd.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 50.*

To UPDRA'W. *v. a.* To draw up.

From her side the fatal key,  
Sad instrument of all our woe, she took,  
And tow'rd the gate rolling her bestial  
train

Forthwith the huge portcullis high *up-  
drew.*

*Milton.*

Which through veins  
Of porous earth with kindly thirst *up-  
drawn,*

Rose a fresh fountain. *Ib.*

To UP-GROW. *v. n.* To grow up.

Over head *up-grew*  
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade.

*Milton's P. Lost.*

This man born, and now *up-grown,*  
To shew him worthy of his birth divine  
And high prediction, henceforth I expose  
To Satan. *Ib. Par. Regained.*

To UP-HEAVE. *v. a.* To heave up.

Immediately the mountains huge appear  
Emergent, and their broad bare backs  
*upbeave*

Into the clouds. *Milton.*

Scarce from his mold  
Behemoth (biggest born of earth) *up-  
beav'd*

His vastness. *Ib.*

To UP-LEAD. *v. a.* To convey aloft.

*Up-led* by thee  
Into the heav'n of heav'ns I have pre-  
sum'd,

An earthly guest. *Milton.*

UPRIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* In a righteous  
manner.

I do make myself believe, that you may  
most *uprighteously* do a poor wronged lady

# U T O

a merited benefit.

*Shakf. Measure for Measure.*

UPRI' ST. *part.* [for] Uprisen.

Flora now calleth forth each flower,  
And bids make ready Maia's bower,  
That now is *uprifi* from bed.

*Spenser's Marsh.*

UP-RO' LLED. *part. adj.* Rolled up.

Thither they

Hasted with glad precipitance, *up-roll'd*  
As drops on dust conglobing from the  
dry.

*Milton.*

To UPSPRI'NG. *v. n.* To spring up out of  
the ground.

Those rare and solitary, these in flocks  
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds *up-  
sprung.*

*Milton.*

UPSTA'RT. *pret.* [in *Spenser* for] Upstarted.  
Their dam *upstart* out of her den effraide.

*F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 16.*

All in amaze he suddenly *upstart*  
With sword in hand. *Ib. C. II. ft. 5.*

To UPTEA' R. *v. a.* To tear up.

The rest in imitation to like arms  
Betook them, and the neighb'ring hills  
*uptore.*

*Milton.*

UPWHI' RLED. *part. adj.* Whirled upwards.  
All these *upwhirl'd* aloft

Fly o'er the backside of the world.

*Milton.*

To URE. *v. a.* [from the old noun] To enure.

Thou must begin

Now to forget thy study, and thy books,  
And *ure* thy shoulders to an armour's  
weight.

*Play of Edward III.*

URE. *n.* A wild ox.

As the swift *ure* by Volga's rolling flood,  
Chac'd through the plains the mastiff  
curs to forn,

Flies to the succour of some neighbour  
wood. *Fairfax.*

URSULINE. *adj.* [from *Ursula.*] Denoting  
an order of nuns.

We went also to the Chapels of the Je-  
suits, and *Ursuline* nuns, the latter of which  
is very richly adorned. *Gray's Letters.*

"U'SANCE. *n.* . . ."

3. [In bills of exchange.] A certain period of  
time, but different in different countries.

An *ufance* is said to be regularly a month;  
but it varies according to the custom of par-  
ticular countries. *Cunningham.*

USE. *n.* [In law.] The profit of any thing, of  
which the nominal possession is in another.

— distinguishing between the pos-  
session and the *use*, and receiving the actual  
profits, while the seisin of the land remain-  
ed in the nominal seecce. *Blackstone.*

"USQUEBA'UGH. *n.* . . . A compounded  
"distilled spirit, &c."

The Irishman for *Uisquebaugh.*

*Marston's Malcontent.*

UTO'PIAN. *adj.* [from Sir Thomas More's  
*Utopia.*] Ideal.

Two chests of silver, and two Utopian

# U M B

"an avenue." The first of these definitions is too general, and the second too confined: so that the examples accord precisely with neither: *perspective* would suit them better. Whoever would know the compiler's idea of a *visu* more fully, may see it in his *Essay on design in gardening*, p. 55. &c.

"VIVARY. *n.* . . . A warren." That this is a very partial definition may appear by the following extract:

*Vivary* is a place on land or water where living creatures are kept.

*Termes de la Ley.*  
**VIZARD-MA'SQUE.** *n.* [seems an unnecessary compound, meaning no more than *vizard* alone.] A mask for the face.

When he salutes a friend, he pulls off his hat, as women do their *vizard-masques*.

*Butler's Characters.*

**VIZOR-LIKE.** *adj.* Like a vizor or mask.

But that thy face is *vizor-like* unchanging,  
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,  
I would assay, proud queen, to make  
thee bluish.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.*

"UMBLES. *n.* . . . A deer's entrails."  
Faith, a good well-set fellow, if his spirit  
Be answerable to his *umbles*.

*Middleton and Dekker's Roaring Girl.*

**UMBRA'NA.** *n.* The name of some fish,  
whose head was much esteemed for a dish  
at table.

For the duke's own table

The head of an *umbrana*.

*Beaum. and Fletcher. Woman-bater.*

**UMBRA'TICAL.** *adj.* [*umbraticus*, Lat.]  
Recluse.

I can see whole volumes dispatched by the  
*umbratical* doctors on all sides.

*B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

"UMBRIE'RE. *n.* The visor of the helmet."  
*Spenser.*

He at his entrance charg'd his powerfull  
speare

At Arthegall in midst of his pryde,  
And therewith smote him on his *umbriere*  
So fore, that tomling backe he downe  
did flyde.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. st. 44.*

"UN a privative or negative particle. . . .

"It is placed almost at will before adjectives  
and adverbs. All instances of this kind  
"of composition cannot therefore be in-  
ferred; but I have collected a number  
"sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient,  
"to explain it." Not to load a dictionary  
with words existing merely in *potentia* was  
undoubtedly right; but *Johnson* should have  
known, that one uniform effect is not al-  
ways created by *un* prefix. Thus the word  
*unexpressive* (as used by both *Shakspeare* and  
*Milton*) is not barely made *negative* by the  
composition, but is also changed from *active*  
to *passive*. For such reasons the compiler has

# U N B

inserted *all* the words of this formation,  
that he found supported by authorities.

**UNA'CCENTED.** *adj.* Not accented.

It being enough to make a syllable long,  
if it be accented; and short if it be *unac-  
cented*. *Harri's Philological Inquiries.*

**UNADMO'NISHED.** *adj.* Not being ad-  
monished.

Left wilfully transgressing he pretend  
Surprisal, *unadmonish'd, unforwarn'd.*

*Milton.*

**UNADVI'SABLE.** *adj.* Not advisable, im-  
prudent.

When the Greeks had assembled their  
combined fleet at Egina, they thought it *un-  
advisable* to sail to Samos. *Robertson.*

**UNA'LIENTABLY.** *adv.* [from *unalienable*.]  
So as not to admit of alienation.

The great mass of property held by the  
crown [was] by a maxim of the French law  
held *unalienably*. *Burke.*

**UNAMBI'GUOUS.** *adj.* Clear of ambiguity.  
Every paragraph should be so clear and  
*unambiguous*, that the dullest fellow in the  
world may not be able to mistake it.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNAMBI'TIOUSNESS.** *n.* [from *unam-  
bitious*.] Indolence.

Others through *unambitiousness* of temper  
are gradually sinking, till they have fixed  
themselves at length among the lowest part  
of mankind. *Conybeare.*

"UNANE'LED. *adj.* Not having the bell  
"rung. This sense I doubt." It may well  
be doubted; since *Tyrbwhitt* and *Brand* by  
their notes on the word in *Hamlet* prove it  
"to mean not having extreme union."

**UNAPPROACHA'BLE.** *adj.* Not to be ap-  
proached.

Who reigns

In splendor *unapproachable* enshrin'd.

*Bally.*

**UNASSOCIATED.** *adj.* Not united by any  
bond of society.

That there ever was such a condition or  
state of men, when as yet they were *unasso-  
ciated*, unacquainted, and consequently with-  
out any language or form of art.

*Shaftesbury.*

**UNAVE'NGED.** *adj.* Not avenged.

If the French King has really deserved  
these *unavowed*, but *unavenged*, murderous  
attempts, such a person would ill deserve  
even that subordinate executory trust, which  
I understand is to be placed in him. *Burke.*

**UNAVO'WED.** *adj.* Not avowed; not own-  
ed. [See example to *UNAVENGED*.]

**UNBA'PTIZED.** *part. adj.* Not baptized.

He being but a childe, in his clear bosome  
felt

The most undoubted truth, and yet  
*unbaptiz'd* long;

But as he grew in years, in spirit so  
growing strong.

*Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 24.*



## UNC

**UNBA'RBARISED.** *n.* Cured of barbarism.

The courts of Manheim and Bonn I take to be a little more *unbarbarised* than some others. *Chesterfield.*

\* **UNBA'TED.** *adj.* . . . Not repressed; "not blunted." *Johnson's* example hardly reaches to the latter of these senses; yet it is in *Shakespeare*.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,

*Unbated and envenom'd.*

*Hamlet, scene the last.*

**UNBECOMINGLY.** *adv.* [from *unbecoming*.] In an unfit manner.

I could almost have said, with regard to the ancients, what Cicero, very absurdly, and very *unbecomingly* for a philosopher, says of Plato. *Chesterfield.*

**UNBEQUEATHED.** *adj.* Not bequeathed.

He croakes like a raven against the death of rich men, and so gets a legacy *unbequeathed*. *Owerbury.*

**UNBITTERED.** *adj.* Not made bitter. [See example to **UNPALED**.]

\* **UNBLE'NCHED.** *adj.* Not disgraced; "not injured by any foil." This ill exprest explanation seems to have been framed at random with a view of fuiting the example from Milton's *Comus*: *Unobstructed*, which is regularly deduced from *blench* the verb *active*, might perhaps suit it better.

**UNBLINDFOLD.** *adj.* Released from being blindfolded.

He had his eyes to be *unblindfold* both, That he might see his men and muster them by oth.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 33.*

\* **UNBORROWED.** *adj.* Genuine; native: "one's own." To suit some usages of this word, it will be necessary to take its *literal* exposition.

Not borrowed.

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray With orient hues *unborrow'd* of the sun.

*Gray.*

**UNCA'NDID.** *adj.* Void of candour. This word is not uncommon in parliamentary debates; but the compiler has not happened to meet with any *written* authority for it.

**UNCA'NOPIED.** *adj.* Not covered with any canopy.

Gladly I took the place the slupee had given,

*Uncanopied* of any thing but heaven.

*W. Browne.*

To **UNCA'PE.** *v. n.* [un and cape or hood. A hunting term for] To turn out a bag fox.

I'll warrant we'll unkennel the fox—let me stop this way first—so now *uncape*.

*Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

\* **UNCAUSED.** *adj.* Having no precedent

## UND

"cause."

We ascribe to God a necessary existence, *uncaused* by any agent. *Butler's Analogy.*

**UNCHEERFUL.** *adj.* Dismal.

My life at death's *uncheerful* door

Unto the grave draws nigh.

*Milton's Psalms.*

**UNCOCKED.** *adj.* [applied to hats.] Not set up in due form.

Others go in brown frocks, leather breeches, great oaken sticks in their hands, their hats *uncocked*, and their hair unpowdered.

*Chesterfield.*

\* **UNCOMFORTABLY.** *adv.* Without "cheerfulness." This definition rather contracts than explains the obvious sense of the word. 'Without comfort' would be less exceptional.

**UNCOMPLAISANTLY.** *adv.* With want of complaisance.

Sons shall be admitted before daughters; or (as our male law-givers have rather *uncomplaisantly* expressed it) the worthiest of blood shall be preferred.

*Blackstone.*

**UNCO'RE PRIS.** [*n. Fr.*] is a plea for the defendant in debt, who pleads that he tendered the money, and that he is yet ready to pay it.

*Termes de la Ley.*

His love letters of the last year of his gentlemanship are stuffed with discontinuances, remitters, and *uncore* *prists*.

*Owerbury.*

**UNCRU'DDED.** *adj.* Not curdled.

Her cheeks like apples which the sun hath rudded,

Her lips like cherries charming men to bite,

Her breast like to a bowl of cream *un-cruded*. *Spens. Epithalamion.*

**UNDECENT.** *adj.* Unbecoming.

Your fighting him in company is in itself such an *undecent* way of assuming, that it may provoke the tame creature to break loose.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

**UNDECENTLY.** *adv.* [from *undecent*.] Unbecomingly.

In public be still and calm, neither *undecently* careless, nor affected in the other extreme. *Marq. of Halifax.*

\* **UNDECLINED.** *adj.*

\* 1. Not grammatically varied by termination."

Grammar in vain the sons of Priscian teach;

Good parts are better than eight parts of speech:

Since these declin'd, those *undeclin'd* they call

I thank my stars that I declin'd them all.

*Bramston.*

**UNDECORATED.** *adj.* Not adorned.

A sufficient quantity of *undecorated* space is necessary to exhibit decorations to advantage. *Stenhouse.*

**UNDECYPHERABLE.** *adj.* Not to be deciphered.

## UND

I only stare at the present *undecypherable* state of affairs. *Chesterfield.*  
**UNDE'LEGATED.** *adj.* Not delegated.

It is one instance among many of your assumption of *undellegated* power. *Burke.*  
**UNDELI'BERATING.** *adj.* Without deliberation.

It much avails to serve the present hour,  
 And *undeliberating* call around  
 Thy hungry creditors. *Shenstone.*  
**UNDELI'VERED.** *adj.* Not produced into life by birth.

This mighty burthen, wherewithal they go,  
 Dies *undeliver'd*, perishes unborn. *Daniel.*

**To UNDERCRE'ST.** *v. a.* [a metaphor from heraldry.] To support worthily.  
 I mean to stride your steed; and at all times  
 To *undercrest* your good addition. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

**UNDERCROFT.** *n.* The lowest divided part of the area of an edifice.  
 In the *undercroft* of our Ladie's Chappell  
 is an auncient monument. *Weever.*

**UNDER-FARMER.** *n.* One employed under a farmer of the French revenue.  
 All who served, cheated the public, from the highest offices down to the lowest, from the commissioners of the treasury down to the *under-farmers* and *under-treasurers*. *Bolingbroke.*

**To UNDER-RATE.** *v. a.* . . . To rate "too low."  
 When people see a political object, which they ardently desire, but in one point of view, they are apt extremely to palliate or *under-rate* the evils which may arise in obtaining it. *Burke.*

**To UNDERTA'KE.** *v. a.* . . .  
**J.** [A kind of Saxonism: as *under-niman* is both *capere* and *intelligere*.] To recognize.

Whose voice so soon as he did *undertake*,  
 Eftsoones he stood as still as any stake. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 34.*

**UNDER-TIME.** *n.* Evening.

He coming home at *undertime*, there found  
 The fayrest creature that he ever saw,  
 Sitting beside his mother on the ground. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 13.*

**UNDER-TREA'SURER.** *n.* A subordinate treasurer. [See *UNDER-FARMER*.]  
**To UNDERWRITE.** *v. a.* . . . To write "under something else."

**2.** [Formerly.] To pay submission to.  
 And *underwrite* in an observing kind  
 His humorous predominance. *Shak. Tro. & Cressida. A. II. sc. 3.*

**UNDESE'RVEDNESS.** *n.* [from *undeserved*.] Want of being worthy.

If much be due to God from us on account of the greatness of our blessing, how

## UND

much more is due, when we consider the *undeservedness* of it? *R. Newton's Sermons.*  
**UNDESIGNEDLY.** *adv.* Without being designed.

All these casual references seem to have been portions of traditional history well known in the time of Homer: and as they are introduced almost *undesignedly*, they are generally attended with a great semblance of truth. *Bryant on Troy.*

**UNDE'XTEROUS.** *adj.* Awkward in management.

You must be very *undexterous*, if, when your husband shall resolve to be an ass, you do not take care he may be your ass. *Marq. of Halifax.*

**UNDIGE'ST.** *adj.* [a contraction of *undigest-ed*.] Not maturedly fashioned.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,  
 And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope;  
 To wit—an *undigest* deformed lump. *Shak. Hen. VI. P. III. A. V.*

**"UNDI'GHT.** *preterite.* Put off. It is "questionable whether it have a present tense." Not at all—since *Spenser* uses its infinitive mood.

Each gan *undight*  
 Their garments wet, and weary armour free. *F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 19.*

Thenceforth she streight into a bowre him brought  
 And caus'd him those uncemely weeds *undight*. *Ib. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 43.*

So also did that great Ocean knight  
 For his love's sake his lion's skin *undight*. *Ib. C. VII. ft. 2.*

**2.** [It was also the *participle passive*.] Untied.

Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright  
 Embreaded were for hind'ring of her haste,  
 Now loose about her shoulders hung *undight*. *F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 18.*

**UNDI'SPUTABLE.** *adj.* Not to be disputed.

In the other there is nothing *undisputable*, because it compareth men, and meddeth with their right and profit. *Hobbes.*

**UNDISSEMBLING.** *adj.* That never dissembles.

They lov'd; but such their guileless passion was,  
 As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart  
 Of innocence and *undissembling* truth. *Thomson.*

**UNDOU'BTFUL.** *adj.* Beyond a doubt.

His fact, till now in the government of Lord Angelo, came not to an *undoubtful* proof. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*

**UNDRO'WNED.** *adj.* Not drowned.

'Tis as impossible that he's *undrowned*,  
 As he that sleeps here swims. I have no hope,

## UNE

That he's *undrown'd*. *Shak. Tempest.*  
**UNEFFECTUAL.** *adj.* Having no effect.

The glow-worm shews the matin to be near,

And gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire.

*Shak. Hamlet.*

**UNELASTIC.** *adj.* Not elastic.

Are the small vessels distended with some redundant elastic or *unelastic* fluid?

*Reid's Inquiry.*

**UNEMBARRASSED.** *adj.* Not embarrassed.

A public orator cannot distinguish himself for his eloquence on both sides of the question, but immediately out comes a print of an *unembarrassed* countenance.

*Explanation of Oxford Almanack, 1755.*

Observe their natural and careless, but genteel air, their *unembarrassed* good breeding.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNENGAGING.** *adj.* Not engaging.

Without them your learning will be pedantry, your conversation often improper, always unpleasant, and your figure, however good in itself, awkward and *unengaging*.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNENSURED.** *adj.* Not ensured against accidental loss.

**UNENTERPRISING.** *adj.* Declining enterprizes.

Some rejected the scheme in general, upon the credit of a maxim, under which the ignorant and *unenterprising* shelter themselves in every age.

*Robertson.*

**UNENTERTAININGNESS.** *n.* The quality of being unentertaining.

Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuses for its *unentertainingness*.

*Gray's Letters.*

**UNENVIOUS.** *adj.* Void of envy.

You too, O Nymphs, and your *unenvious* aid

The rural powers confess.

*Akenfide's Hymn to Naiads.*

**"UNEQUALLY.** *adv.* In different degrees."

2. Unjustly.

Who right to all dost deal indifferently, Damning all wrong and tortious injurie, Which any of thy creatures do to other Oppressing them with power *unequally*.

*Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 14.*

**UNEXERTED.** *adj.* Not exerted.

Still *unexerted* in th' unconscious breast Slept the lethargic powers.

*Thomson.*

**"UNEXPRESSIVE.** *adj.*" This word in the quotation from *Shakpeare*, and in the latter of the two from *Milton*, is mis-printed *in-expressive*.

**UNEXTINCT.** *adj.* Not extinguished.

You shall find, great Sir,

That nothing makes a civil war long-liv'd,

But ransom, and returning back the brado.

## UNG

Which *unextinct* kindled still fiercer fire.

*Suckling's Brennoralt.*

**UNFAIRNESS.** *n.* [from *unfair*.] Diingenuity.

This cannot proceed from the reason of the thing, but must be owing to an inward *unfairness*.

*Butler's Analogy.*

**"UNFAVOURABLE.** *adj.* Not kind."

2. Disapproving.

Talivera at last made an *unfavourable* report to Ferdinand and Isabella.

*Robertson.*

**UNFIRED.** *adj.* Not over-heated.

Such gifts she to the happy few imparts, To judging heads and to determin'd hearts; To heads *unfir'd* by youth's tumultuous rage,

To hearts *unnumb'd* by the chill ice of age.

*Earl Nugent.*

**UNFOLDING.** *n.* [from *unfold*.] Disclosure.

Most gracious duke,

To my *unfolding* lend a gracious ear.

*Shak. Othello.*

**UNFOREWARNED.** *adj.* Not forewarned.

[See example to **UNADMONISHED**.]

**UNFOSTERED.** *adj.* Not nourished by patronage.

No youth of genius, whose neglected bloom

*Unfoster'd* sickness in the barren shade?

*Armstrong on Health, B. II. v. 170.*

**UNFOUNDED.** *adj.* Void of foundation.

From them I go

This uncouth errand sole, and one for all

Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread Th' *unfounded* deep.

*Milton.*

**UNFUMED.** *adj.* Not fumigated.

From sweet kernels press'd

She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to hold

Wants her fit vessels pure, then strews the ground

With rose and odors from the shrub *unfum'd*.

*Milton.*

**UNFUNDED.** *adj.* [chiefly applied to articles of the national debt.] Not making part of any specific fund.

**"UNFURNISHED.** *adj.* . . .

2. Unsupplied."

We shall be much *unfurnished* for this time.

*Shak. Romeo & Juliet.*

**UNGAINED.** *adj.* Not gained.

Men prize the thing *ungain'd* more than it is.

*Shak. Tro. & Cres. A. I. sc. 2.*

**UNGENERATED.** *adj.* Without genitals.

This *ungenitur'd* agent will unpeople the province with continency.

*Shak. Meas. for Measure.*

**UNGENTEEL.** *adj.* Not genteel.

The laws of marriage run in a harsher style towards your sex. Obey is an *ungen-teel* word.

*Marq. of Halifax.*

**UNGENTLEMANLIKE.** *adj.* Unlike

# U N H

gentleman.

They come home the *unimprov'd*, illiberal, *ungentlemanlike* creatures one daily sees them. *Chesterfield.*

\* To UNGU'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing "bound with a girdle."

1. [Used metaphorically in *Shakespeare.*]

I pr'ythee now, *ungird* thy strangeness.

*Twelfth Night*, A. IV. sc. 1.

UNGLA'ZED. *adj.* With windows strip of glass.

O now a low ruin'd white shed I discern  
Until'd and *unglaz'd*; I believe 'tis a barn.

*Prior's Down-fall.*

UNGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* In an ungraceful manner.

I tell you truly and sincerely, that I shall judge of your parts by your speaking gracefully or *ungracefully*.

*Chesterfield.*

"UNGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* . . . Not "according to grammar."

Our ears are grown familiar with I have wrote, I have drank, I have bore, &c. which are altogether *ungrammatical*.

*Levith.*

UNGUARDEDLY. *adv.* [from *unguard*.] For want of guard:

If you find, that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet follies, watch it narrowly.

*Chesterfield.*

UNGUILTY. *adj.* Void of guilt.

Ne her *unguilty* age

Did weene unware, that her unlucky lot

Lay hidden in the bottom of the pot.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 26.*

\* UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* Unfortunately."

2. Wantonly.

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you cardinal,

I should judge now *unhappily*.

I am glad

Your grace is grown so pleasant.

*Shak. Hen. VIII.*

I know you always talk'd *unhappily*.

*Sbirley's Andromana.*

"UNHA'PPY. *adj.* . . .

"Unlucky; mischievous; irregular."

O most *unhappy* strumpet?

*Shak. Com. of Errors*, A. IV. sc. 4.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.

*Ib. All's Well*, A. IV. sc. 5.

UNHEALTHINESS. *n.* State of being unhealthy.

In less than a week we were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the climate.

*Harrietworth's Voyages.*

\* To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

'Then suddenly both would themselves *unbete*.

*F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 64.*

Next did Sir Triamond unto their fight

The face of his dear Canacee *unheale*.

*Ib. B. IV. C. V. ft. 10.*

Would I were forc'd

# U N I

To burn my father's tomb, *unbeal* his bones,

And dash them in the dirt, rather than this.

*Marsden's Malco. int.*

To UNHERSE. *v. a.* To pull down from *berse* or standard.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent,

Then from him reft his shield and it re- vers'd;

And blotted out his armes with falshood blent;

And himself bafful'd, and his armes *un- berft*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 37.*

To UNHORD. *v. a.* To steal from a hord.

Or as a thief, bent to *unbord* the cash

Of some rich burgher. *Milton.*

UNHURTING. *adj.* Harmless.

As if she (in her kinde *unhurting* else)

Did bid me take such lodging as herselfe.

*W. Browne.*

UNIMPASSIONED. *adj.* Not endowed with passions.

Corre& her pencil to the purest truth

Of nature, or the *unimpassion'd* shades

Forfaking, raise it to the human mind.

*Thomf. Aut. v. 970.*

"UNIMPORTANT. *adj.*

"1. Not momentous."

I shall not be much concerned, if graver readers think them *unimportant*.

*Mason's Life of Gray.*

"UNIMPRO'VED. *adj.*

"1. Not made better." [See example to UNGENTLEMANLIKE.]

UNINCHA'NTED. *adj.* Not enchanted.

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree

Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard

Of dragon-watch with *uninchanting* eye.

*Milton's Comus.*

UNINDEAR'ED. *adj.* Not indeared.

Not in the bought smiles

Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unindear'd*,

Casual fruition. *Milton.*

UNINFECTED. *adj.* Not infected.

The observance of which was enjoined by their divine legislator, with an intention of preserving them a separate people, *uninfected* by idolatry.

*Robertson.*

UNINVENTED. *adj.* Not invented.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright

Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.

*Milton's P. L. B. VI.*

The UNION. *n.* [emphatically.] The junction of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland into one.

It is enacted, that these two acts shall forever be observed, as fundamental and essential conditions of the union. *Blackstone.*

UNI'QUE. *n.* [Fr. *adj.*] Any thing of which no other of the same identical kind is known to exist.

"To U'NITE. *v. a.* . . .

# U N M

- \* To coalesce.  
To lead with secret guile the prying  
light  
To where component parts may best  
unite. *Knight's Landscape.*
- \* 2. To grow into one.  
From my Loins  
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb  
the Son  
Of God most high; so God with Man  
unites. *Milton.*
- \* UNIVE'RSITY. *n.* . . . A school where  
"all the arts and sciences are taught and  
"studied."
2. [In some early writers.] The universe.  
Man is a little world, and bears the face  
And picture of the university. *Baſard.*
- \* UNKEMPT. *adj.* Not combed." Such  
undoubtedly was the word's primary mean-  
ing; but in *Johnson's* example from *Spenser's November* it is applied to *rhymes*, and  
consequently means (as in the *Fairy Queen*)  
Not polished.  
Thy offers base I greatly loth  
And eke thy words uncourteous and un-  
kempt. *B. II. C. X. st. 29.*
- UNKINGLIKE. *adj.* Not kinglike.  
For myself  
To shew less sovereignty than they, must  
needs  
Appear unkinglike. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
- \* UNLAI'D. *adj.* . . . "
3. Not treated as a corpse.  
Parts of me they judg'd decay'd,  
But we last out still unlaid.  
*B. Johnson's Underwoods.*
- UNLA'RDED. *adj.* Not intermixt.  
Speak the language of the company you  
are in; speak it purely, and unla'ded with  
any other. *Chesterfield.*
- UNLA'VISH. *adj.* Not wasteful.  
Unlavish Wisdom never works in vain.  
*Thompson's Spring.*
- UNLI'CH. *adj.* [old word for] Unlike.  
Her twyfold teme (of which two blacke  
as pitch,  
And two were browne, yet each to each  
unlich)  
Did softly swim away.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. st. 28.*
- UNMARKETABLE. *adj.* Not saleable at  
the usual price.  
Their customers would be seduced from  
them by artifice as well as power—their  
trade would be rendered unprofitable—their  
shares unmarketable, and thus the  
GLOBE would in a few years obtain possession  
of that MONOPONY, which although  
they have not dared to solicit it in terms, it  
cannot be doubted has been held in prospect.  
*Stonstreet's Portentous Globe.*
- UNMARRED. *adj.* Not spoilt.  
And at the foote thereof a gentle flud  
His silver waves did softly tumble downe

# U N P

- Unmarr'd with ragged mosses or filthy  
mud. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. X. st. 7.*
- UNME'DDLING. *adj.* Not meddling with  
the business of others.  
A good wife, a tender mother, and an  
unmeddling queen. *Chesterfield.*
- UNMEETLY. *adv.* [from *unmeet*.] Unfuita-  
bly.  
So both together travell'd, till they met  
With a faire mayden clad in mourning  
weed  
Upon a mangy jade unmeetly set.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. st. 16.*
- UNMILLED. *adj.* [of coin] Not milled.  
It is called by some the unmilled guinea,  
as having no graining upon the rim.  
*Leake.*
- UNMITIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be mitigated.  
She did confine thee,  
By help of her more potent ministers,  
And in her most unmitigable rage,  
Into a cloven pine. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
- UNMONIED. *adj.* Having no money.  
Apples with cabbage-net y-covered o'er,  
Galling full fore th' unmonied wight are  
seen. *Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*
- To UNNATURALIZE. *v. a.* To divest of  
one's nature.  
Thus by unnaturalizing himselfe some  
would think him a very dangerous fellow  
to the state. *Overbury.*
- UNNAVIGATED. *adj.* Not sailed over.  
I could venture to traverse a far greater  
space of sea, till then un navigated.  
*Cook's Voyages.*
- UNNOTICED. *adj.* Not taken notice of.
- UNNUMBED. *adj.* Not numbed. [See ex-  
ample to UNFIRED.]
- UNOBSCURED. *adj.* Not obscured.  
How oft amidst  
Thick clouds and dark doth heav'n's all-  
ruling Sire  
Choose to reside, his glory unobscur'd?  
*Milton.*
- UNPA'CIFIED. *adj.* Not made calm.  
A western, mild and pretty whiff'ring  
gale  
Came dallying with the leaves along the  
dale,  
And seem'd as with the water it did  
chide,  
Because it ranne so long unpacified.  
*W. Browne.*
- UNPA'LLED. *adj.* Not deadened, in the  
way that liquor is.  
Though pure the spring, though every  
draught sincere  
By pain unbitter'd, and unpall'd by fear.  
*Earl Nugent.*
- \* UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honest. Not  
"in use." But in *Shakspere*.  
(The Court of Rome commanding) you  
my lord  
Cardinal of York, are join'd with me,  
their servant,

## U N R

In the *unpartial* judging of this business.

*Hen. VIII. A. II. sc. 2.*

**UNPA'VED.** *adj.* Strip of paving materials.

It is a vice in her ears, which horse-hairs, cate-guts, nor the voice of *unpaved* eunuch to boot, never can mend.

*Shak. Cymbeline. A. II. sc. 3.*

**UNPLAI'NED.** *adj.* Not lamented.

Then be it so, quoth I, that thou art bent To die alone, unpitied, *unplain'd*.

*Spenser's Daphnoids.*

**UNPOLICIED.** *adj.* Wanting policy.

Couldst thou speak,

That I might hear thee call great Cæsar, as

*Unpoliced!* *Shak. Antony & Cleopatra.*

**UNPO'WDERED.** *adj.* Not decorated with powder.

You must have observed them in the streets here, in dirty blue frocks, with oaken sticks in their hands, and their hair greasy and *unpowdered*.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNPRO'STITUTED.** *adj.* Not debased.

Observe their unassuming, but yet *unprostituted* dignity.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNPURVA'D.** *adj.* Bereaved.

And eke the heavens, and all the heavenly crew,

Of happy wights, now *unpurva'd* of light, Were much afraid, and wondred at that sight.

*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VI. st. 14.*

**UNQUALITYED.** *adj.* Deprived of one's usual qualities.

He is *unquality'd* with every shame.

*Shak. Antony & Cleopatra, Act III. sc. 9.*

**UNQUE'LLED.** *adj.* Not kept down.

Beneath thy meadows glow, and rise *unquell'd*

Against the mower's scythe.

*Thomson's Summer.*

"**UNREADY.** *adj.* . . ."

A. [Formerly] *Undrest*.

You are not going to bed, I see you are not *unready*.

*Chapman's Monf. d'Olive.*

[The word has also the same meaning in *Shak. Hen. VI. P. I. A. II. sc. 2*; as is evident from the previous stage-direction, 'The French leap over the wall in their shirts.' *Johnson* makes this passage an example of his 1st sense of *unready*.]

**UNRE'COMPENSED.** *adj.* Without recompense.

To retire at last *unrecompensed* was beyond all power of resolution.

*Shenstone.*

**UNRE'D.** *part. adj.* Not discovered.

Then blame me not, if I have err'd in count

Of gods, of nymphs, of rivers yet *unred*.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. XII. st. 2.*

**UNREDRE'ST.** *adj.* Past relief.

Loe! hard behind his backe his foe was prest

With dreadfull weapon aymed at his head,

That unto death had doen him *unredrest*,

## U N S

Had not the noble priace his readie stroke represt.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. VIII. st. 41.*

**UNREFU'SING.** *adj.* Without resistance.

There *unrefusing* to the harness'd yoke They lend their shoulder.

*Thomson's Spring.*

**UNRE'GISTERED.** *adj.* Not registered.

Besides what hotter hours,

*Unregister'd* in vulgar fame, you have Luxuriously pick'd out.

*Shak. Antony & Cleopatra.*

**UNRELATED.** *adj.* Unconnected with any thing.

Since more good might have been produced, without any scheme, system, or constitution at all, by continued single *unrelated* acts of justice.

*Butler's Analogy.*

**UNRE/LATIVE.** *adj.* Not related.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it.

*Chesterfield.*

**UNREPEA'LED.** *adj.* Not repeated. Generally said of Acts of Parliament.

**UNREPRI'EVED.** *adj.* Not reprieved.

There to converse with everlasting groans, Unrespited, unpitied, *unrepriev'd*, Ages of hopeless end.

*Milton.*

**UNREQUI'TED.** *adj.* Not compensated for.

Benefits, too great

To be repaid, sit heavy on the soul,

As *unrequited* wrongs. *Gray's Agrippina.*

**UNREV'VED.** *adj.* Not revived.

Calling the richer sort into question for the breach of certain moth-eaten *unrevived* penal laws.

*Weever.*

**UNRU'LIMENT.** *n.* Unruliness.

They, breaking forth with rude *unruliment*,

From all foure parts of heaven, doe rage full fore,

And tosse the deepes, and teare the firmament.

*Sp. F. & B. IV. C. IX. st. 23.*

**UNSA'NDALED.** *adj.* Without sandals.

Where if art

E'er dar'd to tread, 'twas with *unsandal'd* feet.

*Mason's Eng. Garden.*

**UNSA'TED.** *adj.* Insatiate.

Few are the maids that now on merit smile!

On spoil and war is bent this iron age: Yet pain and death attend on war and spoil,

*Unsatated* vengeance and remorseless rage.

*Hammond.*

**UNSCIENTI'FIC.** *adj.* Not according to science. This word (as well as **UNSCIENTI'FICAL** and the adverb **UNSCIENTI'FICALLY**) is not uncommon with learned disputants: but the compiler's recollection does not afford him any written example of either of them.

**UNSCRE'W.** *v. a.* To loosen from be-

# U N S

ing screwed. *Ainsf. and other Diss.*  
**UNSEARCHED.** *adj.* Not searched.  
 Search through this garden, leave *un-*  
*search'd* no nook. *Milton.*  
**UNSEMINARED.** *adj.* Made an eunuch.  
 'Tis well for thee,  
 That, being *unfeminar'd*, thy freer  
 thoughts  
 May not fly forth of Egypt.  
*Shaksp. Antony & Cleopatra, A. I. sc. 5.*  
**UNSENSIBLE.** *adj.* Insensible.  
 Your land has lain long bed-rid and *un-*  
*sensible.*  
*Beaumont & Fletcher. Wit without money.*  
**UNSETTLED.** *v. n.* To grow unsettled.  
 His wits begin to *unsettle.* *Shaksp. Lear.*  
**TO UNSHAPE.** *v. a.* To disorder.  
 This deed *unshapes* me quite, makes me  
 unpregnant,  
 And dull to all proceedings.  
*Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
**\* UNSHE'D.** *adj.* Not spilt.  
 2. [In *Spenser.*] Not freed from clots.  
 And his faire lockes, that wont with  
 ointment sweet  
 To be embaum'd, and sweat out dainty  
 dew,  
 He let to grow, and grievously to concrew,  
 Uncomb'd, uncurl'd, and carelessly *unshed.*  
*F. & B. IV. C. VII. st. 40.*  
**UNSHUNNED.** *adj.* Unavoidable.  
 An *unshunn'd* consequence: it must be so.  
*Shaksp. Measure for Measure. A. III. sc. 2.*  
**" UNSINCERE.** *adj.* . . .  
 " 1. Not hearty; not faithful."  
 Ne'er may my vintage glad the fordid  
 breast!  
 Ne'er tinge the lip that dares be *unfin-*  
*cere!* *Shenstone.*  
**UNSMIRKING.** *adj.* Not with a smirk.  
 An open, cheerful, but *unsmirking* coun-  
 tenance. *Chesterfield.*  
**UN-SO'BER.** *adj.* [rather used as a negative  
 to *sober* in 'sober sadness,' than with any  
 distinct sense of its own.]  
 He takes pleasure in nothing, but his  
 own *un-sober* sadness. *Butler's Characters.*  
**UNSOCIAL.** *adj.* Not beneficial to society;  
 hurtful to society.  
 Why brand these pleasures with the  
 name  
 Of soft *unsocial* toils?  
*Shenstone's Rural Elegance.*  
 They were not addicted to any singular  
 and *unsocial* form of superstition.  
*Robertson.*  
**UNSOLICITED.** *adj.* Not asked for.  
 Thanks must be voluntary; not only un-  
 constrained, but *unsolicited*; else they are ei-  
 ther trifles or snares. *Marg. of Halifax.*  
**" UNSOLID.** *adj.* Fluid; not coherent."  
 2. Unstable.  
 Farewel visions of *unsolid* glory!  
*Shenstone.*  
**\* UNSOOT** for *unswet.* *Spenser.*"

# U N T

And I, that whilom wont to frame my  
 pipe  
 Unto the shifting of the shepherd's foot,  
 Sike follies now have gather'd, as too  
 ripe,  
 And cast hem out, as rotten and *unfoot.*  
*December.*  
**" UNSORTED.** *adj.* Not distributed by pro-  
 " per separation."  
 2. Not suitable.  
 The purpose you undertake is dangerous;  
 the friends you have named *unsorted*; the  
 time itself *unsorted.*  
*Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I. A. II. sc. 3.*  
**UNSOULED.** *adj.* Without a soul.  
 Yet is he nought but parting of the  
 breath;  
 Ne ought to see, but like a shade to  
 weene,  
 Unbodied, *unsoul'd*, unheard, unscene.  
*Sp. F. & B. VII. C. VII. st. 46.*  
**UNSTORED.** *adj.* Not laid up in store.  
 Nor shall a passion move  
 Across my bosom *unobserv'd*, *unstor'd*  
 By faithful memory. *Akenfide.*  
**UNSUBMITTING.** *adj.* Not readily yield-  
 ing.  
 A manly race  
 Of *unsubmitting* spirit, wife and brave.  
*Thomson's Autumn.*  
**UNSUSPECTEDLY.** *adv.* In an unsus-  
 pected manner.  
 His views are carried on (and perhaps  
 best and most *unsuspectedly*) at balls, suppers,  
 assemblies, and parties of pleasure.  
*Chesterfield.*  
**UNTEMPERATE.** *adj.* Void of temper.  
 Since we see you're grown  
 So far *untemperate.*  
*Beaumont & Fletcher. Captain.*  
**UNTEMPERING.** *adj.* Unable to excite  
 love.  
 Notwithstanding the poor and *untemper-*  
*ing* effect of my visage.  
*Shak. Hen. V. A. V. sc. 2.*  
**UNTHINKINGNESS.** *n.* Constant want  
 of thought.  
 In this kind of indifference or *unthinking-*  
*ness*, I will suppose he might pass some con-  
 siderable part of his youth.  
*Marg. of Halifax.*  
**UNTHOUGHT.** *part. adj.* Not supposed to  
 be.  
 So sweetly taken to the court of blifs,  
 As spirits had stol'n her spirits in a kiss  
 From off her pillow and deluded bed,  
 And left her lovely body *unthought* dead.  
*B. Jonson's Underwoods in Epheme.*  
**UNTHRIFTYHEAD.** *n.* Unthriftyness.  
 Amongst them was sterne strife, and an-  
 ger stout,  
 Unquiet care, and fond *unthriftyness*.  
*Sp. F. & B. III. C. XII. st. 25.*  
**UNTYDY.** *adj.* Reverse of tidy. A collo-  
 quial word.

# U N W

**UNTI'LED.** *adj.* Strip of tiles. [See example to UNGLAZED.]

\* **UNTIMELY.** *adj.* Happening before the "natural time."

2. Ill-timed, in any respect.

So untimely breach

The prince himselfe half seemed to offend. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 68.*

**UNTRA'DED.** *adj.* [probably] Not customary.

By Mars his gauntlet, thanks!

Mock not, that I affect the untraded oath.

*Shakf. Tro. & Cress. A. IV. sc. 5.*

**UNTRANSFERR'ED.** *part. adj.* Not transferred.

For unreclaim'd and untransferr'd

Her powers and rights remain.

*Earl Nugent.*

**UNTRANSLA'TABLE.** *adj.* Not capable of being translated.

To me they appear untranslatable.

*Gray's Letters.*

**UNTRI'MMED.** *adj.* Undrest—but whether in a literal, or only colloquial sense, Shakspere's commentators differ.

The devil tempts thee here

In likeness of a new untrimmed bride.

*King John, A. III. sc. 2.*

**UNTRU'SSED.** *adj.* Not trussed up.

Whose arms half-naked, locks untrussed be. *Fairfax.*

**UNVE'NERABLE.** *adj.* Not worthy of respect.

For ever

Unvenerable be thy hands, if thou

Tak'st up the princess by that forced baseness

Which he hath put upon't.

*Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

\* **UNU'SED.** *adj.* . . .

3. [In *Spenser.*] Proceeding from disuse.

And on his arme a bough of keys he bore,

The which unused rust did overgrow.

*F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 30.*

**UNVU'LGAR.** *adj.* Above what is common.

Heat my brain

With Delphic fire,

That I may sing my thoughts in some unvulgar strain.

*B. Jonf. Underw. Ode to E. of Desmond.*

**UNWEARIEDLY.** *adv.* [from *unwearied.*] Without remission.

Absolute perfection is, I well know, unattainable: but I know too, that a man of parts may be *unweariedly* aiming at, and pretty near attain it. *Chesterfield.*

**UNWEE'TINGLY.** *adv.* [from *unweeting.*] Without foreknowledge.

As by the way *unweetingly* I strayed.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 15.*

**U'NWELL.** *adj.* Not in perfect health.

I am neither well nor ill, but *unwell.*

*Chesterfield.*

\* **UNWIST.** *adj.* Unthought of; not known.

# V O W

"*Spenser.*"

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound. *F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 26.*

2. [Applied to *persons.*] Unapprised.

He found himselfe *unwist* fo ill bestad,  
That lim he could not wag.

*F. Q. B. V. C. I. ft. 22.*

**UNWO'NT.** *adj.* [a contraction of *unwonted.*] Not accustomed.

But my flowing youth is foe to frost,  
My ship *unwont* in storms to be tost.

*Spenser's February.*

**UNWREA'KED.** *adj.* Not avenged.

How suffrest thou such shamefull cruelty

So long *unwreaked* of thine enemy?

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 9.*

**UNYIE'LDING.** *adj.* Not pliant.

These strength'ning by degrees

To hard *unyielding* unelastic bone.

*Armstrong's Health.*

**VO'CATIVE.** *adj.* [used in Greek and Latin grammars. *Vocativus*, Lat.] Denoting a certain case.

The *vocative* case is known by calling or speaking to. *Lilly.*

\* **VO'CATIVE.** *n.* Wherever this word is used as a noun *substantive*, the word *case* is understood after it.

**VOIDING-KNIFE.** *n.* A kind of knife, used formerly for sweeping, from the table into a *voider*, bones, &c. after a meal.

Gustus with a *voiding-knife* in his hand.

*Stage-direction in Brewer's Lingua.*

\* **VO'IDNESS.** *n.* . . .

\* **1.** Emptiness; vacuity."

Through him the cold began to cover heat,

And water fire; the light to mount on hie,

And th' heavy down to poize; the hungry t'eat,

And *voidness* to seek full satiety.

*Spenser's Colin Clout.*

**VOIR DIRE.** *n.* [law Fr.] A particular kind of oath.

If the court has upon inspection any doubt of the age of the party, it may proceed to examine the infant himself upon an oath of *voir dire*, that is, to make true answer to such questions as the court shall demand of him. *Blackstone.*

**VOUCHEE'.** *n.* [a law term.] The person *vouched* in a common recovery.

The crier of the court (from being frequently so *vouched*) is called the common *vouchee.* *Blackstone.*

\* **VO'WED.** *part. pass.* . . . Consecrated "by solemn declaration."

Me in my *vow'd*

Picture the sacred wall declares t'have hung

My dank and dropping weeds

To the stern god of sea.

*Milton from Horace.*



# U P R

UPBRAID. *n.* [from the verb.]

1. Upbraiding.

Through lewd *upbraide*  
Of Atè and Dueffa they fell out.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 24.*

2. Indignity.

They gan remember of the fowle *up-  
braide*,  
The which that Britoneffe had to them  
donne  
In that late turney for the snowy maide.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 28.*

UPBRAIDING. *n.* [from *upbraid*.] Re-  
proach.

Thou say'st his meat was sauc'd with thy  
*upbraidings*.

*Shakf. Com. of Errors.*

UPBRAST. *pret.* Burst open.

But Calidore with huge resistless might  
The dores asslaid, and the lockes *upbrašt*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 43.*

UPBRA'Y. *n.* Upbraiding.

And his trew love faire Psyche with him  
plays;  
Fayre Psyche to him lately reconcyld,  
After long troubles and unmeet *upbrayes*  
With which his mother Venus her revyl'd.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 50.*

To UPDRA'W. *v. a.* To draw up.

From her side the fatal key,  
Sad instrument of all our woe, she took,  
And tow'rd the gate rolling her bestial  
train  
Forthwith the huge portcullis high *up-  
drew*. *Milton.*

Which through veins

Of porous earth with kindly thirst *up-  
drawn*,

Rose a fresh fountain. *Ib.*

To UP-GROW. *v. n.* To grow up.

Over head *up-grew*  
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade.  
*Milton's P. Lost.*

This man born, and now *up-grown*,  
To shew him worthy of his birth divine  
And high prediſtion, henceforth I expose  
To Satan. *Ib. Par. Regained.*

To UP-HEAVE. *v. a.* To heave up.

Immediately the mountains huge appear  
Emergent, and their broad bare backs  
*upbeave*  
Into the clouds. *Milton.*

Scarce from his mold

Behemoth (biggest born of earth) *up-  
beav'd*

His vastness. *Ib.*

To UP-LEAD. *v. a.* To convey aloft.

Up-*led* by thee  
Into the heav'n of heav'ns I have pre-  
sum'd,  
An earthly guest. *Milton.*

UPRIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* In a righteous  
manner.

I do make myself believe, that you may  
most *uprighteously* do a poor, wronged lady

# U T O

a merited benefit.

*Shakf. Measure for Measure.*

UPRIST. *part.* [for] Uprisen.

Flora now calleth forth each flower,  
And bids make ready Maia's bower,  
That now is *upriſt* from bed.

*Spenser's Marsh.*

UP-RO'LL'D. *part. adj.* Rolled up.

Thither they

Hasted with glad precipitance, *up-roll'd*  
As drops on dust conglobing from the  
dry. *Milton.*

To UPSPRING. *v. n.* To spring up out of  
the ground.

Those rare and solitary, these in flocks  
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds *up-  
sprung*. *Milton.*

UPSTART. *pret.* [in *Spenser* for] Upstart.

Their dam *upstart* out of her den effraide.

*F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 16.*

All in amaze he suddenly *upstart*

With sword in hand. *Ib. C. II. ft. 5.*

To UPTEA'R. *v. a.* To tear up.

The rest in imitation to like arms  
Betook them, and the neighb'ring hills  
*uptore*. *Milton.*

UPWHIRLED. *part. adj.* Whirled upwards.

All these *upwhirl'd* aloft

Fly o'er the backside of the world.

*Milton.*

To URE. *v. a.* [from the old noun] To enure.

Thou must begin

Now to forget thy study, and thy books,  
And *ure* thy shoulders to an armour's  
weight. *Play of Edward III.*

URE. *n.* A wild ox.

As the swift *ure* by Volga's rolling flood,  
Chac'd through the plains the mastiff  
curs to forn,

Flies to the succour of some neighbour  
wood. *Fairfax.*

URSULINE. *adj.* [from *Ursula*.] Denoting  
an order of nuns.

We went also to the Chapels of the Je-  
suits, and *Ursuline* nuns, the latter of which  
is very richly adorned. *Gray's Letters.*

"U'SANCE. *n.* . . ."

3. [In bills of exchange] A certain period of  
time, but different in different countries.

An *usance* is said to be regularly a month;  
but it varies according to the custom of par-  
ticular countries. *Cunningham.*

USE. *n.* [In law.] The profit of any thing, of  
which the nominal possession is in another.

— distinguishing between the pos-  
session and the *use*, and receiving the actual  
profits, while the seisin of the land remain-  
ed in the nominal seecce. *Blackstone.*

"USQUEBA'UGH. *n.* . . . A compounded  
"distilled spirit, &c."

The Irishman for *Uisquebaugh*.

*Marston's Malcontent.*

UTOPIAN. *adj.* [from Sir Thomas More's  
*Utopia*.] Ideal.

Two chests of silver, and two Utopian

## U T T

trunks full of gold and jewels.

*Rowley's Match at M. Night.*

"To UTTER. *v. a. . . .*"

5. To put forth.

## U T T

Sect thou think same hawthorn stud,

How bragly it begins to bud,

And utter his tender head?

*Spenser's March.*

# W.

## W A K

"TO WAFT. *v. a.*

3. To beckon."

But lo! who wafts us yonder?

*Shak. Com. of Errors. Act II. Sc. 2.*

4. To turn.

Even now I met him

With customary compliment; when he  
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and  
falling

A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.

*Shak. Winter's Tale. A. I. Sc. 2.*

"WAGE. *n. . . .*

"2. Gage; pledge.

*Ainsworth's.*

But th' elfin knight, which ought that  
warlike wage,

Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in  
fray. *Sp. F. Sc. B. I. C. IV. ft. 39.*

"WA'GER. *n. . . .*

"3. [In law.] An offer to make oath." This  
legal sense is not confined to making oath, but  
extends to offering justification or proof in  
any way.

The next species of trial is still in force,  
if the parties choose to abide by it. I mean  
the trial by *wager of battel*. *Blackstone.*

WA'GMOIRE. *n.* [the same as] Quagmire.

For they been like foul *vaugmoires* over-  
graft. *Spenser's September.*

WA'GONSPOKE. *n.* A spoke of the wheel  
of a waggon.

Her *wagonspokes* made of long spinner's  
legs. *Shak. Romeo & Juliet.*

"WA'GTAIL. *n. . . .* A bird. *Ainsworth's.*

Spare my grey beard, you *wagtail*.

*Shakespeare's Lear.*

"WAIF. *n. . . .* Goods found, but claimed  
"by nobody." This is a legal word, but  
not legally explained.

*Waifs* are goods stolen, and *waived*, or  
thrown away by the thief in his flight.

*Blackstone.*

WAIFT. *n.* [from *waif*.] Thing or person  
lost or deserted.

For that a *waift*, the which by fortune  
came

Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie;  
And yet nor his, nor his in equitie,

But yours the *waift* by high prerogative.

*Sp. F. Sc. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 31.*

WAKING. *n.* [from *wake*, *v. n.*] The pe-  
riod of continuing awake.

## W A N

His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much  
the same, that he knows not how to distin-  
guish them. *Butler's Characters.*

"To WALK. *v. a. . . .*"

3. To pass over on foot.

Through the dear might of him that  
*walk'd* the waves. *Milton's Lycidas.*

WA'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *wallow*.] Mud-  
dy.

As unwelcome to any true conceit, as  
sluttish morfels, or *wallowish* potions to a  
nice stomach. *Overbury.*

"WA'LNUT. *n.*" Here no distinction is  
made between the *tree* and the *fruit*; which  
are surely very different things. There  
should be separate examples of each.

1. The tree.

The shooter yew, the broad-leav'd syc-  
amore,

The barren plantane, and the *walnut*  
found. *Fairfax.*

2. The fruit.

Black foot, or yellow *walnut* shall dis-  
grace

The little red and white of Emma's face.  
*Pripr.*

With a WA'NNION. A kind of excretion.  
It occurs in old plays.

Look, how thou stirrest now: come  
away, or I'll fetch thee *with a wannion*.

*Pericles.*

A cuckold is,

Where'er he puts his head *with a wan-  
nion*,

If his horns be forth, the devil's compa-  
nion. *B. Jonf. Devil is an Ass.*

Is here any work for Grace, *with a wan-  
nion* to her. *Davenport's City Nightcap.*

WA'NNISH. *adj.* Of a wan hue.

The ancient foe to man and mortal seed  
His *wannish* eyes upon them bent askance.

*Fairfax.*

The leaves should all be black whereon I  
write,

And letters where my tears have wash'd a  
*wannish* white. *Milton's Poem.*

WA'NTING. *n.* [from *want*.] Need.

Sit you down in gentleness,  
And take upon command what help we  
have,

## W A R

That to your *wanting* may be minister'd.  
*Shakf. As you like it.*

**WANTLESS.** *adj.* [*want* and *less*.] Abundant.

Upon whose fruitful banks therefore,  
whose bounds are chiefly said,  
The *wantlesse* counties Effex, Kent, Surrey, and wealthy glayde  
Of Hartfordshire, for cities store participating ayde,  
Did Brute build up his Troynovant.

*Warner's Albion's England.*

To **WANTONIZE.** *v. n.* To play the wanton.

Do not thyself betray  
With *wantonizing* years. *Daniel.*  
So when the prettie rill a place espies,  
Where with the pibbles he would *wantonize*. *W. Browne.*

**WAPED.** *adj.* This word does not seem to have existed since *Chaucer's* days: *Johnson's* example of it from *Shakespeare* [in *Timon*] is a false one; for the word there is *wappen'd*; which is also either of disputable authority, or indecent meaning.

**WAPENTAKE.** *n.* For a plainer example of this word than either of those in *Johnson* take the following:

King Alfred divided this realme into shires, the shires into lathes, rapes, or rydings, and them again into *wapentakes* or hundreds. *Spelman.*

**WA'RDEN-PIE.** *n.* A pie made of pears called wardens.

I must have saffron to colour the *warden-pies*. *Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

**WA'RELESS.** *adj.* . . . Uncautious; un-

*wary. Spenser.*  
So was he justly damned by the doome  
Of his owne mouth, that spake so *warcellesse* word

To be her thrall, and service her afford.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 17.*

2. Suffered unawares, or contrary to expectation.

That when he wak'd out of his *warelesse* paine,  
He found himselfe unwist so ill bestad  
That him he could not wag.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. I. ft. 22.*

**WA'RIMENT.** *n.* [from *wary*.] Caution.

Full many strokes, that mortally were ment,

The whiles were enterchanged twixt them two;

Yet they were all with so good *wariment*  
Or warded, or avoyded, and let goe,  
That still the Life stood fearlessse of her foe. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 17.*

**WA'R-MARKED.** *adj.* Marked with wounds got in war.

Most worthy Sir, you therein throw away

The absolute soldiership you have by land;

## W A S

Distract your army, which doth most consist

Of *war-mark'd* footmen.

*Shakf. Ant. & Cleopatra.*

**WARMING PAN.** *n. &c.*

The idle story of the Pretender's having been introduced in a *warming-pan* into the Queen's bed, has been much more prejudicial to the cause of Jacobitism, than all that Mr. Locke and others have written.

*Chesterfield.*

**WARMONGER.** *n.* One that sells his chivalrous exploits.

As much disdigning to be so misdempt,  
Or a *warmonger* to be basely nempt.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 29.*

**To WARN.** *v. a. . . .*

5. [In *Spenser*] To keep off.

Yet can they not *warne* death from wretched wight.

*F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 36.*

**To WARP.** *v. n. . . .*

3. To turn." *Johnson* gives this sense by guess, and then confesses, that he does not understand the word in his example from *Milton*. Two of *Milton's* commentators (*Hume* and *Richardson*) call *warping* here a *sea-term*, and explain it by 'working themselves forward.'

**WARPROOF.** *n.* Valour known by proof.

On, on, you noblest English,  
Whose blood is set from fathers of *warproof*. *Shakf. Hen. F.*

**WARRENER.** *n.* . . . The keeper of a "warren."

He hath fought with a *warrenner*.

*Shakf. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**WA'RRIURESS.** *n.* A female warrior.

Estfoones that *warriouressse* with haughty crest

Did forth issue, all ready for the fight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 27.*

**WAS** the preterite of **To BE.** *Spenser* (who was no very regular grammarian) uses it for *had been*.

There she him found much better than he *was*. *F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 14.*

**WA'SSAIL.** *n. . . .*

3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.* A particular song (called *wassail*) is still sung by boys at Christmas from house to house in some parts of *Suffex*. To a custom of such kind a passage in *Benj. Jonson's Christmas-masque* seems to allude.

This, I tell you, is our jolly *Wassel*,  
And for twelfth-night more meet too.

**WAST** the second person of *was*.

Thou from the first

*Wast* present.

*Milton.*

**WA'STERS.** *n. pl.* Cudgels.

If o'er husbands their wives will needs be masters,

Women will have a law to win't at *wasters*.

*Dickker's Honest Whore. P. II.*

## W A Y

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wafters*.

*Beaumont & Fletcher's Philaster.*

**WATER-FLY.** *n.* A fly that frequents the surface of water; a busy trifler.

Dost thou know this *water-fly*?

*Shaks. Hamlet.*

**WATER-O'RDEAL.** *n.* An old mode of trial by water.

*Water-ordeal* was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby: or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt.

*Blackstone.*

**WATERSHUT.** *n.* Any thing that dams up a current of water.

Who all the morn

Had from the quarry with his pickaxe torne

A large well-squared stone, which he would cut

To serve his stile, or for some *watershut*.

*W. Browne.*

**WATTLE-BIRD.** *n.* A bird of New Zealand.

The *wattle-bird*, so called because it has two wattles under its beak as large as those of a small dunghill-cock, is larger, particularly in length, than an English blackbird. Its bill is short and thick, and its feathers of a dark lead colour; the colour of its wattles is a dull yellow, almost an orange colour.

*Cook's Voyage.*

**WAVES.** *n. pl.* Perturbation.

Yet there that cruell Queene avengereffe,  
Not satisfide so far her to estrange  
From courtly blis and wonted happinesse  
Did heape on her new *waves* of weary  
wretchednesse.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. VIII. ft. 20.*

**WAVE-WORN.** *part. adj.* Worn by waves.

—the shore, that o'er his *wave-worn*  
basis bow'd.

*Shak. Tempest. A. II. sc. 1.*

\* **WAWES.** . . . used by *Spenser* . . .

\* 1. For waves. . . .

\* 2. In the following passage it seems to be "for *waves*." Whoever reads the passage, will wonder how such an idea could have entered into *Johnson's* head: the word evidently means *waves*.

\* **WAY'BREAD.** *n.* [*plantago*.] A plant."

Next *Waybread* role, propt by her seven  
nerves,

Who th' honour of a noble house pre-  
serves.

*Cowley Englished.*

\* **WAYFARINGTREE.** *n.* [*viburnum*, Lat.]

"A plant."

The *Viburnum* or *wayfaringtree* makes  
pins for the yokes of oxen.

*Evelyn.*

**WAYME'NT.** *n.* [from *wa*, Sax. dolor.]

Lamentation.

## W E D

She made so piteous mone and deare *way-*  
*ment*,

That the hard rocks could scarce from  
tears refrain.

*Sp. F. & B. III. C. IV. ft. 35.*

**WAYS and MEANS.** The title of a particular committee of the House of Commons.

The Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, when they have voted a supply to his Majesty, and settled the *quantum* of that supply, usually resolve themselves into what is called a committee of *ways and means*, to consider of the *ways* and means of raising the supply so voted.

*Blackstone.*

"**WEAL** away. *interj.* Alas. *Spenser*."

Now out alas! he cride, and *welc away!*  
I wounded am full fore. *Spenser's Poems.*

**WEALSMAN.** *n.* [A sneering word for] Politician.

Meeting two such *wealmen* as you are,  
I cannot call you Lyncurgusses.

*Shak. Coriolanus.*

To **WEAR.** *v. a.* with the regular preterite *wore*d. To carry off. [Perhaps this verb is used only by *Fairfax*, whose glossarist leaves it unnoticed.]

Down fell the bridge: swelled the stream,  
and *wear'd*

The work away. *B. XVIII. ft. 21.*

To **WEATHER-FEND.** *v. a.* [from *weather* and *defend*.] To shelter.

In the lime-grove which *weather-fends*  
your cell.

*Shak. Tempest.*

"**WEB.** *n.* . . .

\* 2. Some part of a sword." It seems to have been the *blade*.

Down fell the *blade* in pieces on the  
mold. . . .

The brittle *web* of that rich sword, he  
thought

Was broke through hardness of the  
County's shield.

*Fairfax. B. VII. ft. 93, 94.*

[The last editor of *Fairfax* further sup-  
poses *web* to mean in that author any thing  
manufactured into a flat surface.]

And Christians slain roll'd up in *webs* of  
lead.

*B. X. ft. 26.*

"**WEDLOCK.** *n.* . . . Matrimony."

2. [In old plays] A wife.

To lie with one's brother's *wedlocke*, O  
my dear Herod, it is vile and uncommon  
lust.

*Marsden's Fawne.*

He watches

For quarrelling *wedlocks* and poor shifting  
sisters.

*Mid. and Dekker's Roaring Girl.*

If you be sweetmeats, *wedlock*, or sweet  
flesh,

All's one: I do not like this hum about  
you.

*B. Jonf. Devil is an Ass.*

**WEDLOCK-BOUND.** *adj.* Bound in wed-  
lock,

## W E L

He his happiest choice too late  
Shall meet already linckt and wedlock-  
bound

To a fell adversary. *Milton.*

"WEEK. *n.* The space of seven days." In old English it was sometimes used for *period* or *season*; of which usage there is a remnant in *Shakspeare*.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;

But at fourscore it is too late a week.

*As you like it.*

WEEKE. *n.* [In *Spenser*] Wick.

But true it is, that when the oyle is spent,

The light goes out, and weeke is throwne away. *F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 30.*

"WEEL. *n.* . . .

"1. A whirlpool." A *Lancashire* word. *Ray.*

"2. A twiggen trap for fish."

'Slight, who would think your father should lay weels

To catch you thus?

*Mayne's City Match.*

WE/ETINGLY. *adv.* [from *to weet*.] Knowingly.

He deeply sigh'd and groaned inwardly,  
To think of this ill state in which she stood,

To which she for his sake had weetingly  
Now brought herselfe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 11.*

"WEE/TLESS. *adj.* . . . Unknowing. *Spenser*."

And now all weetelesse of the wretched stormes

In which his Love was lost, he slept full fast. *F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 47.*

2. Unsuspected.

But the false archer, which that arrow shot

So slyly that she did not feel the wound,  
Did smile full smoothly at her weetelesse wo-  
full stound.

*F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 26.*

"WEFT. The old *preterite* and *part. pass.*

"from *To WAVE*. *Spenser*."

Soon she that island far behind her lefte,  
And now is come to that same place where  
first she wefte.

*F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 18.*

Ne of thy late life memory is lefte,  
Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be wefte.

*Ib. B. III. C. IV. ft. 36.*

WEIRD. *adj.* [from *wyrd*, *Sax. fatum*.] Pro-  
fessing witchcraft.

The weird sisters hand in hand

Poisters of the sea and land

Thus do go about, about.

*Shaksf. Macbeth.*

To WELD for *To Wield*. *Spenser*." and others.

He cast to suffer him no more respire,

But gan his sturdy sterne about to weld.

*F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 28.*

## W E N

I took him up and wound him in mine  
arms,

And welding him unto my private tent

There laid him down. *Spanish Tragedy.*

WELL. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Well being.

O how, said he, mote that I well out-find,  
That may restore you to your wonted  
well? *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 43.*

It cannot subsist with your well and safe-  
ty. *Drummond's History.*

"WELL. *adv.* . . .

"16. It is used much in composition." Then follows a considerable number of examples, setting forth the usage of such words—many of which would make much better English, if uncompounded again and separated into two. Some however there are in the language, whose sense would be prejudiced by such a treatment; and a few of these have, notwithstanding, been omitted by *Johnson*.

WELL-HALLOWED. *adj.* Just.

Tell you the Dauphin, I am coming on  
To venge me as I may, and to put forth  
My rightful hand in a well-ballovd  
cause. *Shaksf. Hen. V.*

WELL-NEAR. *adv.* Well nigh; almost.

When well-near in her pride great Troi-  
novant she scorn'd. *Drayton.*

WELL-PLEA'SEDNESS. *n.* Disposition to  
be pleased.

Contentedness is a well-pleasedness with  
that condition, whatever it is, that God  
hath placed us in. *Whole Duty of Man.*

WELL-WISHED. *adj.* Well beloved.

The general, subject to a well-wish'd  
king,

Quit their own part, and in obsequious  
fondness

Crowd to his presence.

*Shaksf. Measure for Measure.*

"To WELT. *v. a.* . . . To sew any thing  
"with a border."

Be cover'd, George: this chain and welt-  
ed gown

Bare to this coat?

*Dekker's Honest Whore, P. II.*

WENCH-LIKE. *adj.* Habitual to Wenches.

Prythee have done;

And do not play in wench-like words with  
that

Which is so serious. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*

WEND for *wended*. *Spenser*.

Boldly she bid the Goddesse downe de-  
scend,

And let herselfe into that iv'ry throne;  
For she herselfe more worthy thereof

wend. *F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 11.*

"WENI'. *pret.* [See WEND & GO.] It  
was also *part. pass.* of those verbs.

But when he saw her gentle soul was  
went,

His manly courage to relent began.

*Fairfax. B. XII. ft. 70.*

WENT. *n.* [from *wend*.] Tread; reach &

## W H E

one turn in ploughing ; turn of a road.

By wondrous skill and many hidden  
ways

To the three fatal Sisters' house she went,  
Farre under ground from tract of living

*vent. Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. ft. 47.*

But here my wearie teeme nigh over-  
spent

Shall breathe itselfe a while after so long  
*a vent. Ib. C. V. ft. 46.*

He knew the diverse *vent* of mortal wayes.

*Ib. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 3.*

WEREN. The old word for *were*.

In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,

About the which two serpents *weren*  
wound.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 42.*

WERGILD. *n.* [Teutonic.] A mulct for  
homicide of any kind.

It is well known to the learned, that  
the Anglo-Saxons, in conformity to a cus-  
tom they derived from their ancestors, in  
case of homicide contented themselves with  
a pecuniary compensation, which they called  
the *wergild*, the price of blood.

*Foster's Crown Law.*

In the laws of king Henry I. we have an  
account of what other offences were then  
redeemable by *wergild*, and what were not  
so.

*Blackstone.*

WERN. [contracted from *weren*.] Were.

Her name was Agapè, whose children  
*werne*

All three as one.

*Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. ft. 41.*

To WEST. *v. n.* To set (as the fun now  
does) in the *West*.

It is by them told,

That since the time they first took the  
sunne's hight,

Four times his place he shifted hath in  
sight,

And twice hath risen where he now doth  
*west*,

And *wested* twice where he ought rise  
aright.

*Sp. F. 2. B. V. Introd. ft. 8.*

"WE'STERN. *adj.* . . . Being in the west."

2. [Metaphorically] Declining.

Fie, that a gentleman of your discretion,  
Crowned with such reputation in your  
youth,

Should in your *western* days lose th' good  
opinion

O! all your friends! *Albumazar.*

WHAT. *n.* [in *Spenser*] Matter.

They pray'd him sit, and gave him for to  
feed

Such homely *what* as serves the simple  
clowne.

*Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 7.*

Come down, and learn the little *what*,

That Thomalin can saine. *July.*

"To WHEEL. *v. n.* . . .

"1. To move on wheels."

## W H I

Who sees a clock moving in every part,  
A sailing pinnace, and a *wheeling* cart,

But thinks, that reason, ere it came to  
pass,

The first impulsive cause and mover was.

*Devies on Dancing.*

WHE'R. A contraction of *wether*.

They cry, though you forbid,

That they will guard you, *wher* you  
will or no,

From such fell serpents as false Suffolk is.

*Shak. Hen. VI. P. II.*

Who shall doubt, Donne, *wher* I a poet  
be,

When I dare send my epigrams to thee?

*B. Jonson's Epigr. 96.*

"WHERE. *adv.* . . ."

7. [Formerly] Whereas.

And *where* you wish he should himself  
submit

To hear the censure of your upright  
laws,

Alas! that cannot be; for he is flit

Out of his camp. *Fairfax. B. V. ft. 58.*

"WHEREWITHA'L. *adv.* . . ."

8. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever us-  
"ed in question." Who would have sus-  
pected one educated in the University of  
Oxford to have been so little acquainted  
with the Psalms in the Liturgy?

*Wherewithal* shall a young man cleanse  
his way.

*Psalms 119.*

"WHIG. . . ."

2. The name of a faction." This defini-  
tion was so generally scouted for its politi-  
cal bigotry, that it would be superfluous  
for an individual to enter into it.

WHIM-WHAM. *n.* Any whimsical piece  
of drels.

'Tis more comely,

I wis, than their other *whim-whams*.

*Massinger's City Madam.*

WHI'PSTOCK. *n.*

1. A carter's whip.

For by his rusty outside he appears

To have practis'd more the *whipstock* than  
the lance. *Pericles.*

2. The carter himself.

Out carter:

Hence, dirty *whipstock*. *Albumazar.*

"WHIST. . . ."

3. Be still." *Whist!* my master!

*Dekker's Honest Whore.*

WHI'TELIMED. *adj.* Covered with white  
plaster.

Ye *white-lim'd* walls! *Titus Andronicus.*

"WHITE-LI'VERED. *adj.* . . . Coward-  
"ly."

*White-liver'd* runagate, what doth he  
there. *Shak. Rich. III.*

WHI'TERENT. *n.* A small quit-rent.

When these payments were referred in  
silver or white money, they were anciently  
called *whiterents*. *Blackstone.*

# WIN

**To WHITEWASH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To cover with whitewash.

**WHI'TSON-ALE.** *n.* A public merry meeting at Whitsuntide.

By my hook, this is a tale,  
Would besit our *whitsun-Ale*.

*W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

**WHI'TSUN.** *adj.* Celebrated at Whitsuntide.

And let us do it with no shew of fear:  
No, with no more, than if we heard  
that England

Were busied with a *Whitsun* morris-dance.  
*Shak. Hen. V.*

**WHY'NOT.** *n.* . . . A term at the game of tictac.

**"WICKET.** *n.* . . . A small gate."

2. A pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other, to be bowled at in the game of cricket.

Full fast the Kentish *wickets* fell.  
*Duncombe's Ballad.*

**WI'DOWHEAD.** *n.* [formerly the same as] Widowhood.

All comfortless doth hide her cheerless head

During the time of that her *widowhead*.  
*Spens. Tears of the Muses in Euterpe.*

**WIDOW'S CHAMBER.** *n.* [in London law] Certain effects coming to a widow on her husband's decease.

Deducting the widow's apparel and furniture of her bed-chamber, which in London is called the *widow's chamber*. *Blackstone.*

**WIE/LDLESS.** *adj.* [wild and left.] Unmanageable.

That with the weight of his own *wield-lesse* might

He falleth nigh to ground, and scarce recovereth flight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 19.*

**"WIG.** *n.* . . .

2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.* In this sense the word seems derived from wig, Sax. *aliquid consecratum*, as resembling the consecrated wafer. *Ainsworth* renders it in Latin by *libum*.

**WIGWAM.** *n.* A South-American hut.

We fell in with a great number of the huts or *wigwams* of the Indians.

*Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

**To WILE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beguile.

So perfect in that art was Paridell,  
That he Malbecco's halfen eye did *wile*,  
His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous well.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 5.*

**WILK.** *n.* [wealc, Sax. cochlea.] A shell fish, being a larger kind of periwinkle.

**To WIN.** *v. a.* . . .

8. [Formerly] To get the advantage of.  
But Calidore did follow him so fast,  
That even in the porch he did him *wins*,  
And cleft his head afunder to his chin.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 23.*

**To WINCH.** *v. a.* To elevate as by a *winch*.

# WIS

I'll *winch* up thy estate. *Fuimus Troes.*  
**"WIND.** *v. a.* preter. *wound*, in *Pope* *wind-ed*; part. *wound*." Here *Johnson* charges *Pope* with a single inaccuracy, while he is guilty of a double or treble one himself. For he gives the participle *wound* without exception; and yet it is *winded* in his own example from *Hudibras* to his third sense: it is also so in *Shakspeare*.

That I will have a recheat *winded* in my forehead.

*Much ado about Nothing*, sc. 1.

**"WI'NDER.** *n.* . . .

3. A winding step in a stair-case.

**WIN'DLAY.** *n.* [windle, Sax. flexus.] Flexion.

As on the Rhine, when winter's freezing cold

Congels the streams to thick and harden'd glaifs,

The beauties fair of Shepherds' daughters bold,

With wanton *windlays* run, turn, play and pass. *Fairfax*, B. XIV. ft. 34.

**WI'NDLESS.** *adj.* Out of wind.

Like as the weary hounds at last retire,  
*Windless*, displeased, from the fruitless chase. *Fairfax*.

**WIN'DSHOCK.** *n.* A particular defect in trees.

The *windshock* is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible, yet leading the warp from smooth renting, caused by over-powerful winds when young, and perhaps by subtil lightnings. *Evelyn*.

**WIND-SWIFT.** *adj.* Swift as the wind.

And therefore hath the *wind-swift* Cupid wings. *Shak. Romeo & Juliet*.

**WING-FOOTED.** *adj.* [from *wing* and *foot*. A latinism from *Ovid's alipes*.] Fleet.

And his *wing-footed* couriers him did bear so fast away.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 33.*

**WINGS.** *n. pl.* Protection.

Thus did the warlike Maide herselfe repose,

Under the *wings* of Ifis all that night.

*Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 12.*

Under the shadow of thy *wings* will I rejoice. *Psalms* LXIII. v. 8.

**WISDOM-GIVING.** *adj.* Imparting wisdom.

O sacred, wife, and *wisdom-giving* plant! *Milton*.

**"To WISH.** *v. a.* . . .

5. [Formerly] To recommend.

He says he was *wished* to a very wealthy widow.

*Roxley's Match at Midnight.*

**To WIST.** *v. n.* [seemingly a poetical word for *wis*] To think.

Better cannot be I *wist*,  
Descant on it he that list.

*W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

# W O M

"WITE. *n.* . . . Blame; reproach. *Spenser*  
" *f.r.*"

He passed forth with her in faire array,  
Fearlesse who ought did thinke, or ought  
did say,

Sith his owne thought he knew most  
cleare from *wite*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 16.*  
WIT'HERNAM. *n.* [a law term.]

If a distrefs be carried to a distance, the  
party replevying shall have a writ of *capias*  
in *withernam* or *de vetito namio*; a term,  
which signifies a second or reciprocal distrefs  
in lieu of the first which was cloigned.

*Blackstone.*

WITHOUT'DOOR. *adj.* External.

Praise her but for this her *without-door*  
form. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

"WITHY. . . . Willow. A tree." Properly  
the white willow.

The *witby* is a reasonable large tree, for  
some have been found ten foot about.

*Evelyn.*

WIVEHOOD. *n.* Behaviour becoming a  
wife.

That girdle gave the virtue of chaste love  
And *wivehood* true to all that it did beare.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 3.*

That I do give you in precept

No less than counsel on your *wivehood*,  
wife. *B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*

WO. *adj.* [from the noun.] Sorry.

By this Sir Guyon from his traunce  
awakt

(Life having maystered her senceless foe)  
And looking up, when as his shield he  
lakt,

And sword saw not, he waxed wondrous  
woe. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 53.*

Whom whenas Blandamour approach-  
ing nie

Perceiv'd to be such as they seem'd in  
view

He was full *wo*, and gan his former  
grief renew. *Id. B. IV. C. I. ft. 38.*

[By these instances it plainly appears, that  
*wo* was formerly an *adjective*, though *Johnson*  
(in his 4th sense of the noun) styles it  
"improper and ungrammatical" in *Shak-  
speare* to have made it so.]

WOE-WEARIED. *adj.* Tired out with  
woe.

So many miseries have craz'd my voice,  
That my *woe-wearied* tongue is still and  
mute. *Shak. Rich. III.*

"WOLD. *n.* . . . A plain open country."

A youthful shepherd of the neighbour  
*wold*

Missing that morne a sheep out of his  
fold,

Carefully seeking round to find his stray,  
Came on the instant where this damself  
lay. *W. Browne.*

WOMAN-TIRED. *adj.* [see *To TIRE. v.*  
*a.*] *Henpeckt.*

# W O O

Thou dotard, thou art *woman-tir'd*.

*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

WOMAN-WRO'NGER. *n.* One that  
wrongs a woman.

Then one of them aloud unto him cryde,  
Bidding him turne againe, false traytour  
knight!

Foul *woman-wronger*! for he him defyde.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 7.*

To WON. *v. n.* [contracted from *wont*.] To  
use.

She also dofte her heavy haberjeon  
Which the faire feature of her limbs did  
hyde;

And her well-plighted frock, which she  
did *won*

To tuck about her short when she did  
ryde,

She low let fall.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 21.*

"WONDERMENT. *n.* . . . Amazement."

2. Wonderful appearance.

But Britomart would not thereto assent,  
Ne her owne Amoret forgoe so light  
For that strange dame, whose beautie's

*wonderment*

She lesse esteem'd than th' other's vertu-  
ous government.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 20.*

WONDER-WOUNDED. *adj.* Stricken  
with wonder.

What is he, whose grief  
Bears such an emphasis? whose phrase  
of sorrow

Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes  
them stand

Like *wonder-wounded* hearers?

*Shak. Hamlet.*

"WOOD. *n.* . . ."

3. [A Grecism and Latinism.] A stock of se-  
parate things formed into a collection.

Hence *Ben Jonson* uses it contemptuously  
for

A particular set of persons.

You must feast all the silenced brethren  
once in three days; salute the sisters; en-  
tertain the whole family or *wood* of 'em.

*Epicure. A. II. sc. 2.*

[The same phrase occurs in the *Alche-  
mists*, A. III. sc. 2.]

WOO'DBIRD. *n.* A bird of the wood.

Begin those *woodbirds*; but to couple now?

*Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

"WOOD-LARK. *n.* . . . A melodious  
"fort of wild lark."

Where smit with undissembled pain  
The *wood-lark* mourns her absent love.

*Shenstone.*

WOOD-MOTE. *n.* A name of one of the  
forest courts.

The court of attachments, *woodmote*, or  
forty days court is to be held before the  
verderors of the forest once in every forty  
days. *Blackstone.*

WOO'DNESS. *v.* [from *wood*, *adj.*] Fury.



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With fell *woodnefs* he effierced was,  
And wilfully him throwing on the gras  
Did beat and bounfe his head and breft  
full fore.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 27.*

“WOODSORREL. *n.* . . . A plant.”

*Woodforrel* is of the nature of other forrels.  
*Evelyn.*

“WORD. *n.* . . .”

13. [In *Spenser*.] A motto.

And round about the wreath this word  
was writ,

*Burnt I doe burne.*

*F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 38.*

Thereto well agreed

His word, which on his ragged shield  
was writ

*Salvageffe sans fineffe.*

*Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 39.*

WORD-CATCHER. *n.* A caviller at words.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans  
and spells,

Each word-catcher that lives on syllables;  
E'en fuch small critics fome regard may  
claim,

Preserv'd in *Milton's*, or in *Shakspeare's*  
name. *Pope.*

WO'RKMANLIKE. *adj.* Skilful. *Johnson*  
ufes this word as explanatory of *workmanly*,  
but gives it no place of its own; whereas  
it is the more common word of the two.

WORLD-WEA'RIED. *adj.* Tired of the world.

O here

Will I fet up my everlasting reft;  
And shake the yoke of inauspicious ftars  
From this world-wearied flefh.

*Shak. Romeo & Juliet.*

To WOTE. *v. n.* [a variation of “WOT.”]  
To know.

The things that grievous were to do or  
beare

Them to renew, I wote, breeds no delight.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 44.*

“WO'VEN. The participle paffive of to  
“weave.”

No man living

Could fay, that is my wife there: all  
were wovon

So strangely in one piece.

*Shak. Hen. VIII.*

WOU'LD-BE. *adj.* Foolishly pretending to be.

Scorn even to laugh at the pert things,  
that thofe would-be wits fay upon fuch  
fubjects. *Cibberfield.*

WOU'NDILY. *adv.* [a ludicrous word for]  
Exceffively.

The private news from Hamburgh is,  
that his Majesty's Refident there is woun-  
dily in love. *Cibberfield.*

“WOU'NDLESS. *adj.* exempt from wounds.”  
Turn thee to thofe that weld the awefull  
crowne;

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To doubted knights, whose woundlefs  
armour rufts,

And helms unbrouzed wexen daily  
brown. *Spenser's October.*

To WOWE. *v. a.* [in *Spenser*.] To woo.

With looks, with words, with gifts he  
oft her wowed.

*F. Q. B. VII. C. XI. ft. 4.*

“WO'XEN. The participle of *To Wax*.

“*Spenser*.”

By that which lately happened Una  
faw,

That this her knight was feeble and too  
faint,

And all his finews woxen weak and raw.

*F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 2.*

“WRACK. *n.* . . .”

3. [In *Spenser* (for rhyme's fake) ufed instead  
of *wreck*.] Vengeance.

Then gan he me to curfe and ban, for  
lacke

Of that faire bootie, and with bitter  
*wracke*

To wreak on me the guilt of his own  
wrong. *F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 21.*

To WRAST. *v. a.* [once in *Spenser* for] To  
wrest.

Which thereon feizing took no great  
effe&

But, byting deepe, therein did flicke fo  
faft,

That by no means it backe againe he forth  
could wrast.

*F. Q. B. V. C. XII. ft. 21.*

WRA'TH-KINDLED. *adj.* Heated with  
wrath.

*Wrath-kindled* gentlemen, be rul'd by me.  
*Shak. Rich. II.*

To WRAWL. *v. n.* To make the noife of  
a cat.

And therein were a thoufand tongs em-  
pight

Of fundry kindes and fundry quality;  
Some were of dogs, that barked day and

night,  
And fome of cats, that *wrawling* ftill did  
cry. *F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 27.*

“WRECK. *n.* . . .”

“5. The thing wrecked.”

That moft ungrateful boy there by your  
fide

From the rude fea's enrag'd and foamy  
mouth

Did I redeem; a wrecke paff hope he was.

*Shak. Twelfth Night.*

6. [In law.] That ruinous ftate of a fhip at  
fea, that alters the property of it and its  
cargo.

*Wreck*, by the ancient common law, was  
where any fhip was loft at fea, and the  
goods and cargo were thrown upon the  
land; in which cafe the goods, fo wrecked,  
were adjudged to belong to the king.

*Blackstone.*

WRECKFUL. *adj.* Creating wreck.

M m

## W R I

Thereto they uſe one moſt accuſed order,

To eate the fleſh of men whom they mote ſynde,

And ſtrangers to devoure, which on their border

Were brought by error, or by *wreckfull* wynde.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 36.*

“WREST”. *n.* . . .

4. [Uſed by *Spenser* for] Wriſt.

And Guyon’s ſhield about his *wreſt* he bond. *F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 22.*

And her white palfrey, having conquered The maiſt’ring raines out of her weary *wreſt*,

Perforce her carried wherever he thought beſt. *Ib. B. III. C. VII. ft. 2.*

“WRE’CHED. *adj.* . . .

“2. Calamitous; afflictive.” This unuſual ſenſe may be exemplified from *Spenser*.

The weary Britons, whoſe war-hable youth

Was by Maximian lately led away, With *wretched* miſeries and woful ruth

Were to thoſe pagans made an open pray. *F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 62.*

“To WRI’THLE. *v. a.* . . . To wrinkle.

“Her *writh*’d ſkin. . . . *Spenser*.”

This article is a downright falſity throughout; as may be ſeen in the next article.

WRI’ZLED. *part. adj.* Wrinkled.

Her *wrizzled* ſkin, as rough as maple rind So ſcabby was, that would have loath’d all

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womankind.

*Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 47.*

It cannot be this weak and *wrizzled* ſhrimp Should ſtrike ſuch terror to his enemies.

*Shakſp. Hen. VI. P. I. A. II. ſc. 3.*

“WRO’KEN. The *part. paſſ.* of *To wreak*. “*Spenser*.”

Who lookt a little up at that his ſpeech, Yet would not let their battell ſo be broken,

Both greedie ſiers on other to be *wroken*.

*F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 21.*

WRONGHEADEDNESS. *n.* [from *wrongbeaded*.] Perverſe humour.

He was enabled to connect the various and jarring Powers of the Grand Alliance, and to carry them on to the main object of the war, notwithstanding their private and ſeparate views, jealousies, and *wrongheadedneſſes*. *Cheſterfield*.

WRO’NGNESS. *n.* Wrong diſpoſition.

The beſt have great *wrongneſſes* within themſelves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend. *Builer’s Analogy*.

WROTHFULLY. *adv.* [the old word for] Wrathfully.

But where then is (quoth he halfe *wrothfully*)

Where is the bootie, which therefore I bought?

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 16.*

[In *Hugbes’s* edition of *Spenser* this word is modernized into *wrathfully*; but *Upton’s* and *Church’s* preſerve the old word.]

## Y.

“YACHT. *n.* . . . A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.”

The evening before, we met, off the found, Lord Sandwich in the *Augusta yacht*. *Cook’s Voyage*.

YAM. *n.* A root, that grows in America and the South Sea iſlands.

Both ſhips were by this time crowded with a great number of the natives, who brought with them cocoa-nuts, plantains, bananas, apples, *yams*, and other roots.

*Cook’s Voyage*.

YARD-LAND. *n.* A ſpecific quantity of land, but different in different places.

*Yard-land* contains in ſome counties 20 acres, in ſome 24, and in ſome 30 acres of land. *Termes de la Ley*.

YATE. *n.* [ſtill a provincial word for] Gate; door.

And if he chance come, when I am abroad,

Spar the *yate* faſt, for fear of fraud.

*Spenser’s May*.

“YAWL. *n.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip.”

*James Parker* a ſeaman was drowned,

and the moſt valuable boat I had (the *yawl*) funk. *Gazette*, Sept. 22, 1800.

To YAWL. *v. n.* To make a howling noiſe.

There howl’d *Silenus’* foul and loathſome rout,

There *Sphinxes*, Centaurs fierce, and Gorgons fell,

There hideous *Scyllas yawling* round about,

There ſerpents hiſs, there ſev’n-mouth’d Hydras yell. *Fairfax*.

Y’DLESS. *n.* [in *Spenser*.] Idleneſs.

All which my daies I have not lowly ſpent,

Nor ſpit the bloſſome of my tender years

In *ydleſſe*. *F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 31.*

“YDRA’D. The old *preterite* of *To dread*. “*Spenser*.” Such *preterite* in *Spenser* the compiler has not found, but both *ydrad* and *ydrad* as *participles paſſive*.

Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was *ydrad*. *F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 2.*

Yet the bold Britoneſſe was nought *ydrad*. *Ib. B. III. C. XII. ft. 2.*

YEARBOOK. *n.* A book containing reports

## Y G O

of cases adjudged in the chief court of law during a whole year.

The reports from the reign of King Edward the second inclusive to that of Henry the eighth were taken by prothonotaries or chief scribes of the court, at the expence of the crown, and published *annually*; whence they are known under the denomination of the *yearbooks*. *Blackstone.*

\* To YEARN. *v. a.* . . . To vex."

2. [Spenser uses it for] To earn.

But put away proud looke and usage sterne,  
The which shall nought to you but foule  
dishonour *yearne*.

*F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 40.*

YELLOW. *n.* [the adj. by *ellipsis*.] Yellow colour.

The George and garter dangling from  
that bed,

Where taudry *yellow* strove with dirty  
red. *Pope.*

YELLOW-GOLDS. *n.* A flower.

Bring too some branches forth of Daphne's hair,  
And gladdest myrtle for these posks to  
wear,

With spikenard weav'd, and marjoram  
between,

And starr'd with *yellow-golds*, and meadow's-queen. *B. Jonson's masques.*

YE/WTREE. *n.* The tree called yew.

Beneath those rugged elms, that *yewtree's*  
shade. *Gray.*

"YFE/RE. *adv.* . . . Together. *Spenser.*"

O goodly golden chayne, wherewith *yfere*  
The virtues linked were in lovely wise.

*F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 1.*

So beene they gone *yfere*, a wanton payre  
Of lovers loosely knit, where list them to  
repayre. *Ib. B. III. C. X. ft. 16.*

YGO'. *adv.* [for] Ago.

Whom his victorious handes did earst  
restore

To native crowne and kingdom late *ygoe*.  
*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 2.*

## Y W I

YGO'NE. *adv.* [for] Agone.

Which Britons long *ygone*

Did call divine.

*Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 39.*

YIE/LDINGNESS. *n.* [from *yielding*.] Propensity to give up any point.

That *yieldingness*, whatever foundations  
it might lay to the disadvantage of posterity,  
was a specific to preserve us in peace for  
his own time. *Marq. of Halifax.*

To YIRK. *v. a.* To lash.

But that same fool, who most increased  
her pains,

Was Scorne; who having in his hand a  
whip,

Her therewith *yirks*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 44.*

YOKE-DE/VIL. *n.* Devil suitably paired.

Treason and murder, ever kept together,  
As two *yoke-devils* sworn to either's purpose.  
*Shakf. Hen. V.*

"YOLD for *yielded*. *Spenser.*"

1. As past tense.

So to her *yold* the flames, and did their  
force revolt.

*F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 25.*

2. As participle passive.

Because to yield him love she doth deny,  
Once to me *yold*, not to be *yold* againe.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 17.*

YU/CCA. *n.* An American plant, somewhat  
resembling an aloe, and called Adam's needle.

The American *Yucca* is a hardier plant  
than we take it to be; for it will suffer our  
sharpest winter (as I have seen by experience)  
without that trouble and care of setting  
it in cases in our conservatories. *Evclyn.*

YWIS is only another way of writing *I wis*.

1. I am sure.

Not this the work of woman's hand *ywis*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 37.*

2. Truly.

That shall I you recount (quoth he) *ywis*.

*Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. ft. 53.*

## Z.

Z'E/BRA. *n.* An Indian As, naturally striped.

The chiefs are generally clad in skins of  
lions, tygers, or *zebras*.

*Harveysworth's Voyages.*

ZIG-ZAG. *n.* A line with sharp and quick  
turns.

Like running lead

That slip through cracks and *zig-zags*  
of the head. *Pope.*

[The compiler himself has used this word  
(as he apprehends it to be frequently used  
in conversation) for an adjective.

There was one short *zig-zag* walk.

*Essay on design in gardening.*]

ZINC. *n.* A semi-metal of a brilliant white  
colour approaching to blue.

Zinc has been found native, though rarely,  
in the form of the thin and flexible filaments,  
of a grey colour, which were easily  
inflamed, when applied to a fire.

*Cronstedt English's J.*

"ZOO/LOGY. *n.* . . . A treatise concerning  
"living creatures."

It would be great injustice not to express  
acknowledgments to Mr. Pennant for  
enriching the third volume with references  
to his Arctic Zoology.

*Preface to Harveysworth's Voyages.*

# A D D E N D A.

**TO APPROXIMATE.** *v. n.* [from the *v. a.*] To come near.

Their morality *approximates* to that of Christianity. *Guthrie.*

**TO DERA'NGE.** *v. a.* [from *de*, Lat. and *range*.] To put out of order. A *deranged* intellect, and *deranged* circumstances, are common expressions.

**DERA'NGEMENT.** *n.* [from the verb.] The state of being out of order. For this *noun*, any more than the *verb*, the compiler cannot recollect any *written* authority.

**TO DISMAST.** *v. a.* [a sea term.] To deprive of masts.

The sloop, besides being *dismasted*, was very leaky in her hull.

*Anson's Voyage*, B. II. ch. 5.  
—the embarrassment we received from the *dismasting* of the *Tryal*. *Ib.*

[In this latter citation (which stands a few lines before the former) it may be hard to say, whether *dismasting* were meant for a *participle* or a *verbal noun*.]

**GAFF.** *n.* A harpoon, or large hook. *Ainsworth.* This seems a little erroneous.

*Gaff*, a sort of boom or pole, used to extend the upper end of the mizen.

*Hawke'sworth's Nautical Terms.*

A vast sea broke over the quarter, where the ship's oars were lashed, and carried away six of them, with the weather cloth; it also broke the mizen *gaff*.

*Ib. Carteret's Voyage.*

**GRAYHOO'DED.** *adj.* [from *gray* and *hood*.]

Wrapt in gray shades.

They left me then, when the *grayhooded* Even,

Like a sad votarist in palmer's weeds,  
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton's Comus.*

**HYDROGRA'PHICAL.** *adj.* [from "HYDROGRAPHY."] Relative to sea-charts.

Thus much it has been thought necessary to premise with regard to the *hydrographical* and geographical part of the ensuing work.

*Introduction to Anson's Voyage.*

**TO IMBA'THE.** *v. a.* To bathe all over.

Who piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,

And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*  
In nectar'd lavers strow'd with asphodil. *Milton's Comus.*

**INSO'CIATE.** *adj.* Not associated.

The most honoured state of man and wife

Doth far exceed th' *insociate* virgin-life.

*D. Jonson's Masques Hymenæi.*

**LACK.** *n.* [in India.] A hundred thousand. Though this word is chiefly used of Rupees and Pagodas, it is equally applicable to other things.

**LEAGUE-BREA'KER.** *n.* One that breaks a league.

They took thee

As a *league-breaker*, and delivered bound  
Into our hands.

*Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

**PAGODA.** *n.* [from "Pagod."]

1. The temple of a Pagod.

The temples, or *pagodas* of the Gentoos are stupendous, but disgusting stone buildings. *Guthrie.*

[*Johnson*, omitting this word itself, makes its signification a 2d sense of PAGOD; and adduces for example the following couplet from *Pope*.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,  
And offer country, parent, wife, or son.

But will not every intelligent reader here understand *pagod* to mean the idol itself, not the temple that holds it.]

2. A gold coin of India, about eight shillings and sixpence in value.

**RAJ'AH.** *n.* An Indian potentate.

Or some proud *rajah* lead up all his powers,

And level with the dust Golconda's lofty towers.

*Roberts's Arimant & Tamira.*

He said, that we should go to the town,  
and that he would introduce us to the governor, whom he distinguished by the title of *rajah*.

*Hawke'sworth in Carteret's Voyage.*

**RATA'N.** An Indian cane. *Dict.*

I enquired what commodities he had brought from thence, and he answered cocoa-nut oil and *rattans*.

*Hawke'sworth in Carteret's Voyage*, ch. 12.

[In REGIMENTALS.]

They were just raised, and had hardly any thing more of the soldier than their *regimentals*. *Anson's Voyage*, ch. 1.

**ROOK.** *n.* . . .

2. [*Rocca*, Ital.] A common man at chess. Certainly not a *common man*, but a piece shaped like (and also called) a *castle*, which is the sense of the Italian original.











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